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**TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**State Board of Control**

**OF**

**Wisconsin**

**FOR THE**

**Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1914**

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**OFFICE: STATE CAPITOL, MADISON, WIS.**

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**MADISON, WISCONSIN**  
**DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER**  
**1914**

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Term expires first Monday in April, 1915

DR. P. H. LINDLEY, CHIPPEWA FALLS

Term expires first Monday in April, 1916

KATHERINE R. WILLIAMS, MILWAUKEE

Term expires first Monday in April, 1917

W. H. GRAEBNER, MILWAUKEE

Term expires first Monday in April 1918

RALPH E. SMITH, MERRILL

Term expires first Monday in April, 1919

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RALPH E. SMITH

Vice President

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Secretary

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HANS QUAM .....	Messenger

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JOHN SINGLETON CROWDER .....	Inspector
E. L. M. TATE .....	Inspector Tuberculosis Sanatoria

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TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

OF WISCONSIN

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To HIS EXCELLENCY,

*The Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

Pursuant to the provisions of law we herewith submit a report of the work of the State Board of Control for the biennial period closing June 30, 1914. In our report we incorporate such transactions and such matters as have developed since June 30, 1914, which in our opinion should be called to your attention and to the attention of the Legislature.

The biennial period just closed has been one of unusual activity. There has been a decided increase in the inmate population of the institutions under our control. In addition to the usual increases and in some cases unusual increases, there have been many other matters which the Board of Control has been called upon to consider, and which have materially increased our work.

Attention at this time is called to the legislative session of 1913, which created the Industrial Home for Women, the Southern Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded and the Epileptic, the Tuberculosis Camp and which placed the Hospital for the Criminal Insane under a management separate from the State Prison. In addition to the development of these four institutions it has been our duty to investigate the question of mothers' pensions; out-door poor relief; the sterilization of insane, criminals, and other defectives; the installation of a uniform system of accounting in the county asylums for chronic insane; the installation of a uniform system of accounting in the state institutions and in the office of the State Board of Control as recommended by the Board of Public Affairs; the development of convict highway work without the prison and the development of prison industries within.

1—S. B. C.

As outlined above, these problems together with the usual problems of the management of the ten institutions existing two years ago, have kept the Board unusually busy. It would have been impossible to perform all the duties imposed by statute, particularly those relating to the inspection of county asylums, county jails, lockups, etc., were it not for the fact that with the additional duties there was provided an opportunity to appoint agents or inspectors to relieve the Board of a portion at least of its inspectional duties.

A discussion of each of the new institutions; of the prison industries, etc.; of the work of the agents in the field, including the probation, parole, county asylum and county jail inspection, will all be found under the proper heading.

That the conditions surrounding the inmates of all the state institutions are as good as almost any state of the Union will not be denied. This may be stated, not only on the authority of the State Board of Control, but on the authority of commissions of other states that have been sent to investigate our method of care and treatment of these unfortunate classes. It has been our endeavor to provide such medical care and treatment as will best promote the recovery of those mentally and physically afflicted; such care and treatment as will best promote the reformation of the delinquent and criminal classes; such care and treatment as will best protect society against the further increase of the feeble-minded and epileptic.

We are satisfied that a careful investigation of the management of the institutions will disclose that nothing has been afforded that the inmate was not justly entitled to.

With our report we incorporate graphic charts showing increases in population since 1900.\* With the State and Northern Hospitals we also incorporate graphic charts showing the increased number of patients received at the two institutions and receiving treatment. About 1910 both institutions were being overcrowded due to the increased number of persons adjudged insane. The state had not provided corresponding facilities for their treatment. It therefore became necessary in these institutions to make an order limiting the number that might be confined at any one time. Rather than to crowd the capacity it would be necessary to give a shorter period of treatment. The charts, therefore, disclose that from that date there has not been an increase in the average population. The total number treated, however, has increased. It has been necessary, therefore, to earlier transfer patients to county asylums as being incurable.

The Legislature adjourned in August, 1913. Not until final adjournment could we know what we were authorized to do in the way of permanent improvements nor the amounts to be used for this purpose. Before plans and specifications could be secured and approved and bids received for the work, the building season had practically closed. We have, therefore, been handicapped for time to do the things we were authorized and directed to do.

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\*See page 27 and following pages.

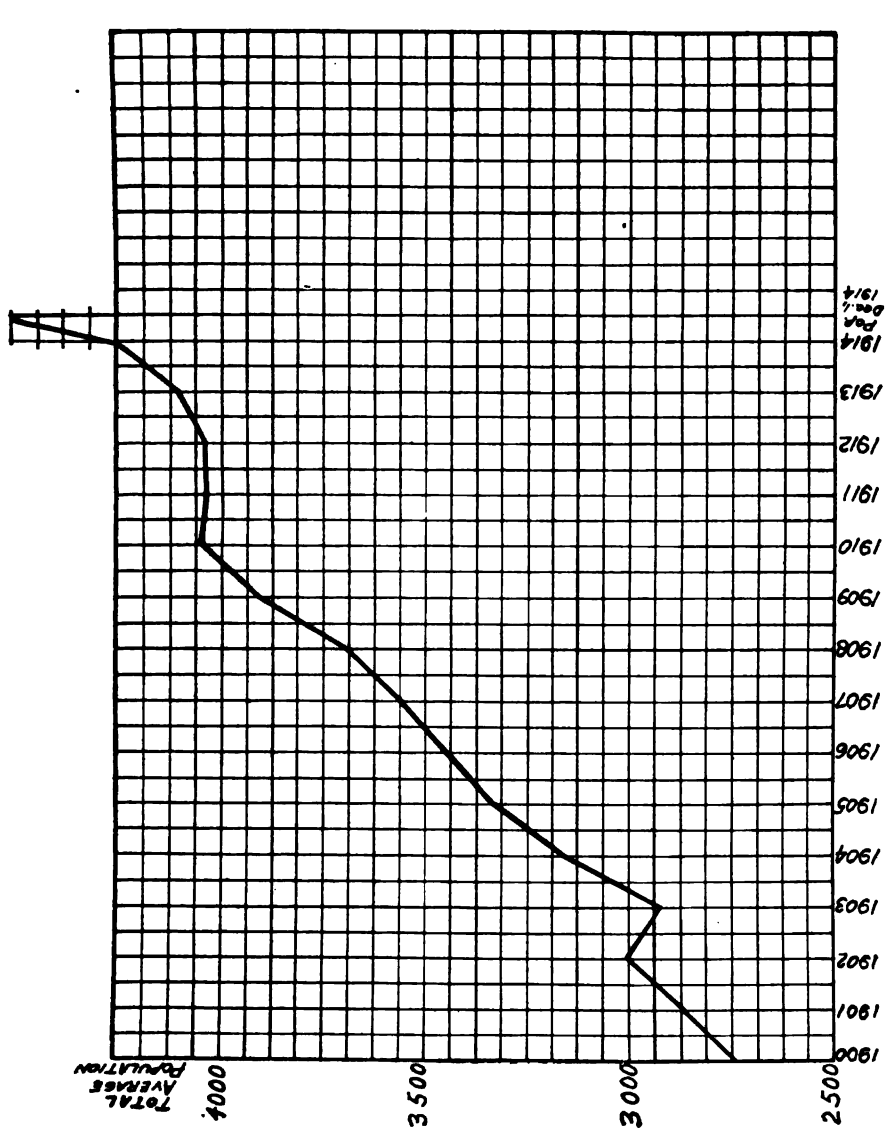


FIG. 1.—GRAPHIC CHART SHOWING THE TOTAL AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION OF ALL STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN. (See Table XIII.—General Statistical Tables, which gives the statistics upon which this graph is based.)

## THE BUDGET.

The budget system was first adopted by the Legislature of 1913. The first attempt was necessarily crude and the schedules incomplete. Having had the experience, however, and by carefully watching expenditures we believe we have been able with the aid of the institutions to prepare a budget which is intelligible and complete.

We first requested the official force of each institution to prepare a budget of what in their opinion was desirable at their institution to properly continue the work. This was done.

The Board then applied the rule of strict necessity with the result that several thousand dollars were eliminated. Following is the tabulation for the eleven institutions established and in operation.

## ESTIMATED BY INSTITUTIONS.

	Operation.	Maintenance.	Capital.
State Hospital for the Insane .....	\$383,441.00	\$20,940.00	\$131,000.00
Northern Hospital for the Insane .....	360,000.00	35,086.00	88,850.00
School for the Deaf.....	139,502.00	7,800.00	8,000.00
School for the Blind.....	126,120.00	27,475.00	90,900.00
Industrial School for Boys	198,912.00	16,829.00	37,062.00
State Prison .....	379,050.00	15,000.00	142,675.00
State Public School.....	115,000.00	8,600.00	39,100.00
Home for the Feeble-Minded	368,475.00	14,900.00	10,400.00
State Reformatory .....	163,094.00	7,920.00	20,000.00
State Tuberculosis Sanatorium .....	265,770.00	31,000.00	60,200.00
Hospital for the Criminal Insane .....	139,798.00	6,600.00	143,676.20
	<u>\$2,639,162.00</u>	<u>\$192,150.00</u>	<u>\$771,863.20</u>

## SUMMARY:

Operation .....	\$2,639,162.00
Maintenance .....	192,150.00
Capital .....	771,863.20

Grand total ..... \$3,603,175.20

Following is the tabulation of amounts allowed by the State Board of Control:

	Operation.	Maintenance.	Capital.
State Hospital for the Insane .....	\$360,000.00	\$27,660.00	\$19,700.00
Northern Hospital for the Insane .....	360,000.00	50,419.89	108,400.00
School for the Deaf.....	139,102.00	14,904.00	3,100.00
School for the Blind.....	126,000.00	30,184.29	32,700.00
Industrial School for Boys	198,912.00	19,789.10	37,462.00
State Prison .....	379,050.00	15,000.00	122,475.00
State Public School.....	115,000.00	10,100.00	38,000.00
Home for the Feeble-Minded	360,075.00	23,300.00	10,400.00
State Reformatory .....	163,094.00	7,920.00	20,000.00
State Tuberculosis Sanatorium .....	250,000.00	17,250.00	11,100.00
Hospital for the Criminal Insane .....	102,680.00	6,600.00	121,326.20
	<u>\$2,553,913.00</u>	<u>\$223,127.28</u>	<u>\$524,663.20</u>

## SUMMARY:

Operation .....	\$2,553,913.00
Maintenance .....	223,127.28
Capital .....	524,663.20
Grand total .....	\$3,301,703.48

The figures given in the above tables cover the estimated needs of the institutions for the entire biennial period ending June 30, 1917.

It will not be necessary for the Legislature to appropriate the entire amount given above owing to the fact that there will be balances in some of the funds on June 30, 1915. We believe that to provide less than is being asked by the Board will deprive the state's wards of the care to which they are entitled.

Complete and detailed information as to the expenditure of moneys, etc., as required by Section 561d of the Statutes of 1913 will be found in the "General Statistical Tables" and in the separate institution reports which follow the written report of this Board. It is not the intention to repeat the same in detail in the written report. The duplication is not necessary.

## ACCOUNTING.

On the recommendation of the Board of Public Affairs, we installed a system of accounting which was uniform with the accounting system adopted by the other branches of state government. Its adoption necessitated an adjustment of the official family not only in the Board's office but in the office of each institution. Some of the institutions were working short-handed as it was. The installation of the new system together with the increase of population and in some institutions, the development of industries, has necessitated an increase in the office force. The increase, however, has not been in excess of the demands.

We believe that there are many advantages to be gained by the uniform system of accounting and that when properly adjusted and adapted to our needs it will readily furnish all the information the Board of Control or anyone else may require. Illustrative of what has been done under the uniform system, we are incorporating in this report charts showing the organization of the Board's office and the organization of the State Prison office. We mention the prison for the reason that on account of varied prison industries the accounting problems are more difficult there than at any other institution.

## WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN.

Recognizing the demand for proper treatment of female offenders, the Legislature of 1913\* made provision for an Industrial Home for Women. An appropriation of \$225,000.00 was made for the purchase of a site and the construction of the initial buildings. Previous to this time, no provision had been made by the state of Wisconsin for the care of female offenders other than the provision for committing them to the State Prison, or to private institutions for girls.

\*Chapter 723, Laws 1913.

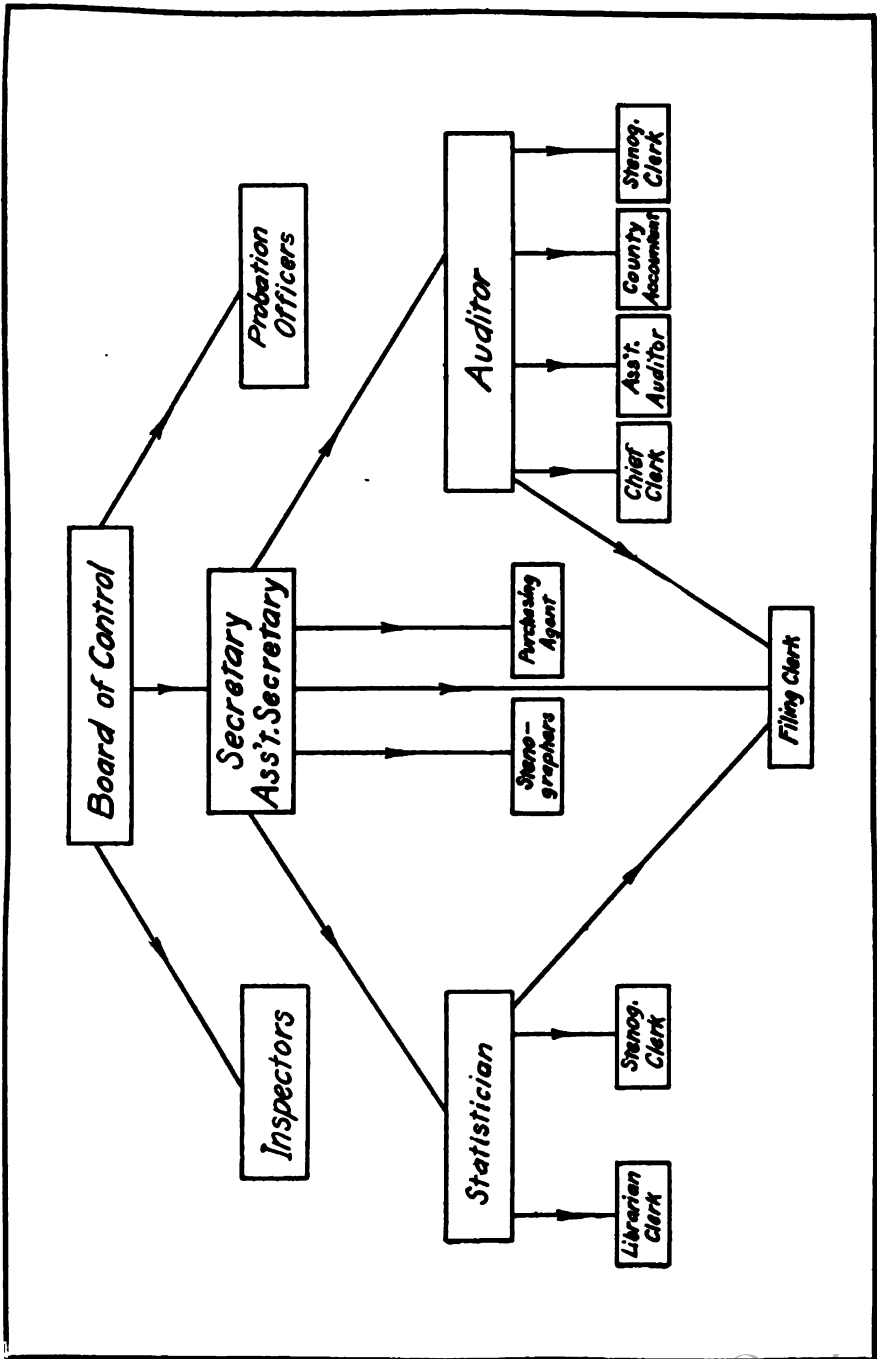


FIG. 2.—CHART SHOWING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.  
(This organization became effective Jan. 1, 1915.)



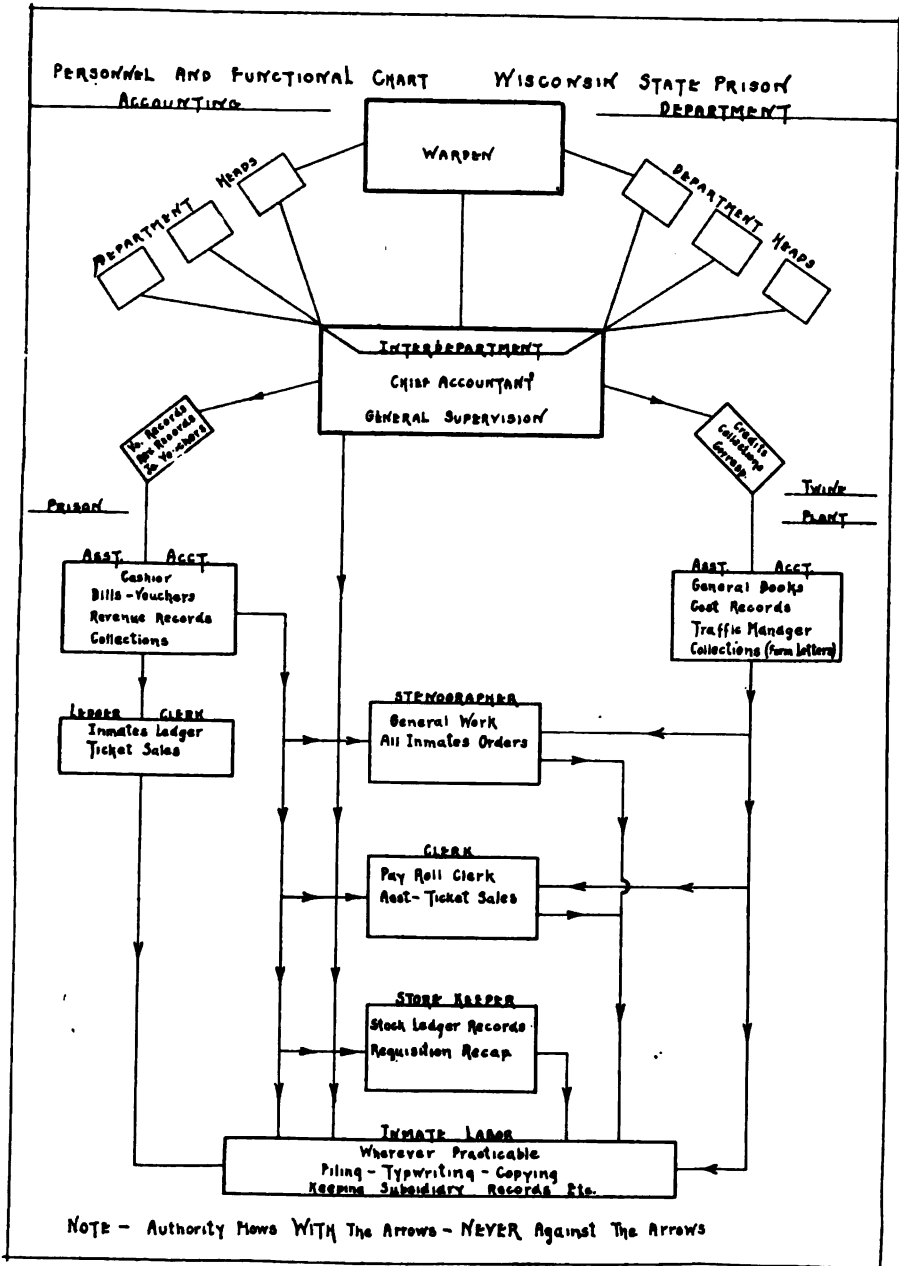


FIG. 3-CHART SHOWING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

The state of Wisconsin neither owned nor controlled an institution for the reformation of women nor for the education and discipline of incorrigible girls; contrary to the usually accepted opinion, the Industrial School for Girls at Milwaukee, is owned and operated by a private corporation, the State Board of Control having no authority over the same other than the powers of inspection.

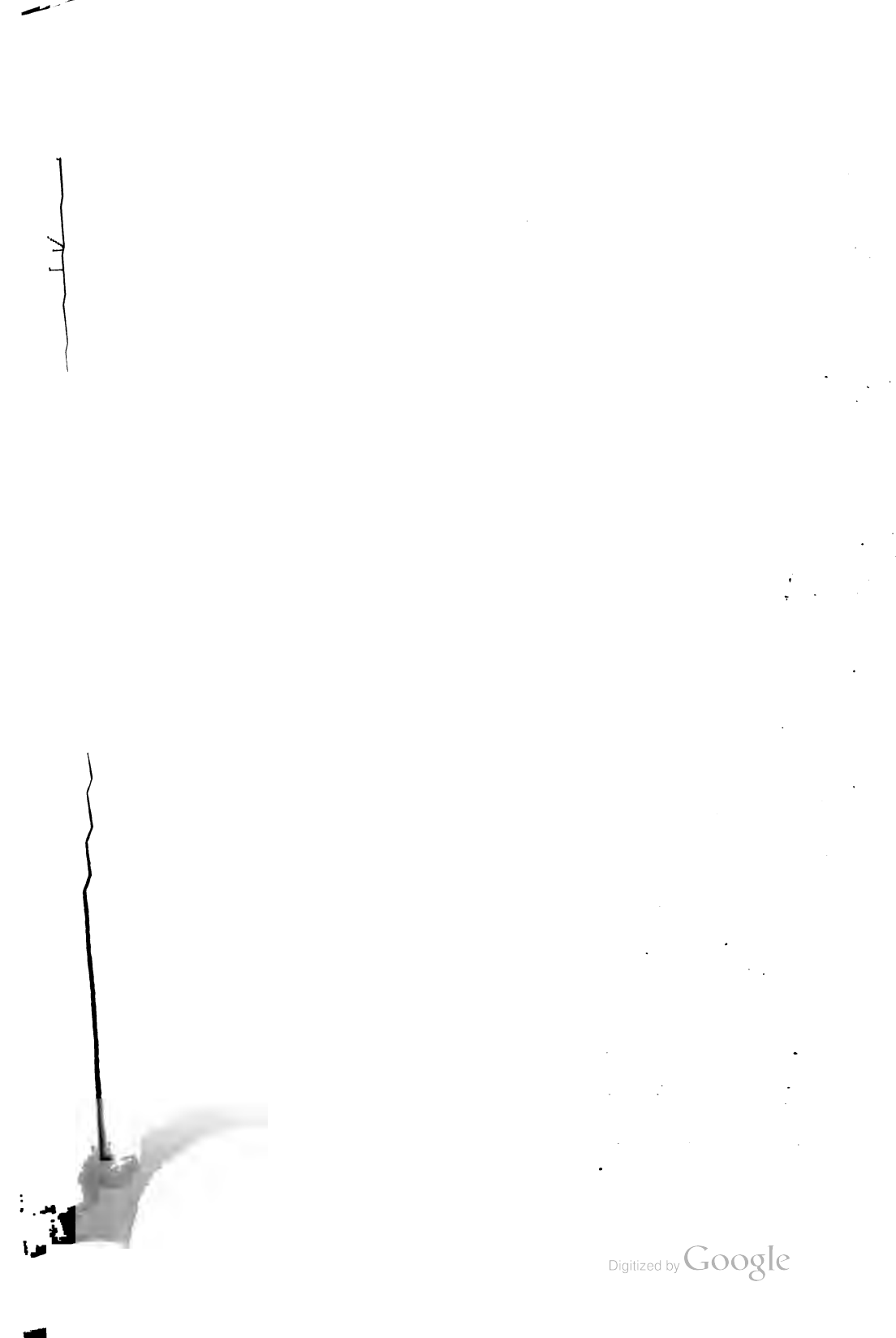
The first duty of the Board in connection with this institution was the selection of the site. After canvassing carefully all of the sites proposed, a choice was made of a site located at Taycheedah near the city of Fond du Lac. The institution will occupy a commanding position overlooking Lake Winnebago. The site comprises a tract of two hundred and forty-four and one-half acres which cost the state \$33,847.13.

It was deemed advisable to purchase as large a tract as this for several reasons; first, that with the development of the institution will come the building of homes in the near vicinity. It has been the experience of nearly every public institution that insufficient land has been purchased. Homes have been built in close proximity, so close as to be a menace to the proper care of the inmates of the institutions. This we have attempted to guard against. The lands comprising a portion of the site are such as will permit of out-door employment, truck gardening, etc., farming on a small scale; this out-of-door work has come to be recognized as one of the best reformatory agencies for women as well as for men.

Arrangements have been made with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company to extend the spur sidetrack on their property which adjoins the Industrial Home property to the location which has been selected for the institution power house. To do the preliminary work of building the spur sidetrack, clearing of the grounds, building the necessary roads and drives, constructing ditches and drains to care for surface water and building fences on the property lines, a camp of honor convicts was detailed from the State Prison. They have been employed since about the first of July last, doing work outlined above. It has been done at much less expense than could have been done by private contractors. It has afforded an opportunity for the employment of approximately thirty-five men; it has not only resulted in economy to the state but it has had a very decided reformatory influence upon those engaged in the work.

Mr. Allan D. Conover, formerly a member of the Board, was chosen as architect. The completed plan as made by him and as approved by the Board of Control provides for the following buildings: an administration building, power house, receiving building, school, maternity building, merit cottage and seven general cottages. It is contemplated that the group of buildings will not be completed for twenty years. Their time of completion will depend upon the demands made for the care of female offenders. We incorporate a bird's eye perspective of the institution.

At the present time the Board of Control contemplates the construction of the following buildings: The administration building,









maternity cottage, one general cottage and power house. This group of buildings will provide care for between sixty and seventy inmates. That the buildings will be filled to capacity as soon as completed is evident from the present overcrowding of private institutions for the care of incorrigible girls, and the Milwaukee County House of Correction.

We are asking for an appropriation of \$100,000.00 to provide for two additional buildings with necessary connecting tunnels and the necessary equipment. This request is based upon investigation made two years ago of arrests and convictions of female offenders. We are satisfied that with the completion of these two additional buildings the provision will not be equal to the demand for care and treatment of female offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty.

In addition to the appropriation of \$225,000.00 made by the 1913 Legislature for the purchase of a site and the erection of the initial buildings, a provision of \$30,000.00 was made for operation. It was hoped that the buildings might be ready for occupancy July 1, 1915. It is not probable, however, that any of the buildings will be ready before January 1, 1916, and a large part of this \$30,000.00, therefore, may be applied on the operating expenses of the succeeding biennial period.

#### SOUTHERN WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND THE EPILEPTIC.

The reports of the State Board of Control show that in 1898 the average population at the Home for the Feeble-Minded at Chippewa Falls was 284. This had increased in ten years to 754.

Recognizing these conditions, the Legislature of 1909\* made an appropriation of \$1,000.00 to be used by the Board of Control to secure "option contracts for the purchase of a suitable site for a new home for the feeble-minded, said site to be suitable for the establishment of a home similar to that at Chippewa Falls, to be conducted under the laws provided for that institution." Options were secured and about thirty sites were visited. So great, however, was the demand upon the session of 1911 for money for other purposes that no provision was made for an additional institution. Temporary provision was made, however, by adding another building to the Home at Chippewa Falls.

The Legislature of 1913† recognized the needs of the state and made an appropriation of \$300,000.00 for the purchase of a site and for the construction of the first buildings. Many sites were proposed and visited by the Board of Control. Comparatively few of them met the requirements of this institution as to size, location and adaptability to the purpose for which it was intended. The larger portion of the population of the southern part of the state being located in the southeastern part, it was necessary that the site be located conveniently to this large population. Two or three sites were very attractive except as to price. The prices demanded for these lands were exorbitant and far in excess of the assessed valuation. The site finally selected is located near Union Grove on the line of the Chicago, Mil-

\*Chapter 384, Laws 1909.

†Chapter 689, Laws 1913.

waukee and St. Paul Railway Company, seven and one-half miles west of Corliss. It comprises five hundred eighteen and one-half acres at a cost of \$53,937.50.

Before the purchase was made, experts of the University at the request of the Board of Control examined the soil not only of this site but of the other sites proposed. Their reports are on file. An additional tract of about eighty acres in two parcels will be required. We hope to secure them by purchase. If we cannot we shall resort to condemnation proceedings.

Robert A. Messmer & Brother were chosen as architects for the preparation of plans and specifications for the institution. A committee of the Board with the architect visited the most modern institutions located in various portions of the Union that this institution might be a most complete and up-to-date institution for the care of the feeble-minded and the epileptic.

A canvass was made of the state of Wisconsin to determine what proportion of the inmate population of this institution would be epileptic and what proportion feeble-minded. With this information and with the information gained from visitation of other institutions and with the reports received from them, a plan for the completed institution has been adopted. The institution when completed, which will take approximately twenty years, will provide for six hundred and sixty feeble-minded and eight hundred and sixteen epileptic. We include a plan of the institution group.

It is the purpose for the first few years at least, to care for the younger classes at the institution at Chippewa Falls and at this institution to make provision for those classes for whom no room is now provided and who are now being committed to county asylums for chronic insane.

The first structures required are an administration building, power house, coal shed, two cottages, and school and industrial building.

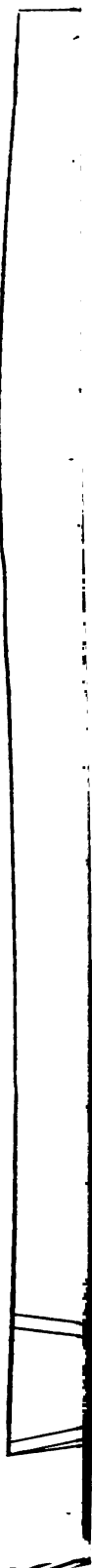
The demand for buildings for the immediate future is pressing. The population in the Chippewa Falls institution on December first was 1102. From information which we have from county judges and from our knowledge of the number of feeble-minded and epileptic in county and state institutions, there are somewhere between three and four hundred who should at once be housed in this separate institution. An asylum for the insane is not a proper place. In addition to the appropriation already provided we are asking for an appropriation of \$100,000.00 annually for the construction and equipment of the new buildings. Even this will not meet the increasing demand for the proper segregation and care of these classes of defectives.

#### TOMAHAWK LAKE CAMP.

Recognizing the need of further provision for the prevention and spread of tuberculosis by caring for those who might be threatened with or recovering from this disease, the Legislature of 1913\* provided for the erection of a tuberculosis camp on State Forest Reserve lands,

\*Chapter 679, Laws 1913.









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the site to be determined by the Board of Control and the deed therefor to be executed by the State Board of Forestry, the institution to be open to persons threatened with or who might be recovering from tuberculosis and the maintenance to be charged not to exceed \$3.50 per week. With the assistance of Dr. J. W. Coon, Superintendent of the Sanatorium at Wales, a selection was made near Tomahawk Lake station on the Northwestern Railway. The camp is beautifully located between Big Tomahawk and Little Tomahawk Lakes. It is accessible by road from Tomahawk Lake station on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway and by boat from Hazelhurst and Minocqua on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

An appropriation of \$10,000.00 annually was made for the establishment and maintenance of the camp. A building has been constructed to be occupied by officers and employees. Another shack largely on the plan of those at the Wales Sanatorium has been provided for the patients. In addition, the necessary power house and pumping station have been provided. The present accommodations provide for forty patients. The institution will be opened on or about April 1, 1915. Much is expected in the way of recovery. The cold dry air of winter cannot help but be beneficial and the light employment provided in truck gardening and the work at the Forest Reserve nurseries during the summer will, it is expected, do a great deal toward the up-building of those physically weak and will materially aid in their complete recovery. If the institution accomplishes fifty per cent of what is expected of it, it will more than pay for the investment which the state has made.

#### INSPECTION OF COUNTY ASYLUMS, POORHOUSES, JAILS, LOCKUPS, ETC.

In addition to the duties imposed upon the Board of Control for the management of the state institutions, it is our duty to quarterly inspect the thirty-five county asylums for chronic insane, and in addition thereto to annually inspect fifty-four poorhouses, seventy county jails, and several hundred lockups, police stations, workhouses, etc. The inability of the Board of Control to make these inspections was apparent to the Legislature and they accordingly provided for the appointment of inspectors.

Pursuant to this authority, two inspectors were appointed. The state was divided into two districts. It was essential that the smaller towns and villages be visited for the reason that many complaints had been received relating to improper housing of arrested persons and drunks and disorderlies. Nearly all of the jails and lockups have received one inspection, and some of them two. The county asylums have received their quarterly inspections. It has been found that possibly one inspector with the occasional aid and assistance from members of the Board of Control may be able to do the work. Accordingly only one inspector is now employed.

In addition to the inspections above referred to it was deemed advisable to better organize the county sanatoria for the care of the

tubercular. The services of Miss Edith L. M. Tate, formerly connected with the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, were obtained, beginning with the month of February, 1914, and continuing to October first. With her assistance the six county sanatoria of the state were placed on a uniform basis of operation and treatment. Cooperation with the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium was established.

The law providing for the payment of \$5.00 per week for the care of inmates of these institutions must be amended to define more clearly whether or not the \$5.00 allowance should be made by the state or one-half of the amount should be borne by the state and the balance to be borne by the patient or by the county from which the patient comes. Shall the entire amount be borne by the state or shall it be distributed as is the provision made for the care of the insane, and under what conditions?

In addition to caring for the advanced cases of tuberculosis in county sanatoria, Douglas county, at the suggestion of the State Board of Control, has provided that after July 1, 1914, its sanatorium may be termed a sanatorium for the care of tubercular insane. This has permitted the transfer of such insane male patients as may be tubercular from the county asylums for chronic insane to the Douglas County Sanatorium for Tubercular Chronic Insane. They have accommodations for all the male tubercular insane patients now confined in the county asylums.

#### UNIFORM ACCOUNTING FOR COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE.

Pursuant to the demands of the Boards of Trustees and Superintendents of county asylums for chronic insane, the Legislature of 1911 enacted a law providing that a uniform system of accounting be established in those institutions by the State Board of Control. The Board was also directed to establish a better and more uniform system of records. Such a system of accounting has been worked out by the accountants in the office of the Board of Public Affairs acting with the accountants in the office of the Board of Control.

It was assumed that an entirely new system could not be perfect nor would meet with the approval of all the Boards of Trustees and Superintendents of the thirty-five county asylums. The system recommended by the Board met with the approval of the great majority of the Superintendents. What opposition there was, was due more to unfamiliarity with the provisions of the system and the purposes it sought to accomplish, than from other causes.

With the state of Wisconsin paying to various counties of the state a half million dollars annually for the care and maintenance of the chronic insane, it is essential that some system of accounting that meets with the approval of some central state authority should be adopted. That the system as adopted and now being worked out may need changing in some of the minor details will not be denied; such changes, however, should be made as experience shows them to be necessary.

The reports of the several Boards of Trustees for the first time in the history of the state are uniform and may be intelligently studied and compared. With the development of a better system of records of inmates in the institution, it is believed that patients both in the hospitals and in the county asylums, may receive better and more intelligent treatment and that more accurate information may be given as to the causes of insanity and the methods of its prevention.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS ON HIGHWAYS.

The first step in the employment of convicts on highways in Wisconsin was made when Your Excellency sent a delegate to the National Good Roads Convention in Denver in January, 1912, with a request that a study be made of the convict highway building in the state of Colorado.

The successful working of the system in Colorado led to the Board of Control asking the Legislature for an appropriation of \$25,000.00 to be used for the purpose of experimenting with convict labor on Wisconsin highways. The appropriation\* was made on the condition that the work be done under the joint supervision of the State Highway Commission and the State Board of Control.

In accordance with this plan from June 1914 to about the first of November 1914, approximately forty convicts were engaged in the construction of a macadam road fifteen feet wide, between the city of Waupun, where the prison is located, to Chester, a station on the Northwestern Railroad. This road was selected due to its being in close proximity to the prison and for the further reason that it is used by the prison management for the hauling of freight to and from Chester.

The entire work was done without the supervision of armed guards. The only supervision required was that of a foreman of road construction. It is with much satisfaction that we report that no prisoner attempted to make his escape. It is a pleasure to report also that the superintendent of construction finds that the quality of the work performed by the honor convicts was equal or superior to that performed by free labor.

The items of cost will be found in the detailed report. Suffice to say that the road was built at a cost of 51.6 cents per square yard not including the value of the use of the steam roller which was furnished by the city of Waupun, nor approximately \$1,355.00 worth of teaming which was furnished by the adjoining towns.

Convict highway work has thus proven to be successful and it is the recommendation of the Board of Control that legislation be provided which shall permit the entering into of contracts by the Board of Control and any municipality of the state for the employment of convicts on highways under such conditions and terms, as to the

\*Chapter 717, Laws 1913.

Board of Control shall seem fit and proper, having in mind the best welfare of the prisoner and provided further that it be without expense to the state. We at this time recommend that the good time law for good behavior be amended to provide that the honor convicts in addition to the good time now allowed them for good behavior, be granted a reduction of one-third off during the time they may be released on their honor.

It has been the experience of other states that a prisoner values reduction of time more that he does the payment of money. As an inducement to proper behavior while working on highways or elsewhere without the prison walls, we make this recommendation. If it meets with the approval of the Legislature and the Governor we are of the opinion that about thirty-five per cent of our prison population may be released on their honor to do work without the prison walls. Of course provision must be made for their employment within the walls when weather conditions forbid their employment elsewhere.

#### "MOTHERS' PENSIONS" OR AID FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Chapter 669, Laws of 1913, provided for an annual appropriation of not to exceed \$75,000.00 for aid to dependent children to be distributed to the several counties of the state as therein provided. Appropriation was also made for \$5,000.00 to be used by the Board of Control to make a general survey and investigation of the question of aid to mothers and dependent children, said report to be made not later than March 1, 1915. This investigation is now being made by experienced investigators, but it has not advanced sufficiently to warrant the making of any recommendations at this time. The complete report with recommendations will be in the hands of the Governor and of the members of the Legislature not later than March 1, 1915.

#### STERILIZATION OF FEEBLE-MINDED, EPILEPTIC, CRIMINAL AND INSANE CLASSES.

Chapter 693 of the laws of 1913, authorized the Board of Control to perform such operations as to them seem advisable upon inmates of state and county institutions. That the Board might act advisedly, Dr. Maude R. Williams, a duly licensed physician and surgeon, was appointed to make the necessary investigation of certain cases. The results of her investigation are embodied in a report to the Board of Control, which report is on file and accessible to those who desire the information therein contained.

At the writing of this report no operation has been authorized by the Board. It is believed, however, that in many cases the operation of sterilization should be performed as no harm can come to the individual or society from the performance of such operation. On the other hand, much good may be accomplished by the prevention of procreation by these individuals. This is a matter which must be handled with great discretion.



## PRISON INDUSTRIES.

To provide for the employment of inmates at the State Prison and at the State Reformatory, an appropriation of \$50,000.00\* was made. The Board of Control was empowered to establish various industries for the employment of inmates in the State Reformatory and at the State Prison in the manufacture of articles for state use, that is, to be used in the state and county institutions, and for sale in the open market. The Legislature's attention was directed to the constantly increasing population of these two institutions, and attention at this time is particularly directed to the charts in this report illustrating these increases. Attention was also directed to the fact that the contracts for the employment of prison labor were about to expire, also to the argument made by organized labor against the continuance of the contract system and the desirability of the employment of prisoners, as far as possible, at the manufacture of articles which might not compete with free labor in the open market; hence the appropriation. This appropriation has been used by the Board as follows:—Approximately \$20,000.00 is to be used at the State Reformatory in the manufacture of brooms and clothing which as far as possible will be sold to state and county institutions. The balance of the brooms will be sold in the open market at as nearly regular market prices as possible. It is not the intention of the Board to manufacture clothing for sale in the open market. It is estimated that approximately twenty-five inmates may be employed in the manufacture of clothing for the state hospitals and other state institutions and for the inmates of the county asylums. There can be no possible objection to the employment of inmates in this manner, provided that we may market the manufactured product at the institution where consumed, at a cost equal to or less than that made by free labor. It will afford employment for the inmate and at the same time teach him some useful occupation.

The balance of the appropriation is to be used in the enlargement of the binder twine plant to the extent that was intended when the building was constructed and the revolving fund appropriated.

## CONTRACT LABOR.

During the year ending June 30, 1913, there was earned by the inmates of the State Prison employed under contract with the Paramount Knitting Company the sum of \$86,043.44. During the year an average of 440 men were employed. For the year ending June 30, 1914, the earnings amounted to \$71,108.03 and an average of 361 men were employed. In addition to the amount paid to the state on the contract, the contractor paid to the prisoners to be credited to their individual accounts, the sum of \$20,295.96 and \$19,653.24 for each year respectively. On June 6, 1914, the Paramount Knitting Company notified the Board of Control that pursuant to the option existing on their contract and due to European conditions they would after September 1, 1914, employ only 300 men. The receipts will,

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\*Chapter 716, Laws 1913.

therefore, be somewhat reduced for the coming biennial period, and the state must wrestle with the problem of employment of prisoners. The relations with the contractor have been satisfactory. The inmates have been entirely within the control of the prison authorities. The only power which the contractor's foreman have over the men is the directing of the manner in which the work shall be performed.

It is for the Legislature to determine what the policy of the state shall be. With the decided increase in prison population it is questionable whether or not any steps should be taken to abolish the contract labor system at this time. It ought not to be abolished until some means of employment is provided. We think it is advisable to appropriate an amount similar to that appropriated two years ago to be used in the establishment of industries which in the opinion of the Board of Control, with the approval of the Governor, would be suitable for prison employment and at the same time not seriously interfere with free labor nor compete too strenuously with Wisconsin made goods.

#### BINDER TWINE PLANT.

The Legislature of 1907 provided for the establishment of a binder twine industry. An appropriation was made for the construction of the building and purchase of equipment. The Legislature of 1909 refused to make further appropriation for equipment or operating fund. The Legislature of 1911 made the necessary appropriation for equipment and made a further appropriation of \$400,000.00 for a revolving fund, one-half of this amount to become available January 1, 1912, the balance January 1, 1913. During the summer of 1912 the Board perfected plans for the equipment of the plant and the purchase and installation of the necessary machinery. Operation commenced about October 20, 1912, with a superintendent and three foremen who had had experience in the manufacture of twine. With the exception of these four the entire working force was inexperienced. The machinery was new and not adjusted. The superintendent and foreman were strangers to the entire working force and they to them.

It was necessary, therefore, for approximately two months to run at not to exceed one-third capacity and for the succeeding two months to run at not to exceed two-thirds capacity. This was necessary in order to instruct the men and to properly adjust the machinery. It was not until the latter part of February, 1913, that the mill was operating at full capacity. One-third of the men at that time were inexperienced.

In addition to the difficulties encountered in the manufacture, we were without a market. We had the coöperation of those who were insistent upon the establishment of the industry. However, this was far from sufficient to consume the manufactured product. The industry had the active opposition of private manufacturers and their selling representatives and jobbers. It was necessary, therefore, not only to go into the market and create a demand for prison twine, but to do so against the strenuous opposition of these combined forces.

Until the market was secured and until the men had become more experienced in the manufacture of binder twine it was deemed advisable to manufacture but two grades, Standard and Sisal. These were the only grades manufactured and marketed during the season of 1913. About 2,300,000 pounds were manufactured. The season's operations were successfully closed.

For the season of 1914, it was deemed advisable to manufacture all grades of binder twine, that Wisconsin consumers might be provided with prison twine of the several lengths and grades if they so desired. The Board deemed it advisable, if possible, to build up a better selling organization. The requirements of the state law compelled us to resort to the civil service for certification of lists of salesmen. Three salesmen were placed on the road. Approximately 4,400,000 pounds of twine were manufactured and the entire product sold. Prices were fixed which in the opinion of the Board would result in the sale of the product and at the same time give a proper return to the state. That we have been successful in our operations will be shown by a careful examination of the report of the business for the year ending July 31, 1914.\* The report is given as of this date for the reason that it is practically the close of the season's sales and the beginning of the purchase for the succeeding year's business. The report shows a total surplus of \$53,211.57, with no allowance for depreciation and interest.

Just what amount to charge for depreciation is problematical. It has been impossible to secure agreement of opinion of manufacturers. One of the Wisconsin manufacturers asked permission to send his representative to the plant which was granted. He has furnished a schedule for depreciation which in his opinion ought to be adopted. In the opinion of several accountants with whom we have conferred this schedule is somewhat high. However, accepting his schedule as correct, and for the purpose of avoiding argument there may be charged against the surplus \$14,079.15. This amount is figured from the date of commencing of the operation of the plant to the close of business July 31, 1914.

Ought interest to be charged against this amount of surplus? It is contended on the part of those who look upon the binder twine plant as a strictly commercial proposition that it should, and that interest should be charged at the rate of four per cent. It is contended on the other hand by those who believe that the binder twine plant is one of those institutions which is necessary in the employment of prisoners, that no interest should be charged. They contend that Wisconsin must either adhere to the contract system or abandon it. If the contract system is to be abandoned then the prisoners must either be left in idleness or industries must be established for their employment. If industries must be established they then become a necessity for the proper care and reformation of the prisoner. If they are necessary, then interest should not be charged upon the investment any more than interest should be charged upon the cell wing where they are housed, the power plant with which they are

\*The complete Financial Statement of the operation of the Binder Twine Plant is included in the report of the Wisconsin State Prison.

furnished heat or the warehouse where their food is stored. It is argued by them that if the binder twine industry was not established some other industry must necessarily be established, and that therefore, it is strictly improper to charge interest on the means of the care and reformation.

They contend that the means of reformation of the prisoner should not be charged with interest any more than the means used for the recovery of those who are sick should be charged with interest. As to the merits of the contention, it is not for the Board of Control to determine. It is strictly a legislative policy. If, however, interest is to be charged at the rate of four per cent, then we contend that we should not be charged with interest on the entire revolving fund when large portions of the same have remained in the hands of the state treasurer to be placed in banks in the various portions of the state to draw interest. At the rate of four per cent the interest on the amount of money in the revolving fund used by the Board of Control in the manufacture of twine to July 31, 1914, would amount to \$17,216.06. Add to this amount four per cent as interest allowed on the investment in building and equipment from the date of commencement of operation to July 31, 1914, which amounts to \$12,122.96, and we have a total for interest and depreciation of \$43,418.17. Looking at the matter, therefore, from the worst possible standpoint, in the first twenty months' operation we have been able to make a market, sell twine at a reasonable figure and considerably below the cost of twine manufactured by private manufacturers, make four per cent on the money used, pay to the prisoners as a prisoners' wage \$5,889.17 and more than come out even. It may here be said, that in the cost of manufacturing, we have charged for the subsistence of employees, including clothing etc., and we have also charged the cost of guarding prisoners while at work and the entire cost of superintendency. In other words, in the cost of twine, we have charged all the elements that a private manufacturer would include.

Reference has been made to the balance of the \$50,000.00 appropriation for prison industries. So successful were the operations of the plant that in the opinion of the Board it would be advisable to use \$30,000.00 in equipping the binder twine plant to the extent that it was originally intended to be equipped. During the past season we have been operating one hundred and forty spindles. But one floor of the plant has been used for the manufacturing of twine. The lower floor was constructed to be equipped with machinery as well. By the addition of one hundred and ten spindles, the output may be very materially increased without any increase on the investment and factory building or revolving fund. Neither will it be necessary to increase the cost of superintendency by more than the cost of one foreman. It will enable the prison to manufacture approximately 8,000,000 pounds per year. When it is considered that Wisconsin consumes from eighteen to twenty million pounds of twine annually, it cannot be successfully maintained by private manufacturers that the Wisconsin

State Prison is putting them out of business, or too seriously affecting their sales within the state.

There is another phase to the financial side of the operation which must be considered. The price of prison-made twine has been from one to two cents per pound less than that of our competitors. In estimating the profits and losses on this industry, it must be borne in mind that with an average of one and one-half cents per pound below the price of the private manufacturer's price there has been saved to dealers and consumers of prison twine one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00). Nor is this all. By the maintenance of prison plants a lower level of prices has been maintained by these companies to the advantage of consumers.

Looking at the industry from the standpoint of an employment for prisoners, we direct your attention to the following conditions:—There has been a decided increase in the prison population. Employment of some kind must be afforded, otherwise the prison becomes a mad house. Elsewhere we have referred to the work of convicts on highways. In our opinion this may be successful during the summer months. It may be possible to employ them in quarries during the winter months but for some years to come only a portion of those employed on highways may be thus employed. It, therefore, becomes essential that employment be afforded during the winter months. This employment must necessarily be within the prison walls and at the manufacture of some product. Binder twine is placed upon the market during a comparatively short period of time. Shipments begin shortly after the first of May and are practically concluded about the 31st of July. Manufacture, therefore, may take place at any time during the other months of the year. With the enlargement of the plant it will be possible to employ the prisoners during the winter in the twine plant, running at full capacity and, if necessary, reduce the number employed during the months which are suitable for road construction. One may be used to some extent to balance the employment in the other.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF PROBATION LAW.

Chapter 541 of the Laws of 1909 provided that when there is a conviction of a felony for a term not exceeding ten years, and it appeared to the court that the person convicted had never before been convicted of a felony and that the character of the defendant and the circumstances of the case indicated that he would not likely again commit crime and that the public good would not require that he suffer the penalty provided by law, the court might suspend judgment or stay the execution and place the defendant on probation under the supervision of the State Board of Control. From the enactment of this law to the enactment of Chapter 269 of the Laws of 1911, all probationers were placed under the supervision of the State Board of Control. After the passage of the last mentioned act the probationers of Milwaukee county were placed under the supervision of the local court and probation officers appointed by the court.

In the administration of this law, it is the rule of the Board that no person shall be released until employment has been found for him and a custodian agreed upon who shall make it his business to have the probationer report monthly and to approve or disapprove of the report filed by the probationer.

The following table of statistics will show the development of the law:

TABLE SHOWING SUMMARY OF PROBATION STATISTICS, EXCLUSIVE OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY, FROM THE TIME THE PROBATION LAW WENT INTO EFFECT JUNE 22, 1909, TO JUNE 30, 1914.

June 22, 1909 to June 30, 1910.		For year ending June 30, 1911.		For year ending June 30, 1912.		For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
No. of counties.	No. placed on proba- tion.	No. of counties.	No. placed on proba- tion.	No. of counties.	No. placed on proba- tion.	No. of counties.	No. placed on proba- tion.	No. of counties.	No. placed on proba- tion.
7	12	11	28	18	44	23	53	30	103

An examination of this table will show that during the biennial period, 156 persons were placed on probation, under the supervision of the Board as compared with 72 during the previous biennial period. During the year ending June 30, last past, the courts of thirty counties made use of the law as compared with 23 in 1913; 18 in 1912; 11 in 1911; and 7 in 1910. This is an indication that the courts of the state approve of the law and find that it has a most beneficial effect upon first offenders convicted of felony and upon the community in which the offense is committed. It is one of the best testimonials we have to offer of the benefits of such a law. Attention is directed to the fact that these probationers instead of being committed to the State Reformatory or to the State Prison and there confined at public expense, while their families in many cases are dependent upon the public for support, are now permitted to be at large under the strictest supervision, earning a proper wage and maintaining the families that may be dependent upon them.

Should a violation of the law or rules provided by the Board occur, it is in the power of the Board to summarily take possession of the person and deliver him to the sheriff of the county in which the offense was committed or to the institution to which he had been sentenced without further trial or expense. It is believed that from the standpoint of the good of the prisoner and the good of society this is a most beneficial law.

At the present time we call your attention to the fact that owing to the great number of prisoners placed on probation it became impossible for one probation officer to attend to all of the cases. Upon the insistent demands of several of the circuit judges of the state, the

Board, in the month of March, 1914, provided an assistant probation officer. The entire time of the chief and his assistant is now being devoted to the supervision of the probationers.

The administration of the law in Milwaukee county has been under the jurisdiction of Judge Backus and while the board has no supervision of these cases, the information which we have is to the effect that most beneficial results have been obtained, resulting in the reformation of the prisoner and in the saving of thousands of dollars to Milwaukee county which it would otherwise have been necessary to spend to care for the prisoners while confined in the Milwaukee County House of Correction or other correctional institution.

#### THE BOARD OF CONTROL AS A PAROLE BOARD.

By Chapter 110 Laws of 1907, the Board of Control was authorized with the approval of the Governor, to parole from the Wisconsin State Prison, prisoners who had served one-half of their sentence; the Board adopted certain rules and regulations to govern them in the consideration of applications for parole. The things to be considered in granting a parole is the crime committed by the prisoner, his life prior to the commission of the crime, his conduct while in prison and the probabilities of his being a law abiding person upon his release.

No parole is granted until the prisoner's record is carefully examined; the community, through its proper officials, given an opportunity to recommend or to oppose the parole, and the person has presented himself to the Board and has been subjected to a rigid examination.

In 1909 the law was amended to include the parole of life prisoners who had served the equivalent of thirty years less the diminution which would have been allowed them for good time had their sentence been for thirty years.

The parole law at the State Prison went into effect in August 1907. During the year ending June 30, 1908, 69 applications were considered; during the year ending June 30, 1909, 71 applications were considered; while during the year ending June 30, 1913, 203 applications were considered; and during the year ending June 30, 1914, 240 applications were considered. During the entire period from August, 1907, to June 30, 1914, the Board has considered 1,008 applications, of which 518 were granted. Of the number granted, 16 were lifers, all of whom have made good while on parole and several of whom have since been pardoned because of their exemplary conduct while in prison and while on parole.

During the same period 2,459 prisoners were released which indicates that only 21 per cent were granted parole.

The prisoner violating his parole loses his good time, is summarily taken by the parole officer to the prison, and there remains to serve the balance of his sentence.

The power of parole has existed at the State Reformatory since the institution was opened in 1898, but up to 1909, the Board of Control did not sit as a Parole Board. The paroles were granted by the superintendent. Since May of that year, the regular parole sessions by

the Board of Control have been held at that institution. Up to June 30, 1914, 810 applications have been considered by the Board, of which 404 were granted paroles. During the same period there were released from the reformatory 1048, showing that 38 per cent were released on parole.

The Board also acts as a parole Board for the Industrial School for Boys. On December 20, 1909, the Board held its first session as a Parole Board for this institution. Previous to this date, the superintendent exercised the full authority for parole.

By Chapter 355 of the Laws of 1913, the Board was empowered to act on applications for parole from the Milwaukee County House of Correction. At the outset, a rule was adopted that the Board would not consider the application of those who were committed for an offense less than a state prison offense, nor for convictions of less than one year. To date, comparatively few applications have been considered.

Like the probation law, the parole law has been of great benefit to the prisoner individually and to the state of Wisconsin. No person is released on parole from any of the institutions until a position is found for him, a position which appears to be suited to his capabilities, one which will tend toward his proper development and reformation. The release of so many prisoners from the institution on parole, has relieved the state of the care and burden of maintaining and feeding them. On the other hand, it enables the man to be employed at remunerative employment; if married and having a family, to provide and care for it; and if not, the money is saved for the day when he shall be finally released. It gives him a fund with which to operate. It deprives him of the excuse which is so often made by prisoners released from the penitentiary, that he had no position, had no money, and therefore was compelled to resort to crime.

To be sure, there are some violations. However, the violations from the prison and reformatory do not exceed ten per cent. Violators are apprehended and returned to the institution. They lose the good time which they gained during their incarceration, prior to the time of their release on parole, and are consequently retained under supervision much longer than they would have been had they served their original sentence without having been temporarily released.

The parole law affords a protection to society and is one of the proper means of the reformation of the prisoner.

At the Industrial School for Boys, the Superintendent has on deposit \$14,058.80 which represents the earnings of boys who are on parole and the amount earned by each is delivered to him upon his becoming of age.

So great has the work of parole grown to be that it was deemed advisable to hold meetings bi-monthly rather than quarterly at each of the four institutions. This necessitates the holding of twenty-four parole sessions during each year.



## CARE OF THE INSANE.

The care of the insane has continued along the same general lines of previous years. As is well-known Wisconsin cares for the chronic insane in county asylums. The acute insane outside of Milwaukee county are treated in the State Hospital located at Mendota and in the Northern Hospital located at Winnebago. It is our policy to detain a patient at one of the Hospitals until he shall have sufficiently recovered to warrant his discharge, his release on parole, or until it shall have been determined that his condition is chronic and further hospital treatment is unnecessary. This policy was consistently pursued up to about 1910, when the increased number of admissions made it necessary to limit the population, thereby making it necessary to give shorter periods of treatment and to make transfer to county asylums, in many cases before it was really deemed advisable. In other words the capacity of the hospitals did not increase proportionately with the number of admissions.

During the biennial period we have enjoyed the visits of investigators and of commissions appointed by the governors of other states seeking to learn the benefits of the Wisconsin system. Their chief criticism is one which we have admitted for some time; that is, that we do not keep patients in the hospitals in many cases as long as we should. The other criticism relates to the care of the insane in the county asylums. It is to the effect that when a transfer is made to the county asylum, the patient is then under the supervision of superintendents who are not physicians and who have not made a study of mental diseases; that they are then under the medical care of county physicians who appear to give treatment only for physical infirmities. The whole criticism is a medical one and not intended to reflect upon the physical comfort or care given to the patients by the present managements.

It is admitted that the chronic insane in Wisconsin are better housed and fed than the chronic insane of any other state.

It is also admitted that they are no better fed, clothed and housed than they are entitled to be.

We recognize that the criticism as to mental treatment after the patient has passed from the hospital to the county asylum is, in some respects, a just one.

We have recognized that more might be done in the way of treatment at the hospitals provided that certain steps are taken. Four years ago the advisability of establishing a psychopathic laboratory in conjunction with the State Hospital, the director to be connected with the State University, was discussed. The final conclusion of the matter was that it is not advisable to have the same connected with the State University; rather have it established entirely independently of the University and to be used for the benefit of the State Hospitals and all of the county asylums and for the benefit of any and all other public or semi-public institutions in which the insane and defectives are confined.

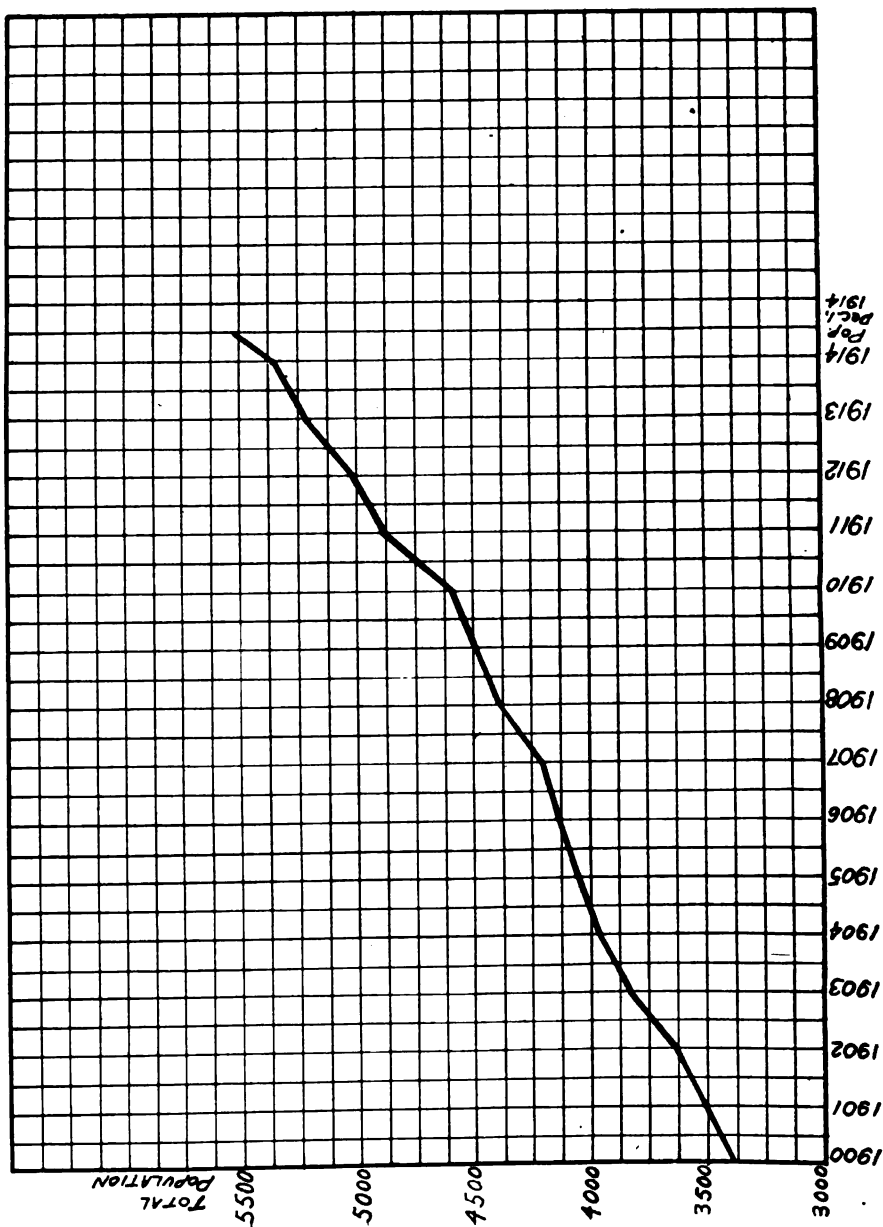


FIG. 8—GRAPHIC CHART SHOWING THE TOTAL INMATE POPULATION OF THE COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE—BASED ON THE POPULATION AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR. (See Table XIII—General Statistical Tables, which gives the statistics upon which this graph is based).

An appropriation of \$3,000.00 was provided by the last Legislature for the construction and equipment of the same at the State Hospital. The stone building formerly used as a carpenter shop has been converted into a laboratory and morgue. It will be the aim and purpose of the psychopathic laboratory, or more properly, the Psychiatric Institute to bring about:

- (1) A letter system of examining the insane and a better system of records.
- (2) To have the director attend the staff meetings of the various institutions to instruct the medical staff in methods of examinations, etc.
- (3) To have every member of the staff of each institution spend at least one month at the laboratory making a special study under the supervision of the director.
- (4) To perform all Wassermann examinations for all the state and county institutions.
- (5) At the request of the family physician of any family to give counsel as to the proper treatment of the patient under treatment.
- (6) To prepare statistical charts and tables showing the causes of insanity and the distribution of the various forms of insanity and such other information as will be of benefit to the public.

There are many other lines of work which may be performed at the laboratory. It is our belief that the investment in the laboratory will be returned to the state many fold. It will aid in the prevention of insanity. The cost and maintenance of the laboratory will be distributed among the several institutions in accordance with the demands made upon it. Dr. W. F. Lorenz has been chosen to fill the important position of Director.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS.

## WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mendota, Wisconsin.

No change has been made in the management. The United States Government made a request of the Board to release Dr. W. F. Lorenz for a period of six months. The request was granted in the belief that Dr. Lorenz would be of very material benefit to the Government in the investigation being carried on in the south as to the causes of Pellagra. We believed that upon his return the state of Wisconsin would receive the benefits of his investigation.

In our last biennial report we called attention to the fact that no means was provided for the segregation of persons afflicted with contagious diseases and whenever cases of diphtheria or like contagious disease appeared it became necessary to quarantine the whole institution.

We also called attention to the fact that the nurses who devoted long hours to their work were compelled to spend their resting hours in rooms immediately adjoining the wards for the care of the insane; that it was impossible to offer them sleeping quarters such as they were entitled to. We accordingly asked of the Legislature appropriations for a Contagious Hospital amounting to \$40,000.00 and for a Nurses' Home amounting to \$30,000.00. These two buildings are in the process of construction and will be completed and ready for occupancy in the near future. When completed they will afford an increased capacity to the institution of from sixty to seventy patients. The Nurses' Home will accommodate fifty women. However, it will not be possible to place fifty patients in the quarters occupied by them. The Hospital will have bed capacity for fifty-six patients. It will be necessary to hold many of these in reserve for contagious cases. We estimate, as above indicated that the two buildings will afford an increased capacity of from sixty to seventy patients. An appropriation was made for two assistant physicians' cottages at \$3,000.00 each. It became apparent that it would be impossible to build the two cottages and make all the water, sewer, and light connections for this amount, consequently, but one cottage has been built.

The Legislature of 1911 provided \$2,000.00 for the purchase of a cottage adjoining the hospital grounds. The owner raised the price and not until recently was it reduced to come within the appropriation.

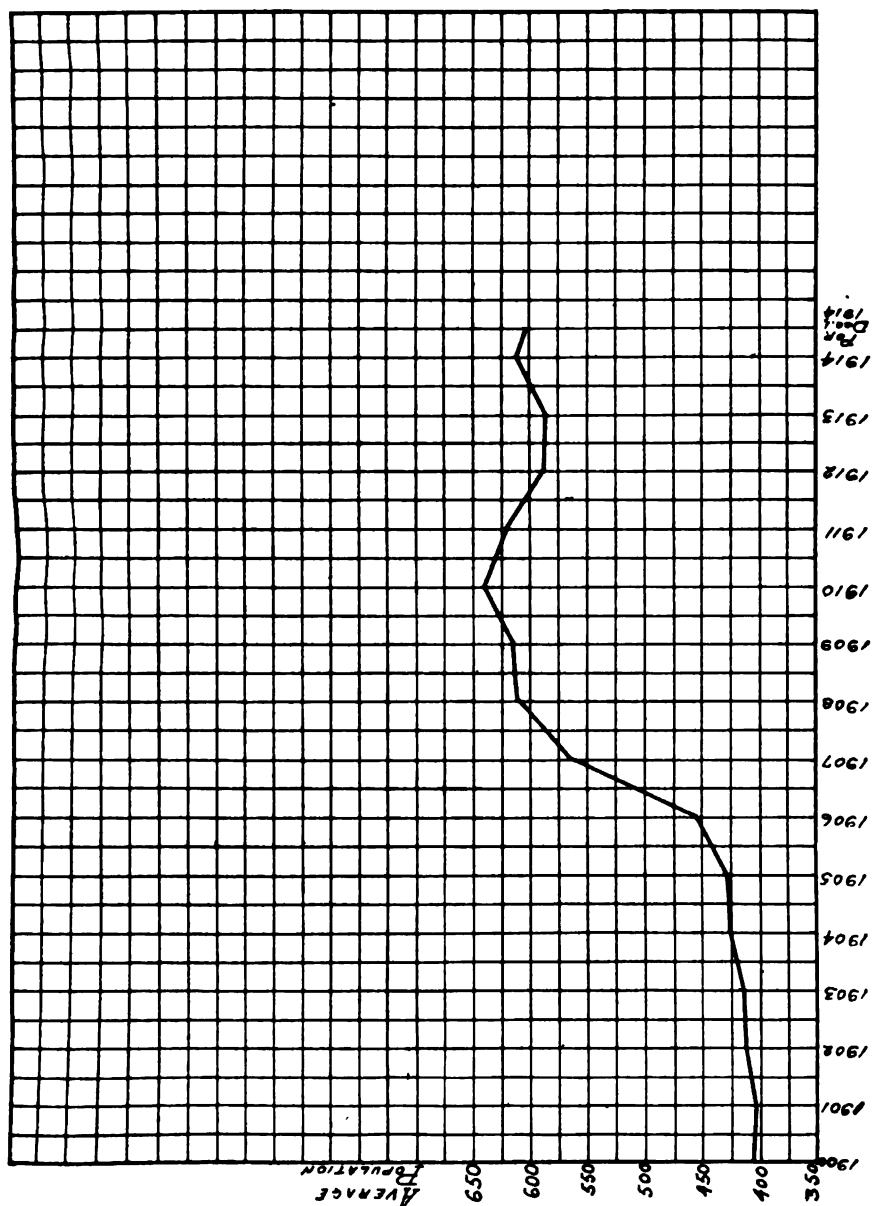


FIG. 9—GRAPHIC CHART SHOWING THE AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION OF THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. (See Table XIII—General Statistical Tables, which gives the statistics upon which this graph is based).

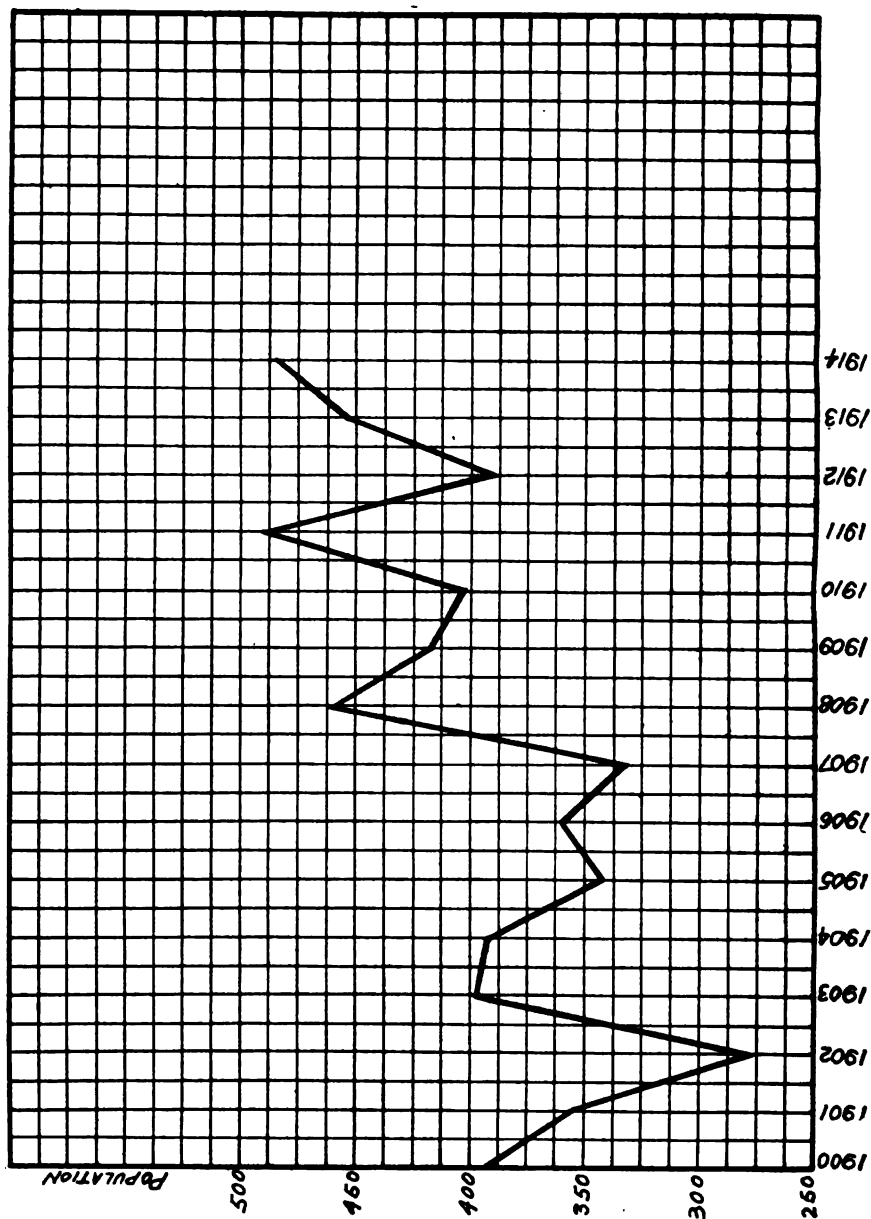


FIG. 10—GRAPHIC CHART SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" AT THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. (See Table XIII—General Statistical Tables, which gives the statistics upon which this graph is based).

When the reduction was made the cottage and grounds were purchased as authorized.

For a statement of the smaller improvements made and repairs put upon the building to keep them in the proper state of preservation, reference is made to the report of the Superintendent, Dr. Charles A. Gorst.

At the close of the last biennial appropriation period, June 30, 1913, there existed a deficit of \$9,922.41. Attention to this matter was directed to the members of the finance committee and to the Legislature. We represented to them that we believed that with the appropriation which was granted at that time we would be able to care for this deficit out of the appropriation for operation. We believe that we shall be able to do so by June 30, 1915.

#### NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

To properly maintain the institution it will require an appropriation of \$180,000.00 annually for operation. This is an increase of about \$16,000.00 over the appropriation of last year. It is accounted for, however, by the increased population and by the necessity of having an additional physician. The maintenance charges are somewhat increased over the last biennial period. This is made necessary by the fact that the roofs of the hospital building must be replaced in order to properly preserve the building. In addition many of the walls must be plastered and other repairs are absolutely necessary.

The requirements in the way of capital expenditures are comparatively small.

#### REQUIREMENTS AS DETAILED IN THE BUDGET.

	1915-1916	1916-1917
Operation .....	\$180,000.00	\$180,000.00
Maintenance .....	16,410.00	11,250.00
Capital .....	17,600.00	2,100.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$214,010.00	\$193,350.00

#### NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

##### STATE HOSPITAL STATION.

Post Office, Winnebago, Wisconsin.

This institution has continued under the supervision of Dr. Adin Sherman. During the biennial period several vacancies have occurred in the staff due to death, sickness and other causes. The institution, however, has maintained its usual high standard of treatment. A special effort has been made to parole patients as soon as it appeared that there was a probability that they might be released without danger to themselves or to the community. To quote the words of the

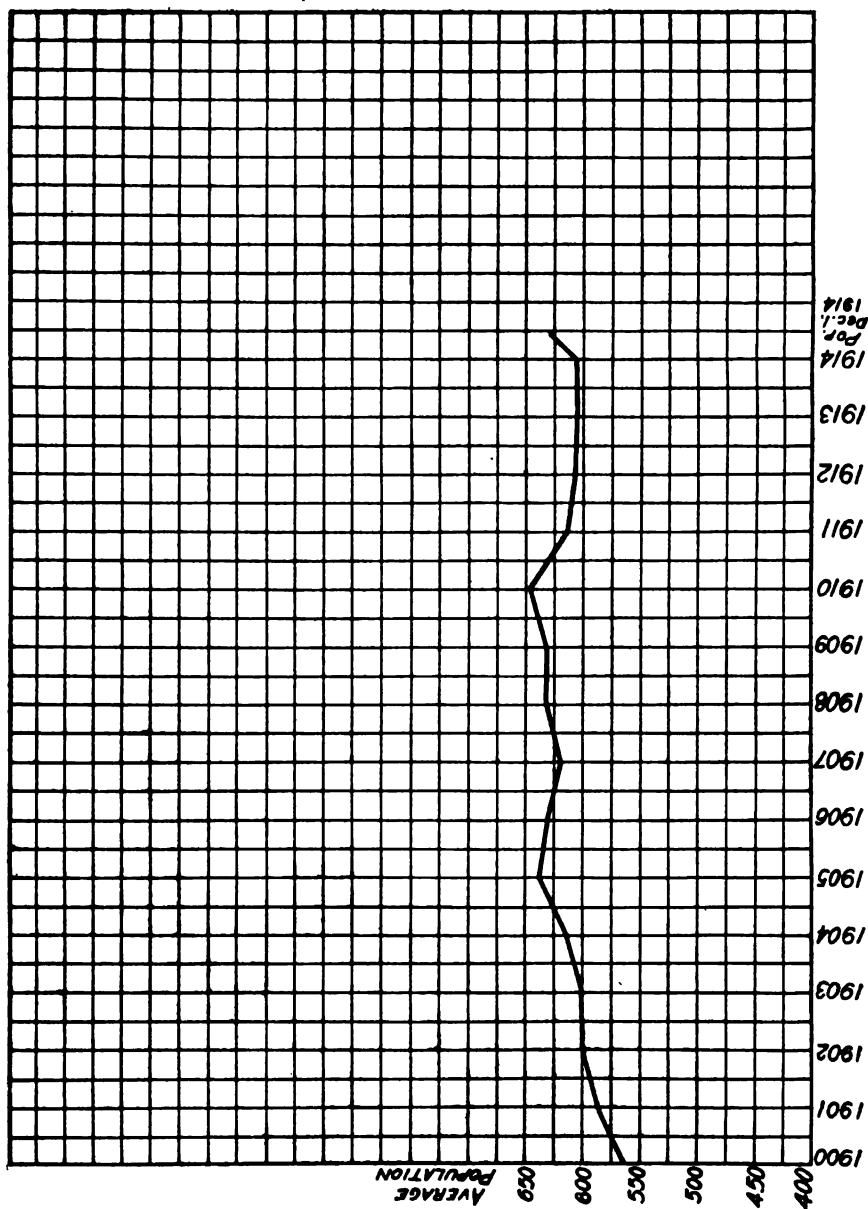


FIG. 11—GRAPHIC CHART SHOWING THE AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION AT THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE IN-  
SANE. (See Table XIII—General Statistical Tables, which gives the statistics upon which this graph is based).



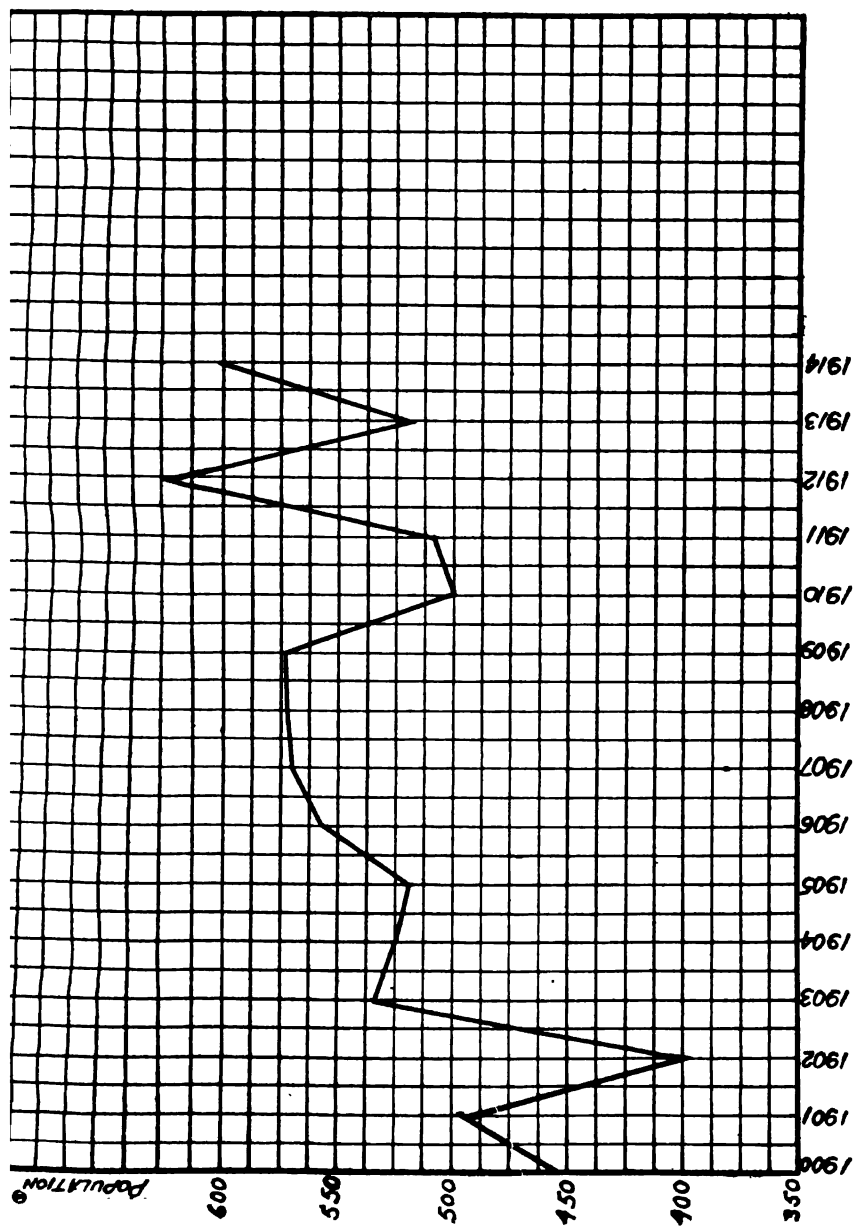


FIG. 12—GRAPHIC CHART SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" AT THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. (See Table XII—General Statistical Tables, which gives the statistics upon which this graph is based).

Superintendent, "The parole policy has been liberal, and patients are paroled as soon as it is considered that they are sufficiently well to maintain themselves outside of the institution and in no way be a menace to the public. It is true, a considerable number of those released are returned before the expiration of the parole period of two years. The general results are good, however, as by the early parole, the institutionalization of the patients is reduced to a minimum and they go back to their homes with their self-reliance but little, if any, impaired, and in many instances able to take up their work and responsibilities where they were left off. Past experience has shown that about seventy-five per cent of those paroled, or twenty-two per cent of the entire number under treatment, remain away until the expiration of the parole period and may, accordingly, be properly looked upon as recoveries, a recovery rate comparing favorably with that of other institutions caring for the same class of patients as are cared for in this hospital."

At this institution forty voluntary patients have been received during the two years. The greater number of them have paid for their own maintenance. This is a marked contrast with the number received in 1898 when but two voluntary patients were received. It is the policy of the Board to encourage the admission of voluntary patients both at the State and Northern Hospitals thereby avoiding the publicity which must necessarily be humiliating to the family and detrimental to the welfare of the patient. It also avoids the legal effect of an adjudication of insanity.

Chapter 659 of the laws of 1913 appropriated \$25,000.00 annually for the purchase of lands for such institutions as in the opinion of the Board required it. The Northern Hospital was most urgently in need of land. A tract of two hundred four acres within one mile of the hospital was purchased at a cost of \$20,000.00, the purchase bringing the entire land holdings of the hospital up to five hundred ninety-six acres which will be sufficient for many years to come.

Of the \$7,500.00 special appropriation made by the last Legislature, six thousand dollars was for the construction of a superintendent's residence. After plans had been approved and the bids were received, it was found that the cost of the building would be considerably in excess of the appropriation, consequently construction was postponed until such time as sufficient funds would be available for this purpose.

A detailed statement of the repairs made on the buildings will be found in the report of the superintendent. The principal repairs were the re-setting of the four boilers, the replacing of the roof of the north wing and the installation of a proper heating system in wards three, four, five, six, eleven and twelve. Up to the time of the installation of the new heating equipment these wards had never been properly heated.

## NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The capacity of the institution for the next two years will be the same as during the past. We shall require no increased appropriation for operation. An increase will be required in the repair and maintenance fund, due to the fact that the balance of the roof on the hospital building and the roofs on the barn and farm buildings must be replaced. All of these are necessary for the proper preservation of the properties.

In connection with the Northern Hospital we are asking for a Psychopathic building to accommodate approximately one hundred patients. It is intended to be a receiving building to care for patients upon their admission. It will enable many to be released without being transferred to the hospital proper. This building was asked for two years ago but owing to the great demand for moneys it was thought advisable to postpone the construction of the same for a period of two years. For this purpose we are asking for an appropriation of \$100,000.00.

## REQUIREMENTS AS DETAILED IN BUDGET.

	1915-1916	1916-1917
Operation .....	\$180,000.00	\$180,000.00
Maintenance .....	36,219.89	14,200.00
Capital .....	52,250.00	56,150.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$268,469.89	\$250,350.00

## WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Delavan, Wisconsin.

The usual constructive policy has been continued. Improved methods of teaching the deaf have been adopted. There has been a slight increase in population due to the efforts of the Superintendent to bring to the school those whom it was intended to benefit. With the comparatively small amount of \$10,925.00 appropriated for the last biennial period for repair and maintenance expenditures, the institution properties have been placed in first-class condition. With the \$7,250.00 for capital expenditure the out-buildings have been improved and a dining room, kitchen and bakery have been provided with asbestone floors and made sanitary. A linotype machine has been added to the printing shop equipment. Taking it all in all, the institution is in most excellent condition. It may be necessary to do something to provide a better water supply. The indications are that the present source of supply will be insufficient to furnish household necessities and afford ample fire protection.

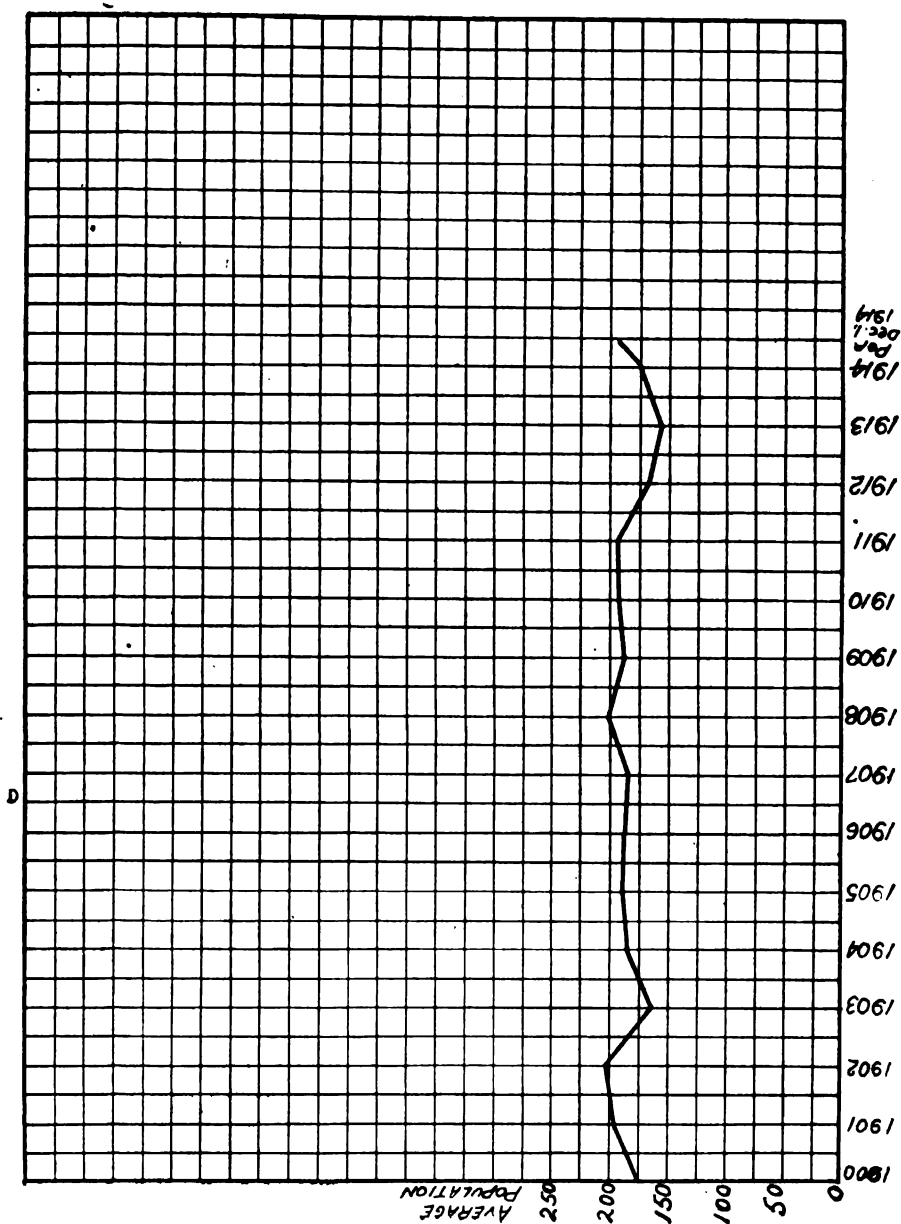


FIG. 13—GRAPHIC CHART SHOWING THE AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION OF THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF. (See Table XIII—General Statistical Tables, which gives the statistics upon which this graph is based).

## NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

It will require a slight increase in the operation appropriation to care for the comparatively small increase in population. It is estimated that \$14,904.00 will care for the necessary repairs and maintenance during the entire biennial period, and for capital expenditures only \$3,100.00 is requested. This will take care of the necessary permanent additions to power house, workshop, print shop and other departments.

## REQUIREMENTS AS DETAILED IN BUDGET.

	1915-1916	1916-1917
Operation .....	\$69,551.00	\$69,551.00
Maintenance .....	9,304.00	5,600.00
Capital .....	1,800.00	1,300.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$80,655.00	\$76,451.00

## WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

## Janesville, Wisconsin.

This institution has shown a greater per cent of increase in population than any other institution. The increase is almost fifty per cent over that of the previous biennial period. The number enrolled for the period just closed being 145 as compared with 102 for the previous biennial. This is largely due to a systematic effort to bring to the school for the blind those blind children who heretofore have been entirely neglected. The parents of blind children have been interested in the work of the school and it has also been the effort to interest so-called seeing people in the advantages to the public in giving as nearly as possible the same advantages to blind children as are being given to seeing children.

As Superintendent Hooper says:— "There is still great need for educating the seeing people of the state of Wisconsin about the blind, the education which they need and the lines of work which they are capable of doing. As I stated in my report of 1912, 'the greatest handicap which the blind have is the ignorance of the seeing people in regard to the education, capabilities and needs of blind people.' "

\* \* \* \* \*

"The whole work is planned to put the blind upon an independent and self-supporting basis, or as nearly so as possible under the conditions."

The general health of the inmates has been good. Although the blind have a tendency to inactivity, through the persistent efforts of the superintendent, with the aid of playground apparatus, etc., they

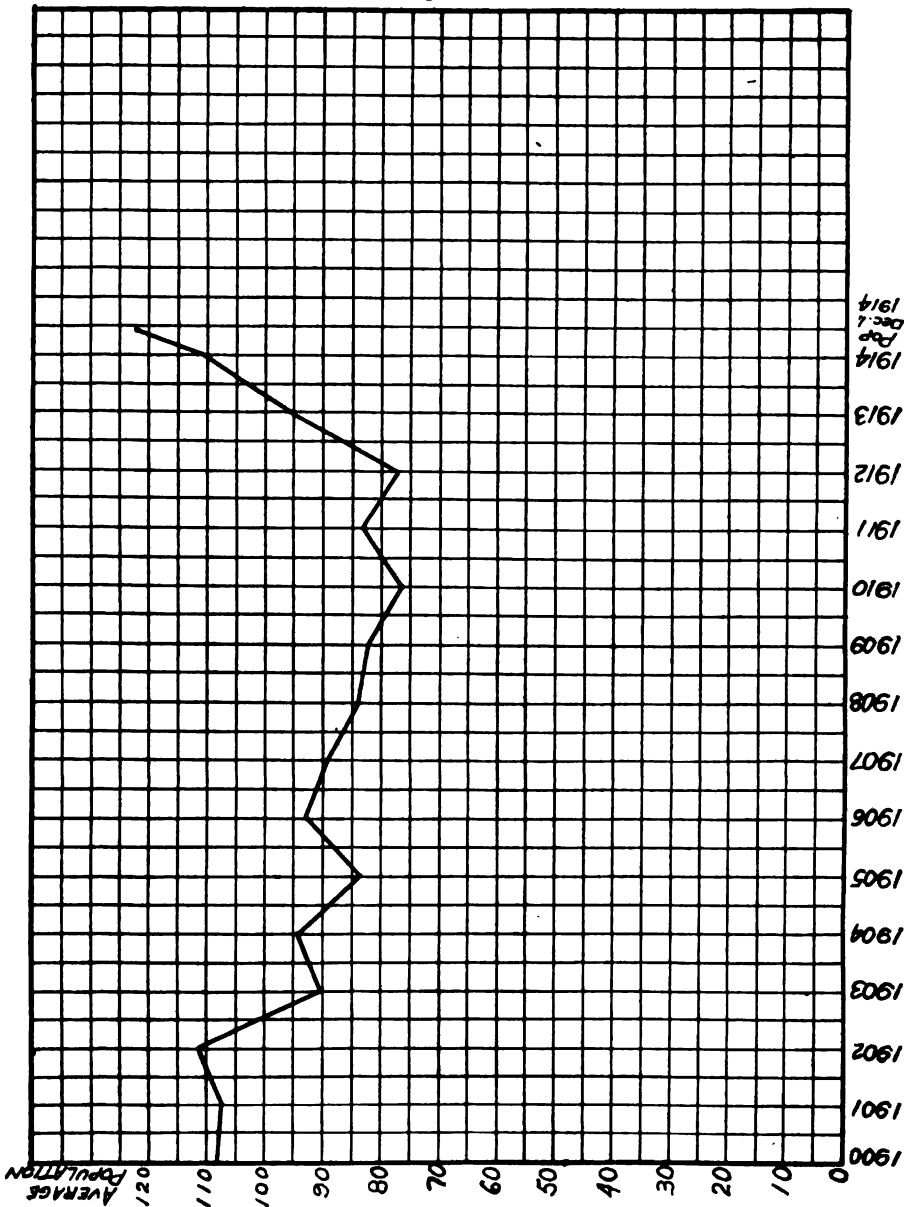


FIG. 14—GRAPHIC CHART SHOWING THE AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION OF THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND. (See Table XIII—General Statistical Tables, which gives the statistics upon which this graph is based).

have been kept in good physical condition. With good physical condition has come a proper mental activity. It must not be forgotten, however, that the best form of exercise can be brought about only through the proper allowance for playground apparatus. Not only is it necessary to have a proper amount of facilities for physical development but owing to the advance in the methods of education of the blind a large amount of apparatus is required for their mental development. They must be made to see through the sense of touch.

The physical plant is in much better condition than at the close of the last biennial period. With a liberal allowance of paint and the persistent effort on the part of the superintendent and employees it has been possible to change the entire interior appearance of the institution. Dingy walls have been made bright, and light has been admitted to almost every corner of the building.

It has been put in as good sanitary condition as the appropriations for the purpose would allow. Much credit is due to the superintendent, his wife and to the employees for the unusual effort which they have put forth to bring about this condition.

The Legislature of 1913 provided \$30,000.00 for the construction of a kindergarten building. Plans have been approved and contracts will soon be let.

Of the balance of \$41,350.00 for capital expenditures, \$8,000.00 was used in various ways for improvements of the structures on the premises. The balance of capital expenditures was used in the purchase of playground apparatus, the necessary furniture and furnishings for the building and the necessary hand tools. Many repairs remain to be made to place the building in suitable condition. The plumbing is unsanitary. It has been for years. It is of such a nature that it would be condemned in any public building if not owned by the state. As the superintendent says, "Nor do we think that places which would be unsanitary for seeing children ought to be forced upon those who are handicapped by the loss of sight."

The Legislature of 1911 made an appropriation of \$30,000.00 for the addition to the main building to be used for kitchen, dining room, and dormitory purposes. The appropriation was not sufficient to construct the addition at the point where it was finally located.

#### REQUIREMENTS AS DETAILED IN BUDGET.

	1915-1916	1916-1917
Operation .....	\$62,970.00	\$63,030.00
Maintenance .....	21,134.29	9,050.00
Capital .....	23,500.00	9,200.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$107,604.29	\$81,280.00

## WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Waukesha, Wisconsin.

No important changes have been made in the methods of administration at this institution. With the completion of the school building and cottage provided for by the Legislature of 1911, with a cottage provided for by a former Legislature, we have a group of buildings which permits of the segregation of the small boys. They are no longer subjected to whatever bad may result from association with older boys. For the first time in their lives many of these little fellows are given an opportunity to attend school and to learn of their duties toward their superiors and toward society in general.

The increase in population has been quite considerable. The average population for the biennial period ending June 30, 1912 was 366; for the one just closed 381. The population on December first of this year was 411. In other words, at the time of writing this report, the institution is crowded to its capacity. Some of the cottages are overcrowded; more boys than beds.

One of two things must happen. Either the Legislature must make provision for a larger institution by providing additional cottages and additional equipment in other respects, or change the maximum age limit of those to be committed to this institution. In the opinion of Superintendent Hutton and of the members of the Board it is advisable to fix the maximum age at which boys are to be retained at eighteen rather than twenty-one and to fix the maximum age of commitment at sixteen.

The Industrial School is not a penal institution. It is strictly an educational institution for boys who have not had the opportunities in life to which they are entitled and for boys whose environment has been bad, resulting in their becoming incorrigible. It is, therefore, essential that boys who have reached the state of manhood, that is, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, should not be confined at the institution to associate with little fellows.

When a young man has reached the age of eighteen years and is incapable of behaving himself, incapable of right action toward society, he should be confined at the State Reformatory. That institution was provided for just such as he and there is neither sense nor reason for committing him to the Industrial School. We recommend, not additional buildings and equipment, but an amendment to the law providing that no boy shall be committed to this institution who is over the age of sixteen; further that no boy be detained at the institution or under the supervision of its officers after he shall have reached the age of eighteen years.

The amount appropriated for operation expenses for the past biennial period has been found to be sufficient, but due to the increase



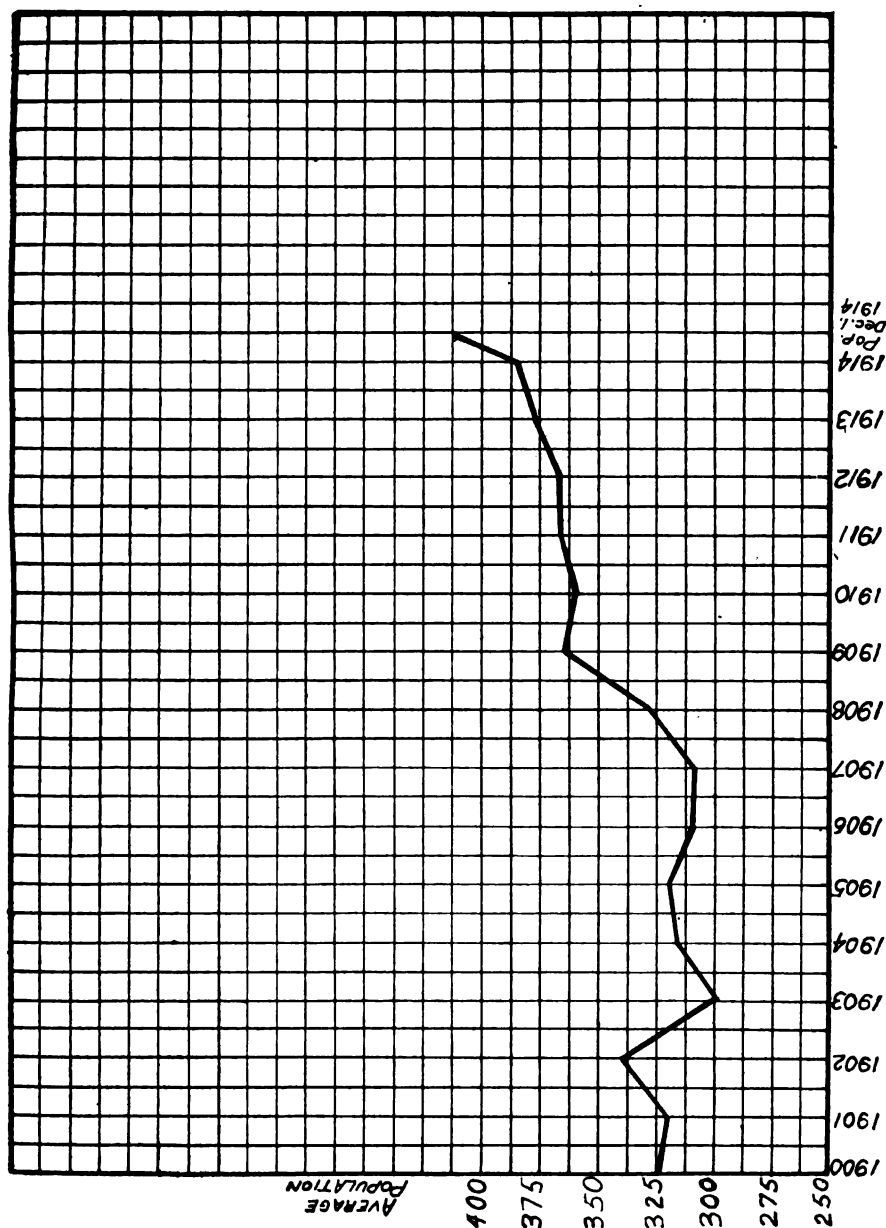


FIG. 15.—GRAPHIC CHART SHOWING THE AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION OF THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS. (See Table XIII—General Statistical Tables, which gives the statistics upon which this graph is based).

in population we are asking for a sufficient amount to meet the increased demand.

It was called to the attention of Your Excellency and to the attention of the Legislature and the legislative visiting committee, that the buildings about the institution are in a bad state of repair. The water and sewerage system needed over-hauling, and the sidewalks, curbs and gutters needed replacement. All of this work has been done with the amount appropriated for maintenance expenditures. The largest item appropriated for the capital expenditures was the sum of \$6,000.00 for a superintendent's cottage. The superintendent's cottage at this institution met the fate similar to that met by the cottage at the Northern Hospital. It was found after receiving bids that the appropriation was insufficient to build the cottage. Construction was, therefore, abandoned.

A refrigerating system has been installed; the cow barn has been overhauled and built into a suitable horse barn. Plans have been approved for the remodeling of the horse barn into a suitable workshop for the boys.

In the estimate for capital expenditures for the year 1915-1916 is found the total amount of \$36,312.00. If the commitment law be amended, as above indicated, this amount may be reduced by the sum of \$23,000.00, which is the estimate for the additional cottage.

#### REQUIREMENTS AS DETAILED IN BUDGET.

	1915-1916	1916-1917
Operation .....	\$99,456.00	\$99,456.00
Maintenance .....	10,582.05	9,207.05
Capital .....	36,312.00	1,150.00
	<u>\$146,350.05</u>	<u>\$109,813.05</u>

#### WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

##### Waupun, Wisconsin.

Many of the activities of this institution are discussed elsewhere, for example, the convict road work, the binder twine operations, the contract labor and the prison industries. There remains for consideration the administration of the prison plant proper.

During the biennial period, a dining room has been completed at a cost of approximately \$35,000.00. This work was done almost entirely with inmate labor. The work was most thoroughly done. The dining room will conveniently seat one thousand men. The lower floor provides excellent accommodations for the tailor shop, wherein all of the prison uniforms are made and repaired, the shoe repair shop, the printing plant, a general storeroom for institution supplies, a bakery

and flour room and a room for the storing of pipe and fittings and materials of a like nature.

The Legislature of 1913 authorized the construction of a new cell wing. This building will shortly be occupied. It will afford up-to-date accommodations for two hundred prisoners. Each cell is five by eight and is provided with modern prison plumbing. The construction of the new cell house is timely for the prison population is increasing very rapidly. Attention is directed to the fact that the average population for the last biennial period was 736 as compared with 706 for the previous period. At the time of the writing of this report the population exceeds eight hundred and were it not for the prisoners in the camps it would be necessary to confine more than one person in a cell. Two years ago attention was directed to the unsanitary condition of the cells in the two old cell houses. These cell houses were constructed more than fifty years ago. The cells are four by seven with no plumbing of any kind. The bucket and jug system is still in use. They are unsanitary and poorly lighted. It is almost impossible to keep them from becoming infected with vermin. As to the effect upon the prisoners, reference is made to the report of the prison physician of two years ago and to the report attached to the Warden's report of this year. It is a crime to house men in places of this kind. There is no justification for confining a man in a four by seven unsanitary, poorly lighted, and poorly ventilated cell and finally upon the expiration of his term, releasing him to society in a worse condition physically and mentally than when received. It is the recommendation of the Board that the north cell block be eliminated and that in place of the same four dormitories be constructed. The better class of men may well be housed in dormitories. We believe that it will aid in their reformation.

We recommend that the south cell block be re-cast and that the cells be constructed in a modern, up-to-date manner, affording the proper light and ventilation. To do this work it is estimated that it will cost approximately \$62,000.00. The work can be done entirely by prison labor. It will afford excellent opportunity for the employment of prisoners and not necessitate so large an investment at this time in additional prison industries.

The prison physician has repeatedly called the attention of the Board to the inadequate hospital facilities. We approve of everything he has to say with reference to the inadequacy. We believe, however, that it is more important to first make provision for the overhauling of the old cell house. If after this is cared for, in the opinion of the Legislature, it is advisable to construct a new and up-to-date hospital, we shall welcome its construction.

The Warden dwells at some length on the honor system. We have said something about it elsewhere in this report. The state of Colorado is largely entitled to the credit of the establishment of the honor system in Wisconsin. Warden Tynan urged upon members of this Board that we establish the honor system in Wisconsin. He had made

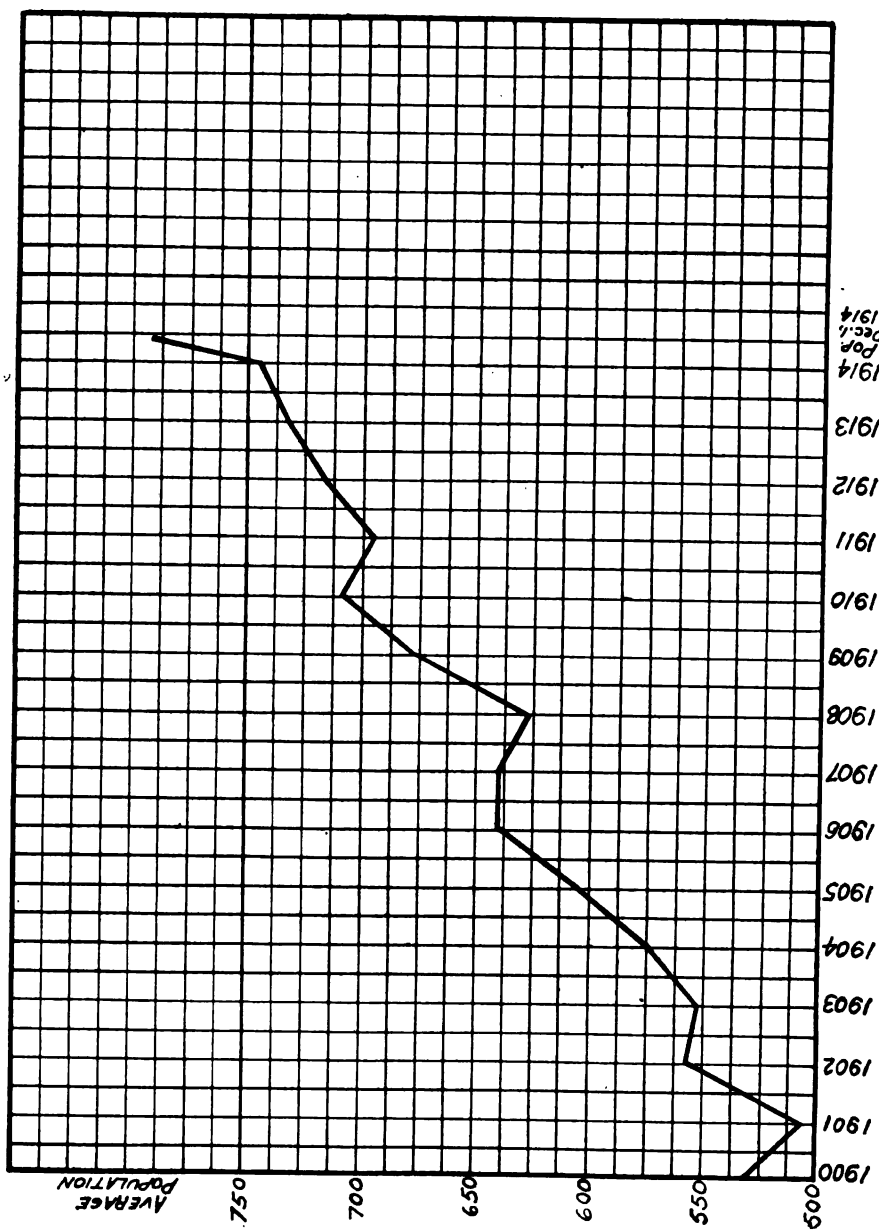


FIG 16—GRAPHIC CHART SHOWING THE AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION OF THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON. (See Table XIII—General Statistical Tables, which gives the statistics upon which this graph is based).

an eminent success of it in the state of Colorado. An investigation of Warden Tynan's honor system was made and in April, 1912, the Board directed the Warden to dispense with two armed guards on the prison farm and to manage the farm with such convicts as could properly be released on their honor. The experiment was successful. Since that date no armed guard has been employed at the prison farm.

The plan was extended by the Board to road work. The attention of the Legislature was called to the work of other states, and particularly to the state of Colorado. The Board represented to the committees of the Legislature that we believed that Wisconsin had many men in its prison who could be trusted to do road work without the supervision of armed guards. Our prediction has proved true.

There are limitations, however, to the honor system. Many of the states whose percentages of honor convicts run high do not have probation laws. All persons convicted of a felony are sent to the penitentiary. It must be borne in mind that we have hundreds of men on probation in Wisconsin and for that reason it is possible that the percentage of honor convicts in Wisconsin will not run as high as such states as Colorado, where no probation law is in effect. The whole matter is still in the experimental stage and it is not within the power of human possibility to predict just what percentage it will be safe to trust outside of the prison walls without armed supervision.

A new warehouse has been completed, which will provide for the storing of fiber for the manufacture of twine. At the time the warehouse plans were approved it was decided to construct but two-thirds of the contemplated and completed warehouse and to ask the Legislature of 1915 for an appropriation to complete the remaining one-third. The work was done by inmates in a most creditable manner.

A modern, up-to-date dairy barn has been built. This was done largely with inmate labor. The completed barn calls for a wing extension, and will accommodate approximately eighty milch cows. It is the plan to develop the prison dairy herd to such an extent that we may not only provide the necessary milk and butter for the prison but also for the Hospital for the Criminal Insane.

Investment in farm land and the necessary farm buildings is one of the most economic expenditures to be made by the state of Wisconsin. The inmate labor costs us practically nothing. The farm affords a means of employment for those who are physically unable to do the work inside the prison walls or in the prison shops.

The report on the work at the prison will be incomplete without reference to the excellent work which is being done by the Chaplain. He devotes his entire time to the interests of the prison, has charge of the school, which is well attended and which is accomplishing great results with the illiterate. A school has also been organized in the female prison. He also directs the band and orchestra which takes second place to no prison band in the country. He has charge of the interviews and correspondence of the prisoners. His influence has been most beneficial.

## REQUIREMENTS AS DETAILED IN BUDGET.

	1915-1916	1916-1917
Operation .....	\$189,525.00	\$189,525.00
Maintenance .....	7,500.00	7,500.00
Capital .....	73,475.00	49,000.00
	<hr/> \$270,500.00	<hr/> \$246,025.00

## STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

## Sparta, Wisconsin.

This institution is the only one which shows a lower average daily number of inmates at the close of the biennial period than for the same period two years ago. This is due to the policy of the Board and of the superintendent placing children in homes. As we have stated, it is our belief that a good home is better than the best institution. Due to the activity of the superintendent and the field agents of this institution it has been possible to place a large number of children in proper home surroundings.

The total number of original admissions for the last biennial period is 352 as compared with 316 for the two previous years.

More work has been done by the "follow-up" agents. It is our belief that money is well expended when used for the purpose of knowing that children who have been indentured or adopted into families are receiving the care which they are entitled to.

It is well known that at this institution crippled children are cared for. This care was established by the act of the Legislature of 1911. The average population of the cottage set aside for this purpose has been fourteen. The application of no indigent crippled child has been denied. All patients received in this department have shown very marked improvement; many of them have improved to such an extent that they are able to attend the school and to associate with and engage in plays and activities of children who are not crippled. It has been our endeavor to attract to this institution all indigent crippled children. To continue this work we ask that the annual appropriation of \$10,000.00 be continued.

The repairs and improvements made have been superintended by Dr. Brown. They include new porches on Cottage F and the Annex. The Annex and Cottage D have been connected by a covered foot bridge; balconies have been erected on the front of the Administration Building making the living quarters more habitable in summer. New asbestos shingles have been placed on Cottages A, C, and E; a tin roof covers the laundry and engine room. Several of the cottages have been painted inside and out, a lighting generator has been added to

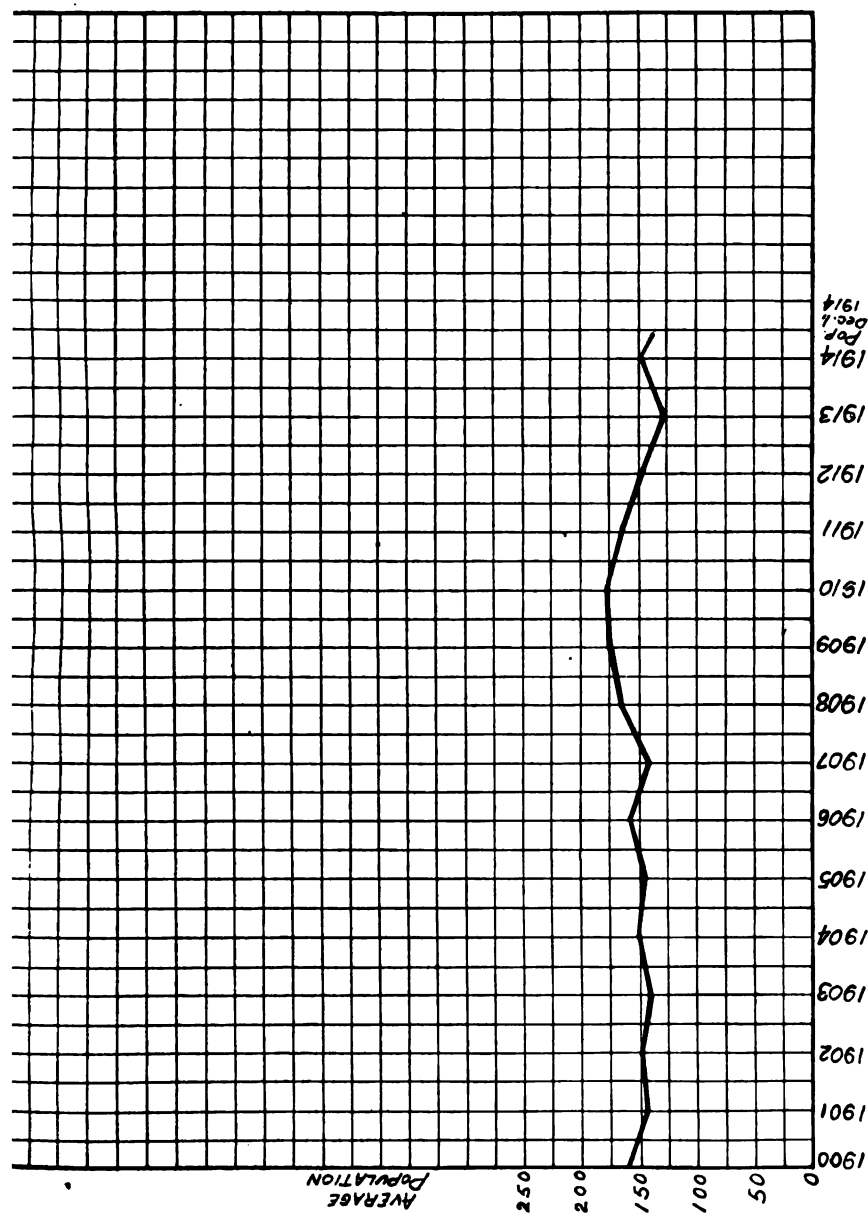


FIG. 17—GRAPHIC CHART SHOWING THE AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION OF THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL. (See Table XIII—General Statistical Tables, which gives the statistics upon which this graph is based).

the power plant equipment to take care of light load and to provide sufficient apparatus in case of emergency. The laundry has been provided with necessary equipment to care for the needs of the institution and indirect heating apparatus has been installed in Cottages F and D, the Annex and the Hospital.

These dependent children are entitled to the same school facilities that other children are entitled to. As a matter of fact they ought to be entitled to just a little more. They are orphans through no fault of their own. They must necessarily go through life handicapped. It is our opinion that this institution is in urgent need of a thoroughly up-to-date and thoroughly equipped school building. The need is imperative.

#### REQUIREMENTS AS DETAILED IN BUDGET.

	1915-1916	1916-1917
Operation .....	\$57,500.00	\$57,500.00
Maintenance .....	4,300.00	5,800.00
Capital .....	18,000.00	20,000.00
	<u>\$79,800.00</u>	<u>\$83,300.00</u>

#### WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

##### Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

The care of the feeble-minded has been discussed to some extent in connection with the Southern Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded and the Epileptic. The institution at Chippewa Falls has continued in the even tenor of its ways; nothing unusual having occurred either with the management or with the inmate population. The administration has been very efficient and economical. The chart indicates a steady increase. The institution is now crowded to over-flowing, the population being 1102 on December first.

There have been many applications for release from this institution. It has been the policy of the Board of Control and of the superintendent not to release anyone who would be a menace to the community in which he or she might go.

We believe that the best method for the prevention of feeble-mindedness is the thorough segregation of the feeble-minded from the normal minded. This is the policy we have pursued in the present institution and the one we expect to pursue in the institution about to be established.

The management has kept well within the appropriation for operation expenditures. As a matter of fact, requests for the coming biennial period for operation are less by several thousand dollars than for the previous biennial period. The amount appropriated for maintenance



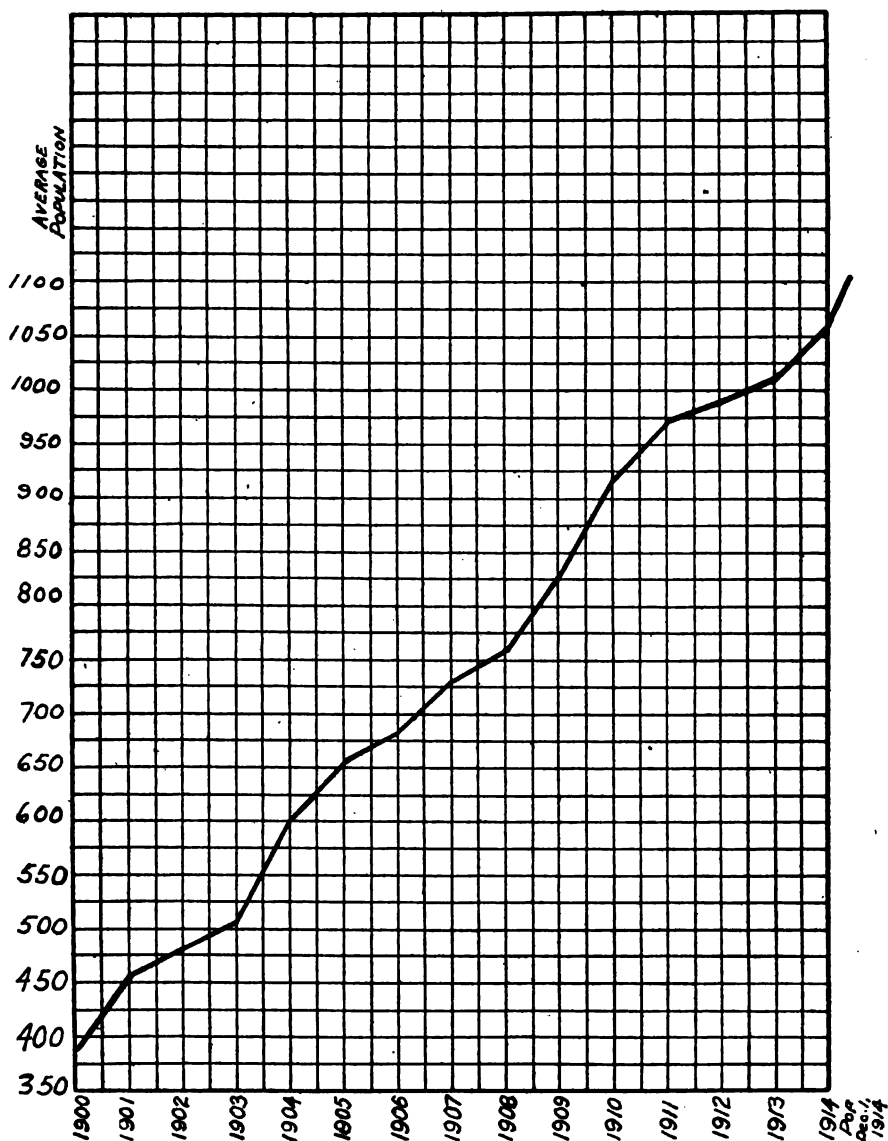


FIG. 12—GRAPHIC CHART SHOWING THE AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION OF THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED. (See Table XIII—General Statistical Tables, which gives the statistics upon which this graph is based.)

has been sufficient. The amount asked for maintenance is practically the same.

An appropriation was made for the construction of an assistant physician's cottage \$3,000.00; a schoolhouse and equipment \$30,000.00; purchase of live stock \$5,000.00; furniture and furnishings \$1,200.00; hospital and equipment \$4,800.00. The buildings have been constructed and the other purchases made within the appropriation provided for that purpose.

There is no request for capital expenditures at this institution other than the necessary purchases for farm tools, engine-room equipment, etc.

The Home is now one complete institution and in our opinion it is unnecessary and inadvisable to construct additional buildings for the care of inmates. Attention should be devoted to the development of the Southern Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded and the Epileptic.

#### REQUIREMENTS AS DETAILED IN BUDGET.

	1915-1916	1916-1917
Operation .....	\$179,990.00	\$180,085.00
Maintenance .....	11,650.00	11,650.00
Capital .....	5,200.00	5,200.00
	<hr/> \$196,840.00	<hr/> \$196,935.00

#### WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY.

Green Bay, Wisconsin.

In all of our operations at this institution we have endeavored to have in mind at all times, the purposes for which it was established, to wit: "To correct and remove those criminal or evil tendencies and influences which render the inmates confined therein a menace to society, to the end that such inmates may become good, industrious and useful citizens". To what extent we have been successful in the matter of reformation we are not in a position to speak with authority. We do know, however, that during the past biennial period, 148 paroles were granted as against 150 for the previous period; that during the same period there were only 26 violations as against 38 for the previous biennial period. More than half of the parole violations were from outside of the state. We feel, therefore, that so far as Wisconsin citizens are concerned we have been successful.

The period has seen the completion of buildings authorized at the establishment of the reformatory, that is, completion to the extent of permitting occupancy. The kitchen and dining room are completed and have been occupied for months. The office for the administration force is completed and has been occupied during the last few months.

About one-half of the schoolrooms are completed and occupied. The central rotunda is not completed. The floors are to be laid, wainscoting to be placed. The auditorium is unfinished. It is expected that it will require from \$5,000.00 to \$8,000.00 to complete the main central building.

At this point, we desire to call your attention to the report of Superintendent Bowron. The superintendent calls attention to the fact that the average population is decreasing; that the average population for 1912 was 258, which dropped to 244 in 1913 and 226 in 1914. The superintendent says, "This, I believe, is largely due to the exercise of the probation law by the courts." This was written on July 1, 1914. Since that time the reformatory has experienced a very unusual increase in population. At the time of the writing of this report we find the population to be nearly three hundred with a prospect that before the Legislature convenes the population will be in excess of that number and that we shall be required to place cots in various places about the building. The cell capacity is 296. Therefore, any population in excess of this number must be housed in corridors and corners. This is necessarily unsafe and entails an increased expense for guard service. If the increase in population is due to unusual economic conditions, then undoubtedly the demand for increased cell capacity will pass. However, if it is not due to temporary economic disturbances then it will be the duty of the Legislature to provide a fund for the construction of an additional cell wing.

As to the activities of the institution and what shall be the best activities in the way of labor, we quote with approval from the report of the superintendent: "I am in favor of the state-use system wherever it appears to be practicable, but to adhere wholly to this system at a loss financially or with the result of enforced idleness appears to be bad policy. I believe in labor in prisons and reformatories,—particularly in the latter. I believe that labor is the very foundation of reform, especially among a class of young offenders who have always shirked labor. I believe in making something. I care less what it is so long as it is something useful and to be used. Thus, while instilling habits of labor, there also comes the training of hand and brain in whatever direction that labor is expended. And there also comes incidental revenue, for all labor for the state should result in some degree of self-support.

"In the tentative stage of the state-use and state-account systems, it appears necessary to retain some one specific industry to consume the surplus labor not employed along those lines, no matter whether that specific industry be under the contract or the piece-price plan, until such time as the prison can successfully work into the new systems. At this institution we have been gradually adopting the new systems while still retaining the contract for making overalls on the piece-price plan for a Chicago firm. We have been making brick on state account, and brooms for state use; cutting granite and building state buildings; making iron gratings for other state institutions; furnishing

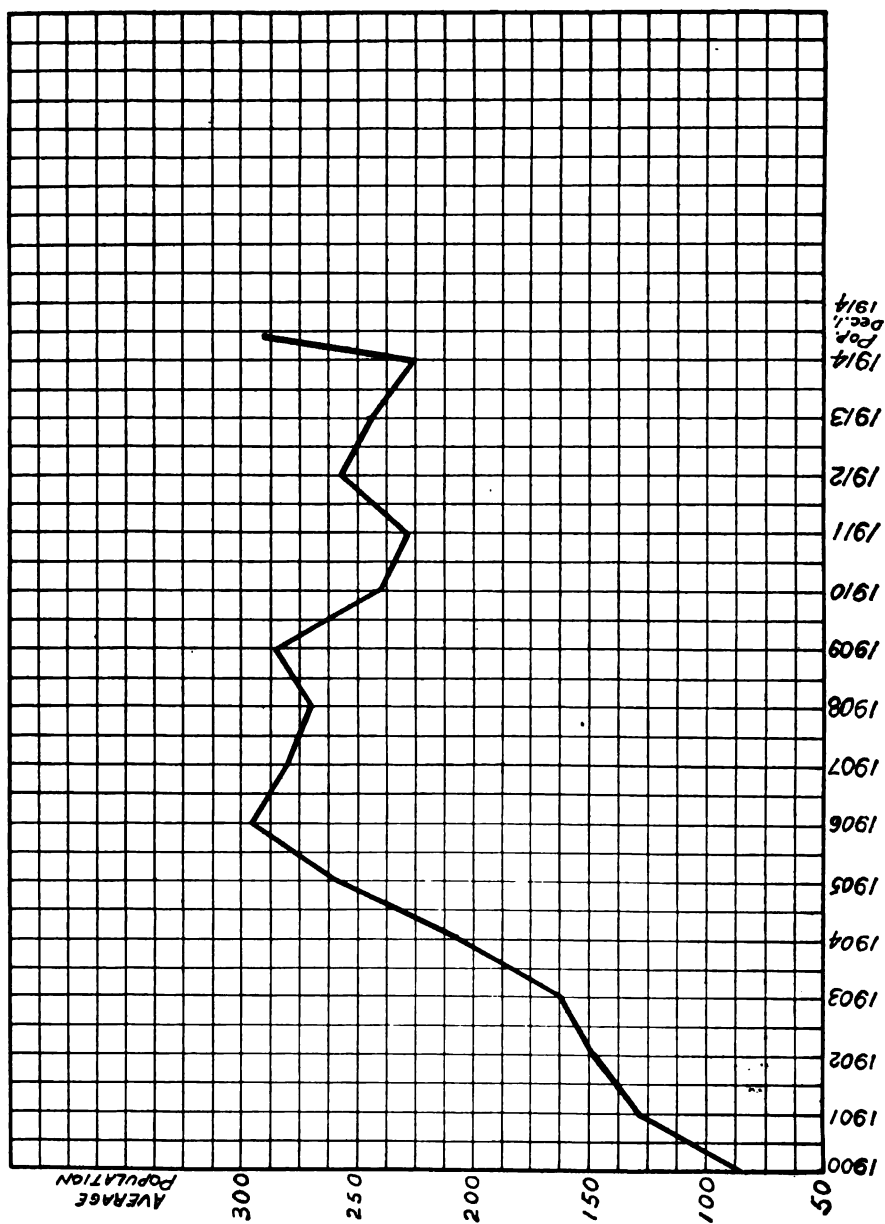


FIG. 10—GRAPHIC CHART SHOWING THE AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION OF THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY. (See Table XIII—General Statistical Tables, which gives the statistics upon which this graph is based.)

surplus garden products to other state institutions; manufacturing drain tile for the farm; making our own clothing, and doing all our repair work in the machine shop; thus gradually entering the more desirable forms of industry. We are now organizing a clothing industry with a view of furnishing clothing to state and county institutions, and eventually, no doubt, will be able to employ all our inmates on the state-use plan. \* \* \* But until we can develop the state-use and state-account systems to the extent of employing all our labor, it would seem desirable to continue the overall factory as an overflow industry."

In all reformatories it is essential that a well conducted school be maintained. The necessity for the school at the Wisconsin State Reformatory is very apparent. Of the 376 inmates received during the biennial period, 87 could neither read nor write, and 177 could barely read the simplest text. It is apparent, therefore, that one of the first duties of the institution is to educate and to educate extensively if possible, for under the present method of sentencing we are permitted to retain boys for only a short, definite period, and whether educated or not, literate or illiterate, reformed or unreformed, we are compelled to release them upon society and upon their own resources. The school is maintained during the entire year. Attendance is compulsory. The branches taught are the same branches as those taught in the public schools and the teachers are supplied by the State Civil Service Commission.

The last Legislature provided an appropriation for the construction of a wall to replace the present rotting plank stockade. Owing to the many activities in other directions, it was deemed inadvisable to commence construction of the wall during the summer of 1914. The fund, therefore, remains untouched.

We have mentioned the necessity of an additional appropriation for the completion of the central administration building. It is advisable to construct a concrete reservoir to afford the institution additional water supply. The supply is not adequate to meet emergencies. To protect the institution from fire it is, therefore, advisable that a reservoir be constructed.

The farm has been a paying proposition not only from the standpoint of dollars and cents. It has been the most effective reformatory influence in the institution.

#### REQUIREMENTS AS DETAILED IN BUDGET.

	1915-1916	1916-1917
Operation .....	\$81,547.00	\$81,547.00
Maintenance .....	4,180.00	3,740.00
Capital .....	10,900.00	9,100.00
	<u>\$96,627.00</u>	<u>\$94,387.00</u>

## WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.

## Wales, Wisconsin.

We regret to report that Dr. J. W. Coon's resignation as superintendent of the Sanatorium became effective October 1, 1914. For more than six years the institution has been under his efficient care and management.

The development of interest in anti-tuberculosis work in Wisconsin has been largely due to his efforts. His work throughout the state and particularly at the institution directed attention to him and when the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium of Chicago invited him to take charge of that magnificent institution, the Board did not feel warranted in tendering to him the compensation and inducements that were offered by the Chicago management. We regret to lose his services. The loss will be felt by the entire state.

Like the majority of other institutions, the sanatorium at Wales has been crowded to its capacity. There has existed a waiting list during the entire period of from 30 to 50. It is to be regretted that the state does not furnish facilities for the care of all persons who are afflicted with tuberculosis and who if treated when the disease is in the incipient stages might be restored to health. Such however is not the case. The average population for the biennial period has been 154, as compared with 113 for the preceding period. The population on December 1, 1914, was 162.

In providing for the extension of this institution it was the intention of the last Legislature to provide sufficient capacity to accommodate 200 patients. To this end an appropriation was made for an addition to the infirmary of \$10,000.00; an additional cottage \$8,000.00; a men's dormitory, \$8,000.00; and a nurses' home \$8,000.00. These buildings are in the process of construction and are practically completed.

To accommodate the increased capacity it was necessary to make additions to the main dining room and the bakery, to provide sufficient refrigerating plant, to enlarge the sewer plant, to provide a warehouse and to purchase the necessary furniture and furnishings.

The institution now represents, or will within a few months, a complete institution for the proper care of two hundred patients. It is the purpose to use the camp at Tomahawk Lake for convalescent patients. Those in whom the disease has been sufficiently arrested and who, in the opinion of the superintendent will be benefited by transfer to the convalescent camp, will be transferred. The outlet at the convalescent camp will permit of the receiving of many more patients at the sanatorium.

We, at this time, desire to call attention of the Legislature to the fact that even with the present equipment of the sanatorium, and convalescent camp, the state is not meeting the demands made upon it for the care of persons afflicted with tuberculosis in the incipient stages.

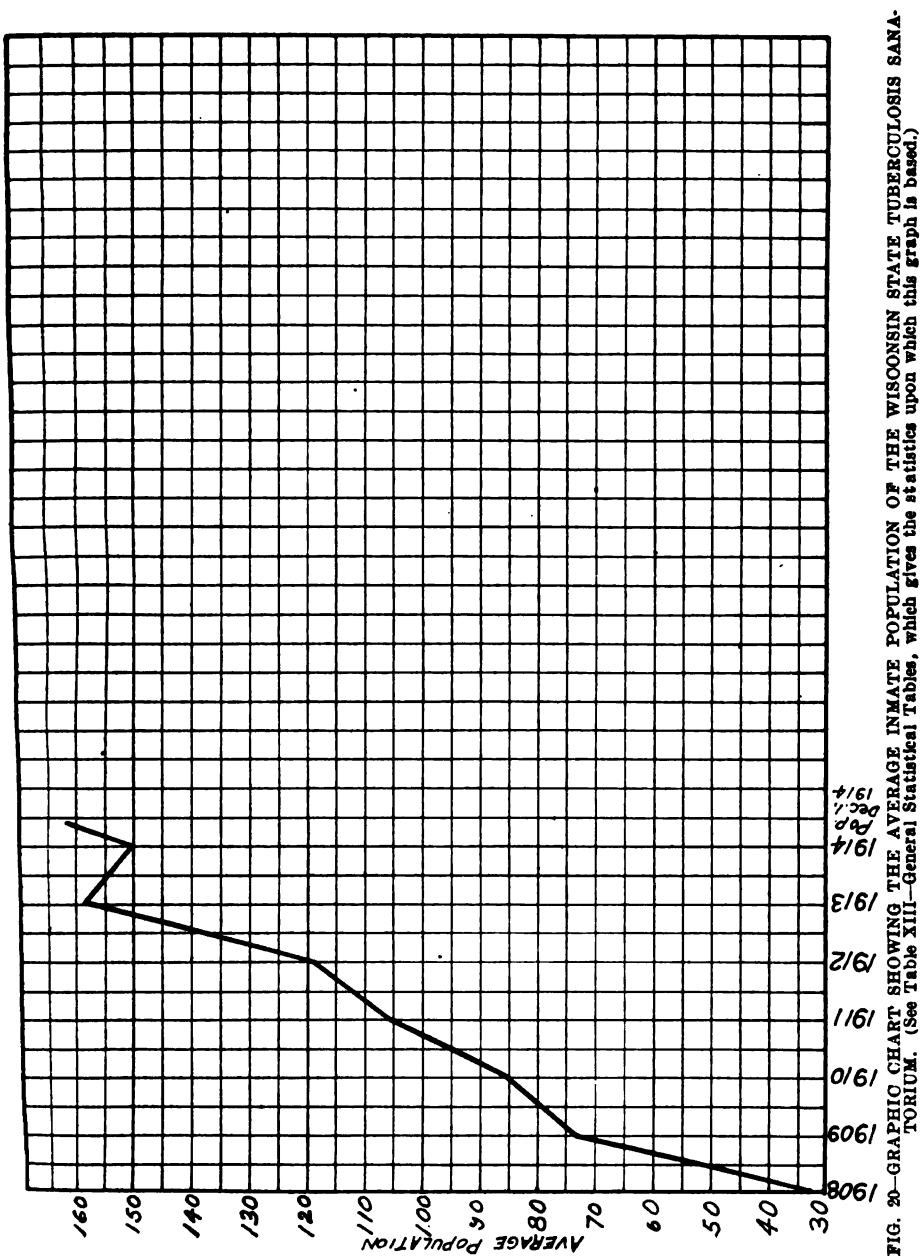


FIG. 20—GRAPHIC CHART SHOWING THE AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION OF THE WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM. (See Table XIII—General Statistical Tables, which gives the statistics upon which this graph is based.)

It is not deemed advisable to attempt to increase the capacity of this institution. It would necessitate the entire overhauling of the administration portion from the power house to the kitchen. In our opinion it will shortly be necessary to establish another sanatorium located in the more northerly portion of the state, more easily reached by that portion of the state's population.

#### REQUIREMENTS AS DETAILED IN BUDGET.

	1915-1916	1916-1917
Operation .....	\$125,000.00	\$125,000.00
Maintenance .....	10,500.00	6,750.00
Capital .....	9,900.00	1,200.00
	<u>\$145,400.00</u>	<u>\$132,950.00</u>

#### HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

##### Waupun, Wisconsin.

Previous to the passing of Chapter 356, Laws of 1913, this institution was not recognized as a separate institution. It was under the business management of the prison. Being so unlike the prison in its purposes and management, it was deemed advisable to separate the two. The organization was completed by the election of Dr. Rock Sleyster, formerly prison physician, to the position of superintendent.

The Legislature also provided the classification of patients to be received. That classification is as follows:—

1. Persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense and who become insane while in the state prison, state reformatory, house of correction, or other correctional institution.
2. Persons accused of crime but found not guilty because insane.
3. Persons accused of crime but not tried because of insanity.
4. Persons, who because of suicidal or homicidal tendencies, are dangerous to themselves or others now in the state or county hospitals or asylums for the insane.
5. Persons adjudged to be insane, who were previously convicted of a felony.

The institution was opened on the 12th day of January, 1914. The methods of treatment as far as facilities would permit, have followed those provided at the state and northern hospitals.

The institution at its opening accommodated about forty patients. An additional building known as Building C has been constructed and is nearing completion; it will accommodate fifty-six patients.

At the present time we have in the various hospitals and asylums in the state more than a sufficient number of insane criminals and



criminal insane to fill the buildings to their capacity. To care for the several classes enumerated in the statutes it will, therefore, be necessary to provide additional accommodation. At the present time many pleas of insanity are interposed in court and many are being found not guilty because insane. Because of the lack of capacity at this institution courts have been compelled to commit directly to the hospitals caring for the civil insane. This is in violation of the purpose of the institution and of the intent of the law-makers when the institution was created and established.

Until further accommodations are provided it will be necessary to feed the one hundred patients and the attendants in temporary quarters in the basement of the building used as the administration building. In the opinion of the Board it is advisable that an additional building be constructed to care for from forty to fifty patients at an estimated cost of \$35,000.00. This building is intended to care for female patients as provision is now made for males only.

It will also be necessary to construct a dining room, kitchen and bakery. It is estimated that the cost of this building will be \$85,000.00. When completed it will be sufficiently large to care for the needs of the completed institution, which it is estimated will care for approximately four hundred patients.

The Board was authorized to provide the institution with suitable roads, sidewalks, shrubbery, etc. This work has been done very acceptably under the supervision of Mrs. A. E. McCrea, Landscape Architect, of Chicago.

Work is proceeding on the wall which is to be constructed about the rear of the institution but owing to the difficulties encountered with the limestone formation which is much nearer the surface than was anticipated, progress has been made very slowly. It will require another two years to complete the same. An appropriation of \$12,000.00 will be required.

#### REQUIREMENTS AS DETAILED IN BUDGET.

	1915-1916	1916-1917
Operation .....	\$51,340.00	\$51,340.00
Maintenance .....	3,300.00	3,300.00
Capital .....	71,776.20	49,550.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$126,416.20	\$104,190.00

## WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

We are pleased to report this institution to be in a most flourishing condition. Persons are admitted to the workshop by the Board of Control. They are taught trades and furnished material out of which to manufacture baskets and like products. The manufactured product is sold by the management and the profits over and above the cost of material and manufacture are given to the individuals.

During the last biennial period, \$22,406.34 have been paid in wages. The value of the manufactured products sold during the last biennial period was \$44,541.35. The total value of the manufactured products sold since the institution opened in 1903 is \$146,156.31. So great has been the demand for baskets and like wares that it has been impossible to meet it.

Superintendent Oscar Küstermann recommends as follows:—"In order also to take advantage of the opportunities for buying our necessary material such as willow and rattan at the proper times, we must, for this purpose, have a larger amount of money and we therefore ask for a special appropriation of \$5,000.00 for the purchase of material." We approve of this recommendation.

He also recommends as follows: "To assist those learning a trade; for current expenses, including light, power, salaries, and also for machinery and tools, it would be advisable to increase the annual appropriation to \$10,000.00." We also approve of this recommendation.

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CONCLUSION.

In conclusion we wish to commend to your favorable consideration the management of the several institutions, who have earnestly cooperated with the Board of Control to make for efficiency and economy. We believe there is no set of officials in any state of the Union who have more deeply at heart the interest of those who are subject to their care.

We also wish to express our appreciation of the loyalty and efficiency of our office force. There has been no request made of them that has not been cheerfully complied with; when our work has demanded service for evening sessions, the service has been most willingly given.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, December 20, 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

RALPH E. SMITH,

*President.*

P. H. LINDLEY,

*Vice President.*

W. H. GRAEBNER,

JOHN P. LEWIS,

KATHERINE R. WILLIAMS,





## STANDING ORDERS ISSUED BY THE BOARD

## ORDER NO. 1.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,  
MADISON, WIS., April 26, 1898.

For the purpose of establishing and more clearly defining the functions of the superintendents and wardens of the several state charitable, penal and reformatory institutions governed by the Board of Control, and the officers and employees therein, their relations to each other and to the Board of Control, and the tenure of their respective offices, the following order is promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

*First*—Superintendents, wardens, stewards, and general matrons shall be appointed directly by the Board of Control.

*Second*—The following officers shall be appointed by the Board upon the nomination of the proper superintendent or warden: Chaplains, physicians, assistant physicians, principals and teachers of schools, assistant wardens and stewards, head engineers, and agents at the State Public School and the Industrial School for Boys.

The superintendent or warden may suspend any of the officers mentioned in this paragraph, and may remove any of them except the assistant warden, principal of schools, chaplain and the agents above mentioned, promptly reporting to the Board such removal, or suspensions, and the causes therefor.

*Third*—Each superintendent or warden shall appoint, and in his discretion may remove, all other subordinate officers and all employees, not officers of his institution. The superintendent or warden shall monthly report to the Board, with his estimate for the ensuing month, all changes of subordinate officers during the past month, and the dates of such changes.

*Fourth*—The regular term of office of each officer or person mentioned in paragraphs No. 1 and 2 shall be one year from July 1st next after appointment. The nominations required in paragraph No. 2 shall be submitted to the Board May 20th in each year. Appointments to fill vacancies terminate on July first, next after they were made, and nominations therefor shall be submitted to the Board as soon as practicable after the vacancy occurs.

*Fifth*—Superintendents and wardens are charged with the duty of giving all subordinates in their respective institutions affected by this order timely notice of its contents.

## ORDER NO. 2.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,  
MADISON, Wis., January 3, 1900.

A careful examination of the law fixing liability for the expense of the care and maintenance of the insane in the state hospitals and county asylums seems to lead to the following conclusions:

## I.

The only statute giving the state a right of action against individuals for such expense is Section 604q., R. S. It applies alike to all persons committed as insane whether inmates of a state hospital or a county asylum, but it only reaches the case of an inmate who has an estate sufficient to pay for his or her maintenance, the cost of which must not exceed \$3.00 per week. The judge has the power in his discretion to refuse to charge the estate for the cost of maintenance of the owner, even though sufficient for that purpose, if such owner has a parent, wife or child dependent upon such estate for future support.

If a proceeding is instituted under the above Section, whether by state or county authority, it should be prosecuted before the judge in behalf both of the state and county, and his order for the payment should probably be in the name of the state and county, although perhaps action in behalf of each might be allowed.

## II.

Pursuant to Section 600, R. S., the sums charged any county for maintaining a patient in the state hospitals, chargeable to it, may be collected by such county, by suit, out of the property of the patient, or from any person legally bound to support such patient. The state has no interest in, or concern with, any such proceeding. It is merely designed to reimburse the county for its expenditures for maintaining such patient in the state hospitals.

## III.

If an insane person resident of and chargeable to any given county is maintained in the asylum of some other county, it seems quite certain that the county so chargeable may recover, in like manner, the sums legally paid by it for such maintenance, out of the estate of such insane person, or from any person legally liable for his or her support.

If the patient is maintained in the asylum of the county chargeable for his maintenance the recovery should be limited to \$3.00 per week for such maintenance, and in addition thereto, the cost of clothing, necessarily furnished such insane person by the county.

## IV.

If the county collects a sum equal to \$1.50<sup>2</sup> per week for the maintenance of such insane patient no part of the expense of his maintenance can properly be charged to the state. If less than \$1.50<sup>2</sup> per week be so collected the state is chargeable only for the difference between the sum collected and \$1.50<sup>2</sup> per week.

<sup>2</sup> Chapter 14, Laws of 1913, raised this amount to \$1.75 per week.

## V.

Under the provisions of Section 604d, and 604e, R. S., the state is not chargeable with the \$1.50<sup>2</sup> per week specified in Section 604d, for the care of an insane inmate of any county asylum who is a resident of the county maintaining such asylum, "whose support is not properly a public charge."

The support of any such inmate is not properly a public charge: (1) If some responsible person within the reach of the process of our courts is liable therefor, as in the case of a wife or minor child of a responsible husband or father; or (2) if such inmate has a father, mother or child in like manner amenable to the process of our court of sufficient ability under Section 1504, R. S., to maintain and care for such inmate; or (3) if such inmate has an estate sufficient under Section 604g, R. S., to defray the cost of his or her maintenance and care.

This paragraph applies only to the maintenance of insane inmates of a county asylum who are residents of, and chargeable to the county maintaining such asylum.

## VI.

For the purpose of protecting the state from being charged for the support of insane persons for whose maintenance it is not legally chargeable, county asylum trustees are required to certify in their reports upon which state allowances, under 604d, R. S., are claimed that after diligent inquiry they believe no such claim is made therein on account of any insane persons, whose support is not properly a public charge under the laws.

Each board of trustees will also report to this Board the name of each inmate in their asylums, and in the state hospitals, chargeable to their county, for whose maintenance in whole or in part their county has been reimbursed during the time covered by their report, and the amount thus recovered on account of each such inmate.

## VII.

In determining whether some responsible person is liable, or may by legal proceedings be made liable, for the support of an inmate of any county asylum who is a resident of the county maintaining such asylum, or whether such inmate has a sufficient estate to pay for his or her own maintenance, this Board does not insist upon or desire the application of any rigid rules in favor of the state. In making such determination the officials of the asylum should consider the nature of the property of the person sought to be charged, its productiveness and the probable income which may be derived from it, the size and reasonable cost of maintaining the family of the owner and all other conditions which may reasonably be supposed to affect the ability of the owner to support such inmate. The mere fact that the cost of such support can be collected by legal proceedings against some person does not, of itself, necessarily prove that such person ought to be charged with the maintenance of such inmate and the state thereby relieved of such charge. All that the Board requires is that the asylum officials exercise a discriminating and just discretion in making their classifications of the inmates of their asylums who are residents of their county. Such is believed to be the true intent and spirit of the statute in that behalf.

<sup>2</sup>Chapter 14, Laws of 1913, raised this amount to \$1.75 per week.

## VIII.

Under Section 604f, for all inmates of a county asylum whose support is not chargeable to the county maintaining such asylum, the state pays such county \$3.00<sup>1</sup> per week each and the amount necessarily expended for clothing them. The liability to pay this sum, and the liability of counties to refund to the state a portion of it, does not depend upon the question (as in the former paragraphs) whether or not the expense of the support of such patient is properly a public charge. The obligation of the state is absolute to pay the stipulated sum for each patient of that class, and it is equally absolute that the county chargeable with the maintenance of any such inmate shall refund to the state \$1.50<sup>2</sup> per week, and the amount necessarily expended for clothing him or her.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,  
By W. P. LYON, President.

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ORDER NO. 3.

COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE—DIRECTIONS CONCERNING THEIR  
MANAGEMENT IN CERTAIN PARTICULARS.

Office, State Board of Control,  
Madison, Wis., April 5, 1900.

Although the County Asylums for Chronic Insane are erected, organized and managed by county authority, are primarily maintained by the respective counties, and, properly speaking, are county institutions, yet because the state contributes largely toward the support of all the inmates therein and has the necessary authority to prescribe proper care and treatment of such inmates (each of whom is a ward of the state) such asylums are also in a large sense state, or quasi-state institutions.

The state exercises its functions in respect to these asylums chiefly through the agency of this Board. In the discharge of its duty in that behalf this Board has from time to time requested county asylum officials to adopt certain policies and methods of procedure in their respective asylums for the purpose of improving the condition and promoting the welfare of the inmates thereof. Such requests have the force of orders made by authority of the state, and must be so regarded. This Board has also decided to give some additional directions concerning the management of such asylums. These, with the directions heretofore given, are briefly as follows:

## I.

Asylum physicians should not be selected and contracts for the medical care of the insane awarded upon competitive bids. The trustees should appoint some competent physician and fix his salary. The selec-

<sup>1</sup> Chapter 14, Laws of 1913, raised this amount to \$3.50 per week.

<sup>2</sup> Chapter 14, Laws of 1913, raised this amount to \$1.75 per week.



tion should be made with the care and consideration that might reasonably be expected in the selection of a family physician.

The asylum physician should visit the asylum at least twice in each week. At each visit he is expected in addition to attending to the sick inmates to examine the sanitary condition of the asylum and grounds and the condition of the patients, their health, diet, clothing and cleanliness, the work required of them and any other condition affecting their welfare and comfort. He will advise and direct the superintendent as to which of the patients should be required to labor and the kinds and amount of work each working patient is able to perform.

*\*At each visit to the asylum the physician shall enter in the Doctor's Call Book the date of his visit, the name of each inmate treated by him, the diagnosis of the case, the temperature and pulse of said inmate, and the treatment prescribed. He shall also enter in this book the name of each patient he has advised the superintendent should not be required to labor. At least once in each month the physician should also enter in said book, statements of the sanitary condition of the institution, and the general condition of the patients in respect to matters herein mentioned. He is invited to enter therein any suggestions he may think proper to make for the improvement of the institution and the promotion of the welfare of the inmates. \*The Doctor's Call Book should be properly ruled and the required entries affecting individual inmates should be made under the following heads:*

#### † DOCTOR'S CALL BOOK

Note.—This book should be a complete record of all medical treatment given Inmates. All entries in this book, except case numbers, should be made by the Physician only, and each day's record should be signed by him.

Month	Day	Inmates treated	Diagnosis	Temp.	Pulse	Treatment	Case No.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*\* Inmates excused from labor may be named in the third column and a remark to that effect may be entered under the head of "Treatment." A separate portion of the Doctor's Call Book may be set apart for the monthly report above mentioned.*

## II.

Each county asylum shall have upon its staff of employees a female night attendant who shall be constantly on duty during each night in the apartments occupied by the female inmates. Such attendant shall make a daily report to the superintendent, to be written in a book provided by him for that purpose, stating the name of each patient who was sick or disturbed during the night, the nature of her sickness or cause of her disturbance and what was done for her relief; and stating also any unusual occurrence in the female apartments during the night. The superintendent should see that this rule is faithfully complied with.

\* The part set in italics was amended by the State Board of Control when the new system of record books for County Asylums for Chronic Insane was adopted in September, 1913.

† As amended by action of the State Board of Control in September, 1913, when the new system of record books for County Asylums for Chronic Insane was adopted.

The reports of the physician and female night attendant shall be kept by the superintendent for the inspection of all persons entitled to see them.

### III.

The trustees of each county asylum are required to employ and keep on duty a competent night watchman at their institution through each night during the whole year.

When it is considered that each of these institutions is inhabited by from one hundred to one hundred and fifty, and more, irresponsible persons, many of them prone to mischief, and nearly all incapable of self-preservation in case of fire or other peril, it seems absolutely necessary to their proper protection that some intelligent man in full possession of his faculties be with them and upon the grounds of the institution constantly.

### IV.

Regulations for ascertaining the amounts chargeable for clothing furnished by the trustees of any county asylum to the inmates thereof, a portion of whose maintenance is charged to counties other than that in which such asylum is situated, or wholly to the state, pursuant to Section 604f, R. S.

1. An accurate account shall be kept of the clothing furnished each such inmate and the same shall be charged to the proper county or to the state, at the actual cost thereof. The asylum authorities are expected to use reasonable diligence to make purchases of such clothing in the cheapest available market.

2. Clothing accounts made pursuant to Section 604f, R. S., must be verified by the affidavit of the proper superintendent (or in case of his inability, by a trustee) substantially in the following form:

"State of Wisconsin,        )  
.....County.        ) ss.

....., being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the superintendent (or a trustee) of the ..... County Asylum for Chronic Insane and has the keeping and custody of its accounts for clothing furnished the inmates therein, that the above and foregoing statement of clothing account charged to other counties, or to the state is accurate and just, that the value of such clothing so chargeable necessarily furnished each inmate of said asylum during the fiscal year ending September 30th,\*..... and the sums necessarily expended therefor are correctly stated therein and that no part of such sums has been paid or previously audited.

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this ..... day of .....  
.....  
Notary Public."

3. The board of supervisors of any county charged with a portion of the expense of maintaining any person or persons in the insane asylum of some other county may at any time request the trustees of such asylum to furnish it with an itemized account of the articles and cost of clothing furnished such person, and such trustee when so re-

\* Should now read June 30th.

quested will be expected to promptly furnish the same. The Board of Control will adjust any controversy as to the accuracy of such account.

#### V.†

If the county asylum and the county poorhouse are under the same management, the salaries and wages of all officers and employees whose duties are common to both institutions should be apportioned to such institutions on the basis of the average population of each.

There shall also be kept an account of all the products of the asylum farm used or consumed in the asylum, or disposed of and the proceeds so used.

#### VI.

Section 601, R. S., provides that every female over ten years of age committed to any hospital or asylum for the insane shall be accompanied by a competent female. This Board has been astonished to learn that this most salutary law demanded by common decency for the protection of helpless insane women from possible outrage or neglect, has recently been disregarded in two instances, in each of which an insane woman was brought to the hospital, in one case by a sheriff alone and in the other by the sheriff and a male assistant only.

Failure to obey this law cannot be tolerated. Hence, superintendents of hospitals and asylums are directed to report any such failure to this Board with the name of the delinquent officer, to the end that a representation of the facts may be made by this Board to the authority having power to remove such officer.

The above directions were adopted and ordered printed and distributed April 14, 1900.

State Board of Control,  
By W. P. Lyon, President.

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† The provisions of this paragraph were changed when the uniform system of accounting for county asylums for chronic insane was adopted by the State Board of Control on July 1, 1913.

## GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—SHOWING THE NET DISBURSEMENTS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES, THE NET EXPENDITURES FOR CURRENT EXPENSES, THE AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF INMATES, THE PER CAPITA COST PER YEAR, THE PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK, AND THE PER CAPITA COST PER DAY AT THE VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Institutions.	Net disbursements for current expenses.	Net expenditures for current expenses.	Average daily number of inmates.	Per capita cost per year.	Per capita cost per week.	Per capita cost per day.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane	\$181,523 19	\$158,126 46	598.09	\$268 88	\$5 16	\$0.7367
Northern Hospital for the Insane .....	183,817 74	175,228 13	608.47	287 98	5 52	0.7800
Wisconsin School for the Deaf .....	65,934 16	64,626 34	*155.06	415 18	7 96	1.1376
Wisconsin School for the Blind .....	42,602 19	41,515 32	*95.47	434 85	8 34	1.1914
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys....	87,099 11	78,573 84	376.98	208 43	4 00	0.5710
Wisconsin State Prison .....	160,886 16	152,890 10	731.88	208 80	4 01	0.6723
State Public School..	56,611 68	44,337 23	121.47	365 01	7 00	1.0000
†Hospital for Crippled Children ...	7,500 00	14,924 82	8.81	559 00	10 72	1.5315
Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded..	180,552 23	172,376 98	1,005.98	171 35	3 29	0.4605
Wisconsin State Reformatory .....	77,414 22	64,602 33	244.35	264 75	5 06	0.7253
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium .....	106,441 54	88,750 40	158.83	558 78	10 72	1.5309
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$1,165,472 22</b>	<b>\$1,046,031 96</b>	<b>4,085.99</b>			

\* Average population for the school year only.

† The crippled children are cared for at the State Public School in a separate building known as the Hospital for Crippled Children. The State Public School is paid a regular amount per week for their care. See the report of the State Public School for more details in regard to the care of these children.

Average daily number of crippled and deformed children cared for at the State Public School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913..... 8.81

Average daily number of other children cared for at the State Public School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913..... 121.47

Total daily average number of children cared for at the State Public School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913..... 130.28

‡ The total amount paid out of the crippled and deformed children fund during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, was..... \$7,500 00

Less amount due the State Public School on July 1, 1912, for the care of crippled children during the previous fiscal year but paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1913..... 1,056 71

Actual expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1913..... \$6,444 29

Less inventory of equipment in the Hospital for Crippled Children on June 30, 1913..... 1,519 47

Net expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1913..... \$4,924 82

Note.—The per capita costs given in this table are based on the "Net expenditures for current expenses."

"Net disbursements for current expenses" are the actual amounts of cash paid out during the year for running the institution, including repairs and renewals of property. Disbursements for new buildings or other permanent improvements are not included. "Net expenditures for current expenses" takes into account the inventory at the beginning and close of each year and all miscellaneous receipts such as the sale of farm products not needed for consumption, etc. The only receipts not deducted in getting the "Net expenditures for current expenses" are the receipts from labor under contract at the State Prison and also at the State Reformatory. For more detailed information see "Statement of Current Expenses" at the end of the report for each particular institution.

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE NET DISBURSEMENTS FOR OPERATION AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, THE NET EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATION AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, THE AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF INMATES, THE PER CAPITA COST PER YEAR, THE PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK, AND THE PER CAPITA COST PER DAY AT THE VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Institutions.	Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance.	Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance.	Average daily number of inmates.	Per capita cost per year.	Per capita cost per week.	Per capita cost per day.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane	\$170,592 54	\$166,394 59	610.48	\$272 56	\$5 23	\$0 7467
Northern Hospital for the Insane .....	188,498 15	179,234 38	609.24	294 19	5 64	0 8060
Wisconsin School for the Deaf .....	68,537 19	65,318 02	*172.48	378 70	7 26	1 0875
Wisconsin School for the Blind .....	58,273 50	53,656 37	*111.33	481 96	9 24	1 3204
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys....	84,157 36	80,498 69	335.42	268 63	4 90	0 5716
Wisconsin State Prison .....	169,068 24	169,585 80	740.66	229 51	4 40	0 6288
State Public School...†Hospital for Crippled Children...	59,638 04	142,967 22	127.29	337 55	6 47	0 9248
Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded...	1,124 75	\$9,302 46	19.65	473 41	9 08	1 2970
Wisconsin State Reformatory .....	182,254 76	169,072 54	1,058.24	159 77	3 06	0 4377
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium .....	71,505 55	69,134 16	226.21	305 34	5 37	0 8379
Hospital for the Criminal Insane ...	97,331 02	94,666 32	150.09	630 73	12 10	1 7230
	30,249 28	15,253 28	39.23	388 82	7 46	1 0653
Totals .....	\$1,176,230 38	\$1,115,443 78	4,250.32			

\* Average population for the school year only.

† The total expenditures at the State Public School for operation and repairs and maintenance were..... \$51,169 34

The amount due the State Public School for the care of crippled and deformed children for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and not credited to the account of that institution until after June 30, 1914, was .....

8,202 12

\$42,967 22

‡ Average daily number of crippled and deformed children at the State Public School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914..... 19.65

Average daily number of other children at the State Public School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914..... 127.29

127.29

Total daily average number of children at the State Public School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914..... 146.94

146.94

§ The total amount paid out of the crippled and deformed children fund during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was..... \$1,124 75

Plus amount due State Public School but not actually paid to that institution until after June 30, 1914..... 8,202 12

Plus pay roll due for month of June, 1914, but not paid until after June 30, 1914..... 82 00

82 00

\$9,408 87

Less increase of 1914 inventory over 1913 inventory..... 106 41

106 41

Net expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1914..... \$9,302 46

¶ The first inmates were received at the Hospital for the Criminal Insane on January 12, 1914.

Note.—The 1913 Legislature in making the appropriations for the biennial period July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1915, (Chapter 659, Laws of 1913), separated the amount usually appropriated for the "Current Expense Fund" into two funds, viz., "Operation Fund" and "Property Repairs and Maintenance Fund."

The 1913 Legislature also provided that after July 1, 1913, all cash receipts from such sources as board and clothing of patients, receipts from the various counties for the care of inmates, receipts from the sale of farm products, and other miscellaneous receipts were all to be turned into the "General Fund" of the state instead of being credited to the appropriation for the particular institution as was done in former years.

The per capita costs given in this table are based on the same method of accounting used in former years except that the cash receipts mentioned in the above note were not deducted in arriving at the per capita costs.

In Table XV the "Cash Receipts" turned into the General Fund of the state treasury are shown. For the sake of comparison, the per capita costs are worked out on the same basis as they were determined in 1913 and former years.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE SEVERAL STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915, AFTER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE SUPPLIES ON HAND AT THE BEGINNING AND CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR, AND RECEIPTS AND TRANSFERS FROM THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

Classification of items.	Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.	Northern Hospital for the Insane.	Wisconsin School for the Deaf.	Wisconsin School for the Blind.	Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.	Wisconsin State Prison.	State Public School.	Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.	Wisconsin State Reformatory.	Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.
After-care agent .....	\$502 11	\$416 97					\$5,410 08			
Agents' expenses .....										
Amusement and means of instruction .....					\$247 14	\$17 50	87 62	\$895 91		\$149 07
Armory .....	519 19	649 38	\$1,083 26							
Barn, farm and garden .....	*13,771 41	*10,575 20	514 02	*\$2,069 56	*6,198 42	*6,651 94	*3,729 08	*15,774 44	*\$5,969 08	*782 83
Blacksmith shop .....										
Board and tuition .....										
Brickyard .....									122 71	
Broom factory .....									*1,886 70	
Cabinet shop .....										
Children's transportation .....	7,682 49	8,478 80	464 03	510 92	4,606 13	8,303 45	274 98	15,284 31	4,708 84	13 25
Clothing .....						4,435 06	1,137 05			
Convicts discharged .....						322 88			50	
Convicts' earnings .....						321 56				
Convicts escaped .....										
Discharged patients .....	1,475 72	1,269 98								
Discounts .....	*412 48	*369 69	*67 94	*39 52	*192 53	*308 75	*65 84	*474 19	*150 97	*398 98
Drug and medical department .....	1,060 81	1,434 14	561 04	49 98	1,478 58	1,412 71	370 52	983 01	306 69	2,088 22
Floppers .....	104 24	6 55			459 67		3 00	125 68		
Engines and boilers .....	1,642 82	1,707 13	686 01	363 16	836 10	1,980 22	530 81	1,944 98	1,179 29	845 98
Engine and boiler room repairs .....										
Fire and boiler insurance .....	8,093 23	10,980 60	2,306 35	1,991 10	3,610 60	5,867 20	1,560 02	6,468 88	4,866 30	1,565 38
Fire apparatus .....	309 49	83 83	80 21	122 58		102 08				13 04
Fuel .....		110 31	3 56		28 94				5 29	67 28
Freight and express .....	21,665 83	12,638 65	8,065 21	4,523 73	6,422 17	27,192 41	7,307 73	15,703 74	8,177 64	10,919 70
Furniture .....	210 40	398 37	25 28	138 13	12 77	49 29	50 42	422 24	85 49	97 11
Gas and other lights .....	2,407 75	2,295 12	1,165 06	723 85	1,997 34	3,176 47	1,194 82	3,262 50	1,743 75	801 64
House furnishings .....	6,864 32	1,892 08	1,828 27	1,104 50	476 62	3,307 02	560 32	8,423 30	2,640 06	3,643 02
Laboratory .....		8 70								
Laundry .....	2,941 42	1,225 41	879 25	290 98	823 62	1,040 37	274 57	1,114 27	410 50	870 61

Library	191 82	304 27	170 23	295 24	30 08	60 20	150 70	49 03	91 80
Machinery and tools	376 91	161 15	119 25	173 06	121 13	27 06	514 13	125 51	60 04
Maternity factory							15		
Means of instruction									
Miscellaneous	224 80	245 10	468 05	746 33	300 03		619 53	230 00	563 26
Officers' expenses				544 44	1,032 06	331 93		462 06	
Printing office	124 28	244 87	386 61	88 74	300 06	95 95	318 02	339 71	439 90
Printing plant			502 92	11 20	78 13				
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph									
Rent of cottages	868 36	865 24	300 44	705 92	1,206 70	491 07	710 27	567 34	530 09
	*195 00								
Repairs and renewals									
Restraints	4,357 87	11,733 45	1,604 16	3,425 70	2,305 50	981 95	5,679 49	276 30	2,003 24
Returning paroled prisoners	161 76								
Shoe shop			508 62	380 16	82 73		350 45	20 35	
Subsistence	47,905 98	53,708 75	11,708 80	24,722 13	46,379 30	5,992 08	55,780 66	13,338 50	34,422 87
Surgical instruments and appliances									
Tailor shop	471 36	208 08					236 71		732 01
Tobacco	407 45								
Transferring prisoners	770 80	238 84			562 84			475 47	
Wages and salaries	61,122 28	69,723 16	31,799 73	33,046 17	43,176 33	22,872 85	60,711 39	27,010 85	29,028 86
Well and pump account									
Work department									
Totals				*104 25					
*Gains deducted	\$172,333 54	\$156,889 82	\$64,670 35	\$84,958 77	\$150,003 20	\$43,103 33	\$185,524 30	\$72,193 75	\$39,680 81
	*14,378 86	*10,744 80	*67 94	*6,385 95	*6,063 69	*3,794 92	*16,848 63	*7,465 75	*901 25
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for printing	\$158,004 68	\$175,143 98	\$64,603 41	\$78,572 82	\$152,104 61	\$44,303 40	\$172,275 67	\$64,691 00	\$38,629 53
Net expenditures for current expenses	121 81	84 20	17 98	1 02	775 49	28 83	101 31	1 33	120 87
Received from counties	\$159,126 46	\$176,228 13	\$64,626 34	\$78,573 84	\$152,880 10	\$44,337 23	\$172,376 98	\$64,692 33	\$38,750 40
Received for convict labor	50,892 82	53,130 47		19,244 36	89,199 34		105,688 58	7,850 66	24,084 25
Net cost to state	\$107,273 64	\$121,807 66	\$64,626 34	\$59,329 49	\$66,680 76	\$44,337 23	\$66,626 45	\$66,941 67	\$64,626 15

Note.—The amount expended for "Fire and boiler insurance" covers the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1913. The amount due to the state insurance fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, was not deducted by the Secretary of State until after June 30 of that year and so during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, the insurance for two years was charged against the institutions.

TABLE IV.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF OPERATION EXPENDITURES AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES AT THE SEVERAL STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, AFTER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE SUPPLIES ON HAND AT THE BEGINNING AND CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR, AND RECEIPTS AND TRANSFERS FROM THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

Classification of items.	Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.	Northern Hospital for the Insane.	Wisconsin School for the Deaf.	Wisconsin School for the Blind.	Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.	Wisconsin State Prison.	State Public School.	Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.	Wisconsin Reformatory.	Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	Hospital for the Criminal Insane.
<b>Operation Expenditures:</b>											
After-care agent	\$750 09	\$576 88				\$27 66	\$4,008 39				
Agents' expenses						22 01	200 70	\$1,491 66	\$2 40	\$230 02	\$0 26
Amusements and means of instruction	390 09	854 56	\$1,433 53		\$373 41	*3,225 51	*2,656 31	*17,829 82	*9,147 42	*344 94	137 04
Armory	*10,615 30	*12,707 01	*164 60	*\$1,792 78	*7,868 10						
Barn, farm, and garden											
Blacksmith shop											
Board and clothing of patients	75 41	97 71									
Brickyard									406 66		
Broom factory									67 27		
Cabinet shop											
Children's transportation											
Clothing	8,891 07	9,698 73	345 01	337 26	6,075 50	6,519 77	2,215 73	14,610 23	3,182 10	41 50	136 56
Clothing discharged						4,731 86			19 95		
Convicts' earnings						3,239 99			4,163 12		
Convicts escaped						50 00			67 74		
Discharged patients	2,193 39	1,167 15									
Discounts	*408 60	*337 63	*60 35	*31 48	*142 27	*243 79	*42 89	*365 54	*117 54	*138 71	*76 91
Drug and medical department	1,153 20	1,206 10	509 87	133 18	821 18	1,050 90	544 02	726 77	1,199 58	2,065 03	32 65
Educational										27 49	
Elopers	136 30	32 27			266 19		57 80	324 80			
Engines and boilers	1,027 15	2,960 73	1,134 23	674 47	722 43	5,184 10	1,448 99	1,741 35	1,540 33	802 96	41 49
Engine and boiler-room repairs											
Fire and boiler insurance	4,160 67	4,946 76	543 96	1,101 76	519 89	2,978 83	766 49	3,719 47	1,291 21	563 49	26 60
Fire apparatus	131 37	91 43	32 89	32 89		13 54	88	17 00	23 58	1 29	25
Freight and express											
Fuel	20,643 33	13,960 89	6,356 60	3,012 80	6,981 31	30,025 24	8,332 66	23,039 63	8,549 97	10,197 84	2,475 65
Furniture	56 60	287 60	185 56	185 56	36 86	136 63	168 67	154 27	65 60	152 29	72 80
Gas and other lights	2,449 50	2,561 05	958 57	931 05	1,949 17	4,124 29	1,100 46	3,235 42	1,718 50	614 70	32 05
House furnishings	7,469 14	6,761 66	545 67	873 49	2,510 21	4,471 02	967 53	7,975 60	2,072 53	5,231 77	488 62
Laboratory		1 01									
Laundry	1,851 37	1,215 17	218 46	262 66	590 11	1,228 80	436 82	963 69	345 89	659 59	59 38
Library	204 54	390 91	214 76	70 33	390 67	28 33	38 40	59 24	147 26	73 18	53 23
Machinery and tools	103 58	138 40	198 42	21 91	90 07	105 24	20 21	534 51	137 77	78 16	11 94
Matress factory											
Means of instruction						424 03		1 96			
Miscellaneous	1,537 34	1,017 91	754 24	1,669 21	557 04	1,379 26	792 17	619 92	788 13	434 78	497 88



Officers' expenses	303 82	354 83	419 06	730 41	181 03	250 80	86 66	134 80	260 17	270 68	104 21
Printing office			1,051 68		282 94	50 63					
Printing plant											
Printing, postage, stationery,											
and telegraph	1,294 91	1,459 07	381 92	278 13	1,107 34	1,515 44	459 34	704 50	547 40	482 50	280 68
Rent of cottages											
Restraints	80 91	47 94									2 75
Returning paroled prisoners.											
Scraps											
Shoe shop			1,084 31		*132 40			80			
Special attendants		17 00						487 19	13 39		
Subsistence	51,296 52	67,546 76	12,048 00	11,840 31	27,062 80	46,688 80	3,570 40	53,715 66	18,360 02	34,621 42	2,670 18
Surgical instruments and ap- pliances	629 46	237 03						136 43		1,062 31	56 28
Tailor shop									1,713 09		36 47
Tobacco		201 41				1,904 52					
Transferring prisoners									26 50		
Wages and salaries	64,552 16	66,552 34	32,407 27	23,356 57	34,780 89	49,548 34	24,391 24	69,940 71	56,624 00	31,362 15	7,749 47
Well and pump account											
Work department				297 85							
Totals	\$172,134 06	\$188,214 11	\$61,631 07	\$45,669 49	\$56,057 08	\$165,511 87	\$40,892 65	\$184,458 59	\$74,403 49	\$98,974 01	\$14,982 48
*Gains deducted	*11,023 90	*13,044 64	*224 95	*1,822 88	*8,132 83	*3,499 30	*2,609 20	*18,222 36	*6,264 98	*483 65	*26 91
Amount deducted by the Sec- retary of State for printing	\$161,110 76	\$170,169 47	\$61,406 12	\$43,875 23	\$77,924 25	\$162,052 57	\$47,163 45	\$166,236 23	\$68,228 53	\$98,400 36	\$14,955 57
Net expenditures for op- eration	270 85	157 61	47 89	27 02	18 18	141 19	77 66	32 17	157 86	181 19	182 86
Repairs and Maintenance	\$161,381 61	\$170,327 08	\$61,454 01	\$43,902 25	\$77,942 43	\$162,193 76	\$47,241 11	\$166,268 40	\$68,385 91	\$98,671 55	\$15,138 43
Repairs and renewals	\$5,059 39	\$6,997 93	\$3,890 32	\$9,754 74	\$2,487 28	\$7,505 58	\$3,981 33	\$2,822 32	\$709 73	\$6,006 30	\$115 08
Discounts	*46 41	*20 68	*16 31	*2 62	*21 02	*13 32	*3 10	*19 18	*1 43	*11 53	* 23
Totals	\$5,069 39	\$6,997 93	\$3,890 32	\$9,754 74	\$2,487 28	\$7,505 58	\$3,981 33	\$2,822 32	\$709 73	\$6,006 30	\$115 08
*Gains deducted	*46 41	*20 68	*16 31	*2 62	*21 02	*13 32	*3 10	*19 18	*1 43	*11 53	* 23
Net expenditures for re- pairs and maintenance	\$5,012 98	\$6,997 25	\$3,864 01	\$9,754 12	\$2,466 26	\$7,792 04	\$3,998 23	\$2,804 14	\$708 25	\$5,994 77	\$114 85
Total net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance	\$166,394 59	\$179,224 33	\$65,318 02	\$53,656 37	\$80,408 69	\$169,695 30	\$51,169 34	\$169,072 54	\$69,194 16	\$94,666 32	\$15,253 28
Received from counties	66,368 41	54,766 27			19,351 63			111,292 94		31,904 40	
Cash receipts turned into the general fund of the state.	4,567 70	6,515 29	709 36	315 76	1,065 54	170,029 68	1,162 04	1,228 47	18,117 17	11,541 63	
Net cost to the state	\$108,468 48	\$117,862 77	\$64,617 76	\$53,340 61	\$60,001 52	\$99,665 87	\$50,007 30	\$56,551 13	\$51,066 99	\$51,220 29	\$15,253 28

† This amount does not include the profits from the operation of the Binder Twine Plant.

Note: See note at end of Table II.

TABLE V.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN THE SEVERAL STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1913, AND JUNE 30, 1914.

	Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.		Northern Hospital for the Insane.		Wisconsin School for the Deaf.		Wisconsin School for the Blind.		Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Admissions.										
Number remaining in institution at commencement of each fiscal year .....	588	588	603	610					369	374
Returned from escapes made, paroles granted, and transfers made, before commencement of year .....	85	103	89	93					76	109
Transferred from other institutions .....									3	3
Returned from homes and from leave of absence .....					145	144	80	94		
Original admissions during the year .....	453	482	516	597	21	39	31	30	152	191
Totals .....	1,136	1,173	1,208	1,306	166	183	111	124	600	677
Discharges.										
Commutation of sentence .....										
Deported and transferred to other states .....			1	2						
Died .....	8	7	56	63	2					
Discharged as sane under Sec. 587, R. S. ....	65	76	2	1					3	3
Discharged, expiration of sentence .....	3	1								
Discharged on reduction of time .....										
Dropped for various reasons .....							3	4		
Eloped and not returned during each year .....			4	3						
Escaped .....	13	19							5	5

## REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

[illegible]

\* Average inmate population for the school year only.

! On June 30, school had closed and hence the students were not at the school.



[illegible]

§ The statistics of population given for the State Public School are based on the total inmate population including the crippled children cared for at this institution. For a statement showing the number of crippled children see Table VII in the report of the State Public School.

† The Hospital for the Criminal Insane was opened January 12, 1914.

↑ The Hospital for the Criminal Insane was opened January 12, 1914.

TABLE VI.—COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING NET DISBURSEMENTS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES, NET EXPENDITURES FOR CURRENT EXPENSES, AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF INMATES, AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK AT THE VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1905, TO JUNE 30, 1914, INCLUSIVE.

Institution.	Year.	Net disbursements for current expenses.	Net expenditures for current expenses.	Average daily number of inmates.	Per capita cost per week.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane .....	1905	\$118,697 95	\$101,415 35	431	\$4 51
	1906	136,080 58	106,156 82	459	4 52
	1907	131,152 51	123,827 56	569	4 17
	1908	143,470 70	129,104 27	611	4 04
	1909	160,146 50	142,737 49	614	4 46
	1910	156,519 37	139,133 71	640	4 17
	1911	163,184 74	144,806 86	622	4 46
	1912	164,650 50	150,680 96	599	4 89
	1913	181,523 19	158,126 46	588	5 16
	1914	170,592 54	166,394 59	610	5 23
Northern Hospital for the Insane	1905	142,266 78	129,782 91	641	3 88
	1906	133,711 05	126,968 05	632	3 85
	1907	157,285 12	141,329 08	622	4 35
	1908	167,311 83	151,569 45	631	4 59
	1909	150,697 71	141,561 51	632	4 30
	1910	156,285 73	135,455 64	645	4 01
	1911	170,006 86	160,737 16	613	5 03
	1912	189,515 34	159,812 19	609	5 02
	1913	188,817 74	175,223 13	608	5 52
	1914	183,496 15	179,234 33	609	5 64
Wisconsin School for the Deaf*...	1905	51,565 47	48,267 64	190	4 87
	1906	53,610 62	48,805 97	187	5 01
	1907	53,818 23	50,380 65	185	5 21
	1908	61,542 40	59,101 69	200	5 65
	1909	61,635 82	57,451 53	187	5 89
	1910	61,719 39	59,287 65	194	5 86
	1911	65,070 72	63,048 90	194	6 23
	1912	67,499 82	63,463 14	166	7 31
	1913	66,964 16	64,626 34	156	7 06
	1914	66,537 19	65,318 02	172	7 26
Wisconsin School for the Blind*..	1905	38,245 16	32,779 92	84	7 48
	1906	32,105 89	31,023 71	98	7 01
	1907	34,073 54	32,665 39	90	6 95
	1908	35,741 00	32,394 21	86	7 20
	1909	36,418 54	34,574 49	83	7 99
	1910	36,187 51	32,927 66	77	8 20
	1911	37,971 02	34,860 01	86	8 06
	1912	40,621 22	39,022 11	77	9 69
	1913	42,692 19	41,515 32	95	8 34
	1914	58,273 50	53,656 37	111	9 24
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys .....	1905	68,414 30	63,189 13	320	3 78
	1906	65,393 66	64,231 86	312	3 86
	1907	77,340 03	70,124 26	310	4 33
	1908	82,963 55	65,717 67	323	3 89
	1909	77,800 54	70,516 90	364	3 73
	1910	75,158 28	71,276 73	360	3 79
	1911	79,398 76	75,268 26	366	3 96
	1912	85,334 92	79,477 73	367	4 14
	1913	87,099 11	78,573 84	377	4 00
	1914	84,157 36	80,408 69	365	4 00
Wisconsin State Prison.....	1905	110,326 95	106,561 13	608	3 86
	1906	130,766 69	114,069 97	641	3 41
	1907	115,230 52	119,656 98	640	3 53
	1908	131,655 05	120,437 84	627	3 67
	1909	140,139 75	123,355 06	676	3 50
	1910	158,065 13	131,680 69	709	3 59
	1911	137,761 24	135,780 90	695	3 75
	1912	161,971 30	152,319 10	719	4 07
	1913	166,886 16	152,880 10	732	4 01
	1914	169,008 24	169,965 80	741	4 40

\* Note.—The average populations given for the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and the Wisconsin School for the Blind are for the school year only.

TABLE VI.—Continued. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Institution.	Year.	Net disbursements for current expenses.	Net expenditures for current expenses.	Average daily number of inmates.	Per capita cost per week.
State Public School.....	1905	\$41,873 04	\$39,985 51	147	\$5 21
	1906	40,972 41	39,515 02	156	4 56
	1907	43,764 89	41,258 53	143	5 52
	1908	47,540 59	47,101 85	165	5 46
	1909	56,480 25	54,699 95	177	5 98
	1910	55,616 44	52,081 30	181	5 58
	1911	57,766 28	57,940 29	168	6 61
	1912	64,877 23	57,515 05	150	7 33
	1913	66,611 68	44,387 23	121	7 00
	1914	59,636 04	42,967 22	127	6 47
Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded .....	1905	122,566 45	116,498 28	657	\$ 40
	1906	126,208 91	109,596 02	681	3 00
	1907	140,780 01	119,001 38	728	3 13
	1908	148,307 95	131,825 97	754	3 33
	1909	149,578 49	132,898 13	621	3 10
	1910	160,732 43	149,999 08	917	3 14
	1911	170,058 37	159,749 20	972	3 15
	1912	179,540 93	161,287 88	968	3 12
	1913	189,562 23	172,376 98	1,006	3 29
	1914	182,254 70	169,072 54	1,058	3 06
Wisconsin State Reformatory....	1905	81,069 81	40,340 80	259	2 99
	1906	80,005 66	36,343 43	220	2 40
	1907	80,722 59	41,848 22	220	2 86
	1908	74,896 74	37,889 32	270	2 68
	1909	74,474 16	45,687 25	235	3 07
	1910	66,622 83	43,044 43	240	3 44
	1911	67,814 13	48,596 61	229	4 07
	1912	65,508 28	50,922 58	258	3 78
	1913	77,414 22	64,692 33	244	5 08
	1914	71,505 55	69,184 16	226	5 87
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium .....	1908	58,241 54	18,512 68	30	11 88
	1909	58,900 36	51,301 73	73	13 48
	1910	67,347 26	56,131 89	85	12 66
	1911	98,687 17	69,523 12	106	12 40
	1912	86,772 82	75,088 15	119	12 06
	1913	106,441 54	89,750 40	159	10 72
Hospital for the Criminal Insane	1914	97,331 02	94,098 32	150	12 10
Hospital for the Criminal Insane	1914	30,249 28	15,258 28	39	7 46

Note: The statistics given in the above table for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 differ somewhat from those for former years. In making the appropriations for the biennial period July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1915, (Chapter 669, Laws of 1913), the Legislature separated the amount usually appropriated for the "Current Expense Fund" into two funds, viz., "Operation Fund" and "Repairs and Maintenance Fund."

When reading the financial statistics for the year ending June 30, 1914, the heading of column two should read "Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance" and the heading for column three should read "Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance."

The 1913 Legislature also provided that after July 1, 1913, all cash receipts from such sources as board and clothing of patients, receipts from the various counties for the care of inmates, receipts from the sale of farm products, and other miscellaneous receipts were all to be turned into the "General Fund" of the state treasury instead of being credited to the appropriation for the particular institution as was done in former years. The per capita costs are, therefore, raised by this method. See Table XV—General Statistical Tables, which explains more fully this difference.

TABLE VII.—SHOWING NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE AND COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE ON JUNE 30, 1912, AND ALSO THE NUMBER ON PAROLE FROM SUCH INSTITUTIONS ON THAT DATE AND SUBJECT TO BE RETURNED THERETO UNDER THE PAROLE LAWS OF THE STATE.

County Asylums for Chronic Insane.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Out on parole and subject to be returned by the superintendent.	Total.
1. Brown .....	52	59	111	6	117
2. Chippewa .....	110	68	178	.....	178
3. Columbia .....	44	42	86	6	92
4. Dane .....	99	76	175	14	189
5. Dodge .....	80	61	141	7	148
6. Douglas .....	96	83	181	8	189
7. Dunn .....	64	48	112	8	115
8. Eau Claire .....	96	70	166	1	169
9. Fond du Lac .....	108	92	196	.....	196
10. Grant .....	41	27	68	.....	68
11. Green .....	42	52	94	12	106
12. Iowa .....	66	60	126	1	127
13. Jefferson .....	106	46	151	8	154
14. La Crosse .....	98	96	196	4	200
15. Manitowoc .....	108	86	194	10	204
16. Marathon .....	99	77	176	8	184
17. Marinette .....	120	69	189	6	196
18. Milwaukee .....	181	131	312	.....	312
19. Monroe .....	41	23	64	2	66
20. Outagamie .....	66	60	126	5	131
21. Racine .....	111	100	211	.....	211
22. Richland .....	77	43	120	3	123
23. Rock .....	85	71	156	1	157
24. St. Croix .....	81	59	140	.....	140
25. Sauk .....	96	61	156	.....	156
26. Sheboygan .....	111	82	193	16	209
27. Trempealeau .....	68	48	116	2	118
28. Vernon .....	61	67	118	.....	118
29. Walworth .....	59	45	104	5	109
30. Washington .....	76	54	130	4	134
31. Waukesha .....	106	91	197	.....	197
32. Waupaca .....	88	60	148	5	148
33. Winnebago .....	109	86	195	6	201
34. Wood .....	102	76	178	9	187
Total county asylums for chronic insane .....	2,942	2,261	5,203	147	5,350
Hospitals:					
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane .....	357	231	588	342	930
Northern Hospital for the Insane .....	383	227	610	630	1,240
Milwaukee Hospital for Insane .....	339	294	633	208	841
Total hospitals .....	1,079	752	1,831	1,180	3,011
County asylums for chronic insane .....	2,942	2,261	5,203	147	5,350
Total number insane under public care .....	4,021	3,013	7,034	1,327	8,361



TABLE VIII.—SHOWING NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE AND COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE ON JUNE 30, 1914, AND ALSO THE NUMBER ON PAROLE FROM SUCH INSTITUTIONS ON THAT DATE AND SUBJECT TO BE RETURNED THERETO UNDER THE PAROLE LAWS OF THE STATE.

County Asylums for Chronic Insane.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Out on parole and subject to be returned by the superintendent.	Total.
1. Brown .....	51	56	107	3	110
2. Chippewa .....	112	65	177	6	183
3. Columbia .....	46	39	85	5	90
4. Dane .....	86	82	168	12	180
5. Dodge .....	88	65	143	6	154
6. Douglas .....	94	89	182	10	192
7. Dunn .....	62	49	111	1	112
8. Eau Claire .....	100	73	173	1	174
9. Fond du Lac .....	104	96	200	4	204
10. Grant .....	69	45	114	.....	114
11. Green .....	48	55	103	6	109
12. Iowa .....	64	64	128	2	130
13. Jefferson .....	112	59	171	3	174
14. La Crosse .....	107	97	204	5	209
15. Manitowoc .....	109	83	192	15	207
16. Marathon .....	100	77	177	4	181
17. Marinette .....	117	65	182	9	191
18. Milwaukee .....	180	148	328	10	338
19. Monroe .....	47	27	74	1	75
20. Outagamie .....	58	56	114	4	118
21. Racine .....	108	98	206	2	208
22. Richland .....	78	42	115	4	119
23. Rock .....	80	68	148	4	152
24. St. Croix .....	88	63	151	11	162
25. Sauk .....	78	49	127	.....	127
26. Shawano .....	46	26	72	.....	72
27. Sheboygan .....	116	78	194	13	207
28. Trempealeau .....	72	50	122	.....	122
29. Vernon .....	59	63	122	1	123
30. Walworth .....	66	56	122	3	125
31. Washington .....	78	55	123	3	126
32. Waukesha .....	100	88	188	2	190
33. Waupaca .....	72	60	132	3	135
34. Winnebago .....	102	83	185	6	191
35. Wood .....	109	78	187	5	192
Total county asylums for chronic insane .....	2,991	2,346	5,337	164	5,501
Hospitals:					
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane .....	364	255	619	378	997
Northern Hospital for the Insane .....	389	235	624	611	1,235
Hospital for the Criminal Insane .....	43	.....	43	.....	43
Milwaukee Hospital for Insane .....	340	295	635	198	833
Total hospitals .....	1,136	785	1,921	1,187	3,108
County asylums for chronic insane .....	2,991	2,346	5,337	164	5,501
Total number insane under public care .....	4,127	3,131	7,258	1,351	8,609







## REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

[illegible]

**Note: List of county asylums for chronic insane across top of table.**

TABLE XI—CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE JUNE 30, 1913.

Counties.	Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.	Northern Hospital for the Insane.	Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane.	County asylums for chronic insane.	Total.	Population in 1910. (U. S. Census.)	Ratio of insanity to population.
Adams .....	2			14	16	8,604	538
Ashland .....	1	16		56	73	21,985	301
Barron .....	11	2		62	75	29,114	388
Bayfield .....	12	3		55	70	15,987	228
Brown .....	2	29		109	140	54,068	386
Buffalo .....	10			34	44	18,008	364
Burnett .....	6			17	23	9,026	392
Calumet .....	1	10		29	40	16,701	418
Chippewa .....	17	3		97	117	82,108	274
Clark .....	14	1		47	62	30,074	486
Columbia .....	11			66	77	31,129	404
Crawford .....	11			42	53	16,288	307
Dane .....	47	3		159	209	77,435	371
Dodge .....	18	7		128	153	47,336	310
Door .....	1	11		28	40	18,711	468
Douglas .....	19			84	103	47,422	460
Dunn .....	7	1		57	65	25,290	389
Eau Claire .....	14			72	86	32,721	380
Florence .....		5		11	16	8,881	211
Fond du Lac .....	1	26		111	138	51,610	374
Forest .....		4		12	16	6,782	424
Grant .....	25	2		97	124	39,007	315
Green .....	10			60	70	21,641	309
Green Lake .....		10		28	38	15,491	408
Iowa .....	7			73	80	22,497	281
Iron .....	2	6		28	36	8,306	231
Jackson .....	10			44	54	17,075	316
Jefferson .....	11			115	126	34,306	272
Juneau .....	12	2		46	60	19,599	326
Kenosha .....	18	4		62	84	32,929	397
Kewaunee .....		6		30	36	16,784	466
La Crosse .....	31			128	159	43,996	277
Lafayette .....	12	1		33	46	20,075	436
Langlade .....	1	15		30	46	17,062	371
Lincoln .....	1	6		47	54	19,064	363
Manitowoc .....		37		118	155	44,978	290
Marathon .....		36		94	130	55,054	423
Marquette .....		24		87	111	38,812	305
Marquette .....	1	3		19	23	10,741	467
Milwaukee .....	4	9	633	394	1,040	433,187	417
Monroe .....	9			74	83	28,881	348
Oconto .....		20		63	83	25,667	309
Oneida .....		8		18	26	11,433	440
Outagamie .....		33		98	131	49,102	375
Ozaukee .....	5	11		45	61	17,123	306
Pepin .....	5			13	18	7,577	421
Pierce .....	9			37	46	22,079	480
Polk .....	13	2		33	48	21,397	445
Portage .....		18		89	107	30,945	289
Price .....	2	7		31	40	13,795	345
Racine .....	26	4		145	175	57,424	328
Richland .....	12	1		46	59	18,809	319
Rock .....	20	1		156	177	55,538	314
Rusk .....	4			18	22	11,160	507
St. Croix .....	14			72	86	25,910	301
Sauk .....	16			103	119	32,869	276
Sawyer .....	1			4	5	6,227	1,245
Shawano .....		14		43	57	31,884	559
Sheboygan .....	5	41		151	197	54,889	279
Taylor .....		6		31	37	13,641	369
Trempealeau .....	16			73	89	22,928	288
Vernon .....	14			75	89	28,116	316
Vilas .....				15	15	6,019	401
Walworth .....	15	1		79	95	29,614	312
Washburn .....	7			15	22	8,196	373
Washington .....	1	9		66	76	23,784	313
Waukesha .....	13	5		109	127	37,100	292
Waupaca .....	1	13		79	93	32,782	352
Waushara .....		9		29	38	18,896	497
Winnebago .....	1	53		174	228	62,116	272
Wood .....	2	13		51	66	30,563	463
State-at-large .....	32	59		345	496		
Totals .....	598	610	633	5,206	7,084	2,333,860	332

TABLE XII—CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE JUNE 30, 1914.

Counties.	Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.	Northern Hospital for the Insane.	Milwaukee Hospital for Insane.	Hospital for the Criminal Insane.	County asylums for chronic insane.	Total.	Population in 1910 (U. S. Census).	Ratio of insanity to population.
Adams .....	4				13	17	8,804	508
Ashland .....		19		1	52	72	21,965	305
Barron .....	14	4			68	86	29,114	339
Bayfield .....	11	4		2	59	75	15,987	213
Brown .....	1	34		2	110	147	54,098	368
Buffalo .....	12				38	50	16,006	320
Burnett .....	6				16	22	9,023	410
Oshkosh .....	1	10			30	41	16,701	407
Chippewa .....	22	1			103	126	32,108	255
Clark .....	17	1		1	47	66	30,074	456
Columbia .....	17				69	86	31,129	362
Crawford .....	8				46	54	16,288	302
Dane .....	47				160	211	77,436	367
Dodge .....	20	4		1	132	157	47,436	302
Door .....		13			27	40	18,711	408
Douglas .....	24	1		1	87	113	47,422	420
Dunn .....	10	1		1	56	68	25,200	371
Eau Claire .....	13			1	76	90	32,721	364
Florence .....		3			11	14	8,381	242
Fond du Lac .....		20		3	110	133	51,610	388
Forest .....		5			14	19	6,782	357
Grant .....	21				104	125	39,007	312
Green .....	8				63	71	21,641	305
Green Lake .....		10			25	35	15,491	443
Iowa .....	6	1			75	82	22,497	374
Iron .....	1	9		1	29	40	8,306	208
Jackson .....	8	1			46	55	17,075	310
Jefferson .....	12	1			114	127	34,306	270
Juneau .....	11				53	64	19,559	306
Kenosha .....	21			1	68	90	32,929	366
Kewaunee .....		8			31	39	16,784	430
La Crosse .....	35				127	162	43,906	272
Lafayette .....	8	2			39	49	20,075	410
Langlade .....		17		1	33	51	17,082	335
Lincoln .....	1	9			47	57	19,064	334
Manitowoc .....		27		1	123	150	44,979	300
Marathon .....	2	27		1	100	130	55,054	423
Marquette .....		33			78	111	33,812	305
Marquette .....	1	6			19	26	10,741	413
Milwaukee .....	5	12	636	11	439	1,102	433,187	363
Monroe .....	18				72	90	28,991	321
Oconto .....		17		1	66	84	25,657	305
Oneida .....		6			23	29	11,433	364
Outagamie .....		28			102	130	49,102	378
Ozaukee .....		7		1	48	56	17,123	306
Pepin .....	5				13	18	7,577	421
Pierce .....	14				35	49	22,079	451
Polk .....	15				38	53	21,367	408
Portage .....		15		1	87	106	30,945	300
Price .....	2	8			31	41	13,796	336
Racine .....	27	1		1	149	178	57,424	323
Richland .....	8				41	49	18,309	384
Rock .....	20	2		3	149	173	55,538	321
Rusk .....	4	1			18	23	11,160	485
St. Croix .....	8	1			75	84	25,910	308
Sauk .....	13				99	112	32,869	293
Sawyer .....	3	1			4	8	6,227	778
Shawano .....		14			46	60	31,834	531
Sheboygan .....	1	43			159	206	64,868	264
Taylor .....	1	10		1	32	44	13,641	310
Trempealeau .....	18				79	97	22,928	236
Vernon .....	15				79	94	28,116	299
Vilas .....		1		1	16	18	6,019	334
Walworth .....	18	1			83	102	29,614	290
Washburn .....	7				17	24	8,196	342
Washington .....		11		2	63	76	23,784	313
Waukesha .....	16	3		1	111	131	37,100	283
Waupaca .....		22		1	81	104	32,782	315
Waushara .....		8			29	37	18,866	510
Winnebago .....	1	83			168	252	62,116	246
Wood .....		11		1	51	63	30,583	485
State-at-large .....	38	38			339	415		
Totals .....	619	624	635	43	5,337	7,256	2,338,960	322

TABLE XIII.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION OF ALL STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN FROM 1900 TO 1914, INCLUSIVE, AND THE POPULATION ON DECEMBER 1, 1914. THE TABLE ALSO SHOWS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" AT THE TWO STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE AND THE TOTAL INMATE POPULATION OF THE COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Institutions.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Population on Dec. 1, 1914.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane	405	408	413	415	415	431	459	568	611	614	640	622	589	588	610	608
Northern Hospital for the Insane	566	589	569	600	614	641	632	622	631	632	648	613	600	608	609	629
Wisconsin School for the Deaf	175	197	202	166	184	190	187	186	200	187	194	194	186	156	172	194
Wisconsin School for the Blind	106	107	111	90	94	84	83	80	86	83	77	83	77	96	111	122
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys	324	320	339	292	315	320	312	310	328	334	360	365	367	377	386	411
Wisconsin State Prison	532	511	562	563	575	608	641	640	627	676	709	686	716	732	741	792
State Public School	159	144	147	142	149	147	156	143	165	177	181	168	150	*130	*147	*140
Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded	387	457	484	506	602	667	681	728	754	821	917	972	988	1,009	1,069	1,102
Wisconsin State Reformatory	85	128	149	163	206	259	260	280	270	236	240	229	258	244	298	288
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	73	85	106	119	159	150	162
Hospital for the Criminal Insane.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	43
Totals	2,741	2,856	3,006	2,926	3,164	3,337	3,451	3,566	3,701	3,919	4,051	4,047	4,039	4,065	4,248	4,486
Total number of "Original Admissions" at the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.	393	355	273	396	390	341	359	330	440	417	401	490	398	453	482	.....
Total number of "Original Admissions" at the Northern Hospital for the Insane.	453	404	396	534	524	519	556	570	572	574	499	507	618	516	597	.....
Total inmate population of the County Asylums for Chronic Insane at the close of each fiscal year.	3,394	3,509	3,628	3,623	3,953	4,045	4,130	4,106	4,375	4,488	4,535	4,367	5,016	5,203	5,337	5,519

\* The population given for the State Public School includes the crippled and deformed children being cared for at that institution.



TABLE XIV—SHOWING STATEMENT OF THE PRISON INDUSTRY FUND CREATED BY CHAPTER 716, LAWS OF 1913 (SECTION 172—67.48 R. S.), UP TO THE CLOSE OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913.			
Sept. 1.....	Appropriation .....		\$50,000 00
1914.			
May 7.....	Transferred to the Revolving Fund for the Binder Twine Plant.....	\$25,000 00	
June 27.....	Transferred back to this fund from the Revolving Fund for the Binder Twine Plant....		25,000 00
June 30.....	Disbursed during fiscal year for the Broom Factory at the Wisconsin State Reformatory	4,149 51	
June 30.....	Received during fiscal year from sales of brooms manufactured at the Wisconsin State Reformatory .....		1,066 31
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	46,916 80	
		\$76,066 31	\$76,066 31

Note: The State Board of Control plans to use \$20,000.00 of this fund at the Wisconsin State Reformatory to establish industries and \$30,000.00 at the Wisconsin State Prison for the same purpose. None of this fund had been expended at the Wisconsin State Prison prior to June 30, 1914. See the report of the Wisconsin State Reformatory, Tables XXIII and XXIV for a Financial Statement showing the operation of the broom factory at that institution.

TABLE XV.—SHOWING THE NET DISBURSEMENTS FOR OPERATION AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, THE NET EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATION AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, THE CASH RECEIPTS TURNED INTO THE GENERAL FUND OF THE STATE, THE NET EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATION AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE AFTER DEDUCTING THE CASH RECEIPTS TURNED INTO THE GENERAL FUND OF THE STATE, THE AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF INMATES, AND THE PER CAPITA COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, WORKED OUT ON THE SAME BASIS AS THE PER CAPITA COSTS WERE DETERMINED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913, AND FORMER YEARS.

Institutions.	Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance.	Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance.	Cash receipts turned into the General Fund of the state.	Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance after deducting cash receipts turned into the General Fund of the state.	Average daily number of inmates.	Per capita cost per year.	Per capita cost per week.	Per capita cost per day.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	\$170,592 54	\$166,304 56	\$4,567 70	\$161,836 86	610.48	\$265 06	\$5 08	\$0 7302
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	183,496 15	179,234 83	6,515 29	172,719 04	609.24	283 50	5 44	0 7767
Wisconsin School for the Deaf.....	68,587 19	66,318 02	700 36	64,617 76	172.48	374 64	7 18	1.0794
Wisconsin School for the Blind.....	58,273 50	53,656 37	315 76	53,340 61	111.33	479 12	9 19	1 3127
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.....	84,157 36	80,408 80	1,065 54	79,353 15	386.42	205 80	3 96	0 5641
Wisconsin State Prison.....	163,068 24	160,965 80	70,029 93	189,995 87	740.66	223 82	4 29	0 6132
State Public School.....	59,638 04	42,967 22	1,162 04	41,805 18	127.29	329 42	6 30	0 8908
Hospital for Crippled Children.....	1,124 75	9,302 46	.....	9,302 46	19.65	473 41	9 08	1 2970
Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.....	192,254 76	160,072 54	1,228 47	167,844 07	1,068.24	156 61	3 04	0 4945
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	71,505 55	60,134 16	18,117 17	451,096 99	226.21	252 76	4 85	0 6925
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	97,331 02	94,666 22	11,541 68	83,124 69	150.09	553 17	10 61	1 5155
Hospital for the Criminal Insane.....	30,249 28	15,253 28	.....	15,253 28	39.23	389 82	7 46	1 0653
Totals .....	\$1,176,230 38	\$1,115,443 78	\$115,233 79	\$1,000,209 99	4,250.32	.....	.....	.....

\* Average population for the school year only.

† In order to get the per capita cost of the Wisconsin State Prison on the same basis as in 1913 and former years it was necessary to add to the \$90,955.97 the sum of \$65,818.65 which amount was received from contract labor in the Knitting Shop. The amount earned on contract labor had never been deducted in former years, in determining the per capita costs. The total on which the per capita cost was based is \$156,774.52.

‡ In order to get the per capita cost of the Wisconsin State Reformatory on the same basis as in 1913 and former years it was necessary to add to the \$51,066.99 the sum of \$9,108.96 which amount represents the net earnings of contract labor in the Tailor Shop. The total amount received from the Tailor Shop for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was \$1,866.17. From this should be deducted \$1,063.12 of "Convicts' earnings" and \$1,713.09 expenses of the Tailor Shop, or a total of \$5,776.21. Deducting \$5,776.21 from \$1,866.17 the result is \$6,108.16, or the net earnings of the Tailor Shop. After these adjustments are made the amount used in determining the per capita costs is \$57,175.95.

Note: In determining the per capita costs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, the miscellaneous cash receipts from such sources as board and clothing of private patients, receipts from the sale of farm products and other miscellaneous cash receipts were all deducted from the "Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance" (or as it was then called "Net expenditures for current expenses"). This was the same method that was used in former years. However, the 1913 Legislature provided that all such cash receipts should be turned into the General Fund of the state and that the needs of the institutions would be provided for by direct appropriations. Since these cash receipts were no longer a part of the institution funds they were not deducted from the expenditures in getting the per capita costs for 1914 as had been done previous to that time. For the purpose of comparison this table is included. See also Table II and the notes following it.

TABLE XVI.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AT THE VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Institutions.	Total remitted to the State Treasurer.	Receipts credited to the Current Expense Fund.	Receipts credited to special appropria- tion funds.	Receipts credited to special appropria- tion fund for Binder Twine Plant.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane .....	\$7,324 73	\$7,324 73	.....	.....
Northern Hospital for the Insane .....	10,378 54	10,354 84	\$23 70	.....
Wisconsin School for the Deaf....	1,429 72	1,429 72	.....	.....
Wisconsin School for the Blind....	1,047 62	1,047 62	.....	.....
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys .....	1,658 90	1,627 90	31 00	.....
Wisconsin State Prison.....	90,065 59	89,626 02	349 42	\$110 15
State Public School.....	6,460 87	6,460 87	.....	.....
Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded .....	3,185 91	3,185 91	.....	.....
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	21,966 75	21,098 15	868 60	.....
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium .....	14,883 66	14,821 66	12 20	.....
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$158,362 49</b>	<b>\$156,977 42</b>	<b>\$1,274 92</b>	<b>\$110 15</b>

Note: The cash receipts credited to the Revolving Fund of the Binder Twine Plant are not included in the above table.

TABLE XVII.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AT THE VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Institutions.	Total remitted to State Treasurer.	Receipts credited to the General Fund of the state.	Refunds credited to Operation Fund.	Refunds credited to Repairs and Maintenance Fund.	Receipts credited to the Prison Industry Fund created by Chapter 716, Laws of 1913.	Refunds credited to special appropriation funds.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.	\$5,159 10	\$4,557 70	\$7 10	\$584 30		
Northern Hospital for the Insane.	6,780 97	6,515 29	59 58	176 10		
Wisconsin School for the Insane.	751 60	700 35	7 69	43 65		
Wisconsin School for the Blind.	315 76	315 76				
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.	1,361 97	1,055 54	108 05	198 35		
Wisconsin State Prison.	71,753 35	70,029 93	487 87	155 21		\$1,079 34
State Public School.	1,193 10	1,162 04	36 06			
Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.	1,659 53	1,228 47	120 96	307 10		
Wisconsin State Reformatory.	19,187 78	18,117 17	4 30		\$1,096 31	
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	11,621 84	11,541 63	80 21			79 68
Hospital for the Criminal Insane.	79 68					
Totals.	\$119,866 68	\$115,253 79	\$941 85	\$1,465 71	\$1,096 31	\$1,159 02

Notes: For the details in regard to the cash receipts shown in the above table, see the reports of the various institutions. The cash receipts at the Binder Twine Plant at the Wisconsin State Prison are not included in the above table.

TABLE XVIII.—SHOWING THE AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM THE COUNTIES, BEING THE DIRECT CHARGES FOR CARE OF INMATES KEPT AT THE VARIOUS CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS WHERE SUCH CHARGES ARE PROVIDED FOR BY LAW DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Institutions.	Amount actually received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, for patients cared for during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.	Amount actually received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, for patients cared for during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.	Amount due from the counties on June 30, 1914 for patients cared for during the fiscal year ending on that date. This amount will be received by the state during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane .....	\$50,852 82	\$55,358 41	\$63,963 44
Northern Hospital for the Insane .....	53,420 47	54,766 27	59,002 00
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys .....	19,244 36	19,351 63	20,646 28
Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded .....	105,683 53	111,292 94	127,002 51
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium .....	24,064 25	31,904 40	31,885 91
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$253,285 43</b>	<b>\$272,673 65</b>	<b>\$302,500 09</b>

TABLE XIX—SUMMARY SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE DIFFERENT INSTITUTION FARM AND TRANSFERRED TO THE "SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNTS" AT THE VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS; THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD; AND ALL OTHER RECEIPTS AND CREDITS TO THE "BARN, FARM, AND GARDEN ACCOUNTS" AT THE VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Institutions.	For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.					For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.				
	Farm products transferred to the "Subsistence Account."	Farm products sold.	Transferred to other departments of the Institution.	Other cash receipts credited to "Barn, Farm, and Garden Account."	Total.	Farm products transferred to the "Subsistence Account."	Farm products sold.	Transferred to other departments of the Institution.	Other cash receipts credited to "Barn, Farm, and Garden Account."	Total.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane .....	\$11,717 45	\$2,903 08	.....	\$159 70	\$14,680 23	\$14,744 73	\$384 00	.....	\$55 00	\$15,683 73
Northern Hospital for the Insane .....	16,527 07	2,206 01	.....	17 43	18,680 50	19,046 20	346 78	.....	17 67	19,412 65
Wisconsin School for the Deaf .....	1,076 20	392 50	.....	.....	1,468 70	1,024 59	292 50	.....	.....	1,317 09
Wisconsin School for the Blind .....	2,999 68	515 84	.....	.....	3,515 52	3,637 32	.....	.....	.....	3,637 32
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys .....	9,143 03	480 10	.....	.....	9,623 13	11,727 18	650 25	.....	33 00	12,419 43
Wisconsin State Prison .....	7,369 19	434 04	120 25	20 00	7,973 48	5,716 61	1,589 99	.....	72 00	7,377 60
State Public School .....	3,950 43	1,418 69	.....	.....	5,369 12	4,181 68	1,145 97	.....	.....	5,337 65
Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded .....	.....	.....	51 75	80 95	24,049 73	24,639 95	535 61	111 72	24 45	25,301 73
Wisconsin State Reformatory .....	22,853 40	1,025 63	.....	.....	23,879 03	6,389 88	2,940 41	.....	.....	8,960 24
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium .....	6,081 91	1,902 28	.....	.....	7,984 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital for the Criminal Insane* .....	1,487 83	297 87	.....	.....	1,785 20	1,601 91	169 95	.....	.....	1,858 86
Totals .....	\$83,236 19	\$11,567 14	\$322 00	\$273 07	\$95,403 40	\$92,742 00	\$9,380 86	\$111 72	\$302 12	\$101,316 30

\* Institution opened January 12, 1914.

TABLE XX—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND OWNED BY THE STATE AT THE VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN ON DECEMBER 20, 1914.\* THE ACREAGE AS GIVEN IN THIS TABLE INCLUDES ALL THE LAND OWNED BY THE STATE AT THE INSTITUTION, NOT ONLY THE LAND USED FOR THE INSTITUTION FARMS BUT ALSO THE BUILDING SITES AND GROUNDS ABOUT THE INSTITUTIONS USED FOR PARK PURPOSES.

Institutions.	Acres.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	408.92
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	565.65
Wisconsin School for the Deaf.....	33.00
Wisconsin School for the Blind.....	65.00
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.....	498.50
Wisconsin State Prison.....	320.00
State Public School.....	234.00
Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.....	1,014.83
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	345.00
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	210.00
Hospital for the Criminal Insane.....	72.00
†Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women.....	244.50
†Southern Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded and the Epileptic.....	518.50
Total .....	4,561.00

\* The acreage is given as of December 20, 1914, instead of June 30, 1914, for the reason that several references to acreage at the various institutions are made in the report of the State Board of Control to the Governor. That report was dated December 20, 1914, and the acreage at the new institutions is given in that report as of that date. The same acreage is given here in order to be consistent.

† These two new institutions are not yet ready to receive inmates.

TABLE XXI—STATEMENT OF LAND FUND—CHAPTER 659, LAWS OF 1913—SECTION 172—67.44 R. S., MADE AN ANNUAL APPROPRIATION OF \$25,000.00 TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE PURCHASE OF LAND AT THE VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE SAID BOARD. THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES A STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES MADE FROM THIS FUND.

1913			
July 24.....	Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913 .....		\$25,000 00
1914			
Apr. 27.....	Land purchased at the Northern Hospital for the Insane. (See Table XXI in the report of that institution) .....	\$20,002 10	
Apr. 30.....	Land purchased at the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium. (See Table XXI in the report of that institution).....	300 00	
June 30.....	Land purchased at the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane. (See Table XVII in the report of that institution).....	2,000 00	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	2,697 90	
		\$25,000 00	\$25,000 00

TABLE XXII—STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATION MADE BY CHAPTER 585, LAWS OF 1911, TO ENABLE THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL TO SECURE OPTIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SITES, SUITABLE FOR THE PURPOSE OF ERECTING AND ESTABLISHING THEREON A REFORMATORY, TO WHICH CERTAIN FEMALE OFFENDERS MAY BE COMMITTED OR SENTENCED FOR THEIR PROTECTION AND REFORMATION. THIS STATEMENT SHOWS ALL EXPENDITURES MADE FROM THIS FUND UNTIL IT LAPSED AND WAS RETURNED TO THE GENERAL FUND OF THE STATE.

1911			
July 8.....	Appropriation, Chapter 585, Laws of 1911.....		\$1,000 00
1912			
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	\$1,000 00	
		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$1,000 00
Nov. 30.....	Disbursed from this fund since beginning of fiscal year for advertising for sites, etc.....	\$7 10	
1913			
June 30.....	Reverted to general fund of state when appropriation lapsed .....	992 90	
		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

TABLE XXIII—STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATION MADE BY CHAPTER 723, LAWS OF 1913, FOR THE PURCHASE OF A SITE, AND FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF NECESSARY BUILDINGS FOR THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN. THIS STATEMENT COVERS THE PERIOD FROM AUGUST 1, 1913, AT WHICH TIME THE LAW BECAME EFFECTIVE, UP TO THE CLOSE OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 1.....	Appropriation (Chapter 723, Laws of 1913. (Section 172—67.54 R. S.) .....		\$35,000 00
1914			
Mar. 1.....	Appropriation, Chapter 723, Laws of 1913.....		25,000 00
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year.....	\$25,758 79	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	34,246 21	
		\$60,000 00	\$60,000 00

Note:—The site for this institution was finally located at Taycheedah, near Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. See also page 5 of the report of the State Board of Control to the Governor.



TABLE XXIV—STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATION MADE BY CHAPTER 384, LAWS OF 1909, AUTHORIZING THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL TO ENTER INTO OPTION CONTRACTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF A SUITABLE SITE FOR A NEW HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED, SAID SITE TO BE SUITABLE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A HOME SIMILAR TO THAT AT CHIPPEWA FALLS, TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE LAWS PROVIDED FOR THAT INSTITUTION.

1909			
June 15.....	Appropriation, Chapter 384, Laws of 1909.....		\$1,000 00
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	\$1,000 00	
		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
1909			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$1,000 00
1910			
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	\$1,000 00	
		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
1910			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$1,000 00
1911			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year for advertising for sites.....	\$66 45	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	533 55	
		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
1911			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$633 55
1912			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year as follows:		
	For soil examinations.....	\$16 77	
	For engineers' services.....	31 10	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	885 68	
		\$933 55	\$933 55
1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$885 68
1913			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$7 10	
June 30.....	Balance of appropriation reverted to the gen- eral fund of the state.....	878 58	
		\$885 68	\$885 68

TABLE XXV.—STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CHAPTER 689, LAWS OF 1913, FOR THE PURCHASE OF A SITE AND THE ERECTION OF THE INITIAL BUILDINGS FOR THE SOUTHERN WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND THE EPILEPTIC. THIS STATEMENT COVERS THE EXPENDITURES MADE FROM THIS FUND FROM THE TIME THE APPROPRIATION BECAME AVAILABLE UP TO THE CLOSE OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 31.....	Appropriation, Chapter 689, Laws of 1913— Section 172—67. 53 R. S.....		\$25,000 00
1914			
Mar. 1.....	Appropriation, Chapter 689, Laws of 1913.....		75,000 00
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	\$42,202 08	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	57,797 97	
		\$100,000 00	\$100,000 00

TABLE XXVI.—STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATION MADE BY CHAPTER 679, LAWS OF 1913, AUTHORIZING THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL TO ESTABLISH AND OPERATE A CAMP AND FARM IN THE FOREST RESERVES IN WHICH PERSONS WHO ARE THREATENED WITH OR WHO ARE RECOVERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS MAY BE RECEIVED AND CARED FOR. THIS STATEMENT COVERS ALL EXPENDITURES MADE FROM THIS FUND FROM THE TIME THE APPROPRIATION BECAME AVAILABLE UP TO THE CLOSE OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 31.....	Appropriation, Chapter 679, Laws of 1913— Section 172—67.52 R. S.....		\$10,000 00
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from fund during fiscal year.....	\$2,178 42	
June 30.....	Balance of this fund in state treasury.....	7,821 58	
		\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00

## DIRECTORY OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

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### WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Post office and railroad station .....	Mendota, Wisconsin.
Superintendent .....	Charles Gorst, M. D.
Assistant physicians .....	M. K. Green, M. D. W. F. Lorenz, M. D. August Sauthoff, M. D. Mary B. Sauthoff, M. D. L. M. Brooks, M. D.
Steward .....	P. D. Cramer.
Assistant steward .....	Joseph W. Daubner.
Matron .....	Miss Harriet Withers.

Opened for patients, July 14, 1860.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1913.....588

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1914.....610

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### NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Postal and express address .....	Winnebago, Wisconsin.
Railroad station .....	State Hospital Station.
Superintendent .....	Adin Sherman, M. D.
Assistant physicians .....	E. M. Steger, M. D. C. C. Rowley, M. D. Belle P. Nair, M. D.
Steward .....	A. A. Bachler.
Assistant steward .....	D. G. Bachler.
Matron .....	Mrs. Fannie Playman.

Opened for patients, April 21, 1873.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1913.....608.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1914.....809

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### WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Post office and railroad station.....	Delavan, Wisconsin.
Superintendent and steward .....	E. W. Walker.
Assistant steward .....	Edgar D. Fiske.
Matron .....	Mrs. E. W. Walker.

Opened April 2, 1852.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1913,  
based on school year only .....

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1914,  
based on school year only .....

## WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Post office and railroad station .....	Janesville, Wisconsin.
Superintendent and steward .....	Junius T. Hooper.
Assistant steward .....	Miss Katharine Anderson.
Matron .....	Majorie Seaton.
Field worker .....	M. Ada Turner.

Established 1849.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1913, based on school year only .....	95
Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1914, based on school year only .....	111

## WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Post office and railroad station .....	Waukesha, Wisconsin.
Superintendent and steward .....	A. J. Hutton.
Assistant superintendent and assistant steward .....	L. F. Murphy.
Matron .....	Mrs. A. J. Hutton.
Field agents .....	Oscar Lee. F. E. Beach.
School principal .....	C. H. Froemming.

Established 1860.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1913.....	377
Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1914.....	385

## WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

Post office and railroad station .....	Waupun, Wisconsin.
Warden .....	Rev. Daniel Woodward.
Deputy warden .....	R. M. Coles.
Chief accountant .....	H. C. McCluskey.
Record clerk .....	G. A. Benson.
Prison physician .....	F. I. Drake, M. D.
Chaplain .....	Rev. S. J. Dowling.
Assistant chaplain .....	Rev. A. G. Wilson.
Matron Women's Prison.....	Mrs. M. H. Schilling.
Parole agent .....	Joseph M. Seibel.

Established 1851.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1913.....	732
Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1914.....	741

## STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL (FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN).

Post office and railroad station .....	Sparta, Wisconsin.
Superintendent and steward .....	J. F. Brown, M. D.
Assistant sup't. and ass't. steward .....	R. J. Hillier.
Matron general .....	Mary B. Sanborn.
State agents (Field work) .....	A. F. Brandt. Emma F. Evans.

Opened, Nov. 13, 1886.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1913.....	121
Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1914.....	127

Note: The crippled and deformed children are also cared for at the State Public School in a separate building known as the Hospital for

**Crippled Children.**

The average daily number of crippled childred cared for during  
the year ending June 30, 1913..... 8.81

The average daily number of other children cared for during the  
year ending June 30, 1913.....121.47

Total daily average number of children cared for during the year  
year ending June 30, 1913 .....130.28

The average daily number of crippled children cared for during  
the year ending June 30, 1914..... 19.65

The average daily number of other children cared for during the  
year ending June 30, 1914.....127.29

The total daily average number of children cared for during the  
year ending June 30, 1914.....146.94

**WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.**

Post office and railroad station .....	Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.
Superintendent .....	Alfred W. Wilmarth, M. D.
Assistant physicians .....	A. L. Beler, M. D.
	C. A. Frost, M. D.
Steward .....	Magnus Firth.
Assistant steward .....	Bess M. Kidd
Matrons .....	Sophia Knettig.
	Mrs. W. R. Taylor.
	Mrs. S. J. Jenkins.
	Mrs. Helen Appleton.
	Bennetta McCoe.
	Mary E. Cotter.

Opened June 11, 1897.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1913....1006

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1914....1058

**WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY.**

Postal and express address .....	Green Bay, Wisconsin.
Railroad station .....	Wiswell or Green Bay.
Superintendent and steward .....	Chas. W. Bowron.
Assistant superintendent .....	O. E. Bickford.
Assistant steward .....	Frank C. King.
Physician .....	C. O. Latham, M. D.
Record clerk .....	G. K. Kelley.
Chaplain .....	Rev. E. A. Folley.
Parole agent .....	A. F. Gruenhagen.

Opened 1898.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1913.....244

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1914.... 226

Post office and railroad station .....	Wales, Wisconsin.
Superintendent and steward .....	J. W. Coon, M. D.
Assistant steward .....	F. A. Reich.
First medical assistant .....	A. G. Compton, M. D.
Second medical assistant .....	A. A. Pleyte, M. D.
Matron .....	Mrs. L. A. McGenigal.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1913.....159  
Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1914.....150

Post office and railroad station .....	Waupun, Wisconsin.
Superintendent and steward .....	L. Rock Sleyster, M. D.
Assistant steward .....	G. H. Schroeder.
Supervisor .....	Charles W. Schoenjan.

Average daily number of inmates for year ending June 30, 1914.....39

Post office .....	1314 Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Superintendent .....	Oscar Küstermann.
Instructors .....	William Schoeder, John Kojls, Richard Krantz, August Dobberphul.

Average daily number of blind workmen employed for year ending June 30, 1913 .....	26
Average daily number of blind workmen employed for year ending June 30, 1914 .....	34

## DIRECTORY OF SEMI-STATE INSTITUTIONS.

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The following institutions are added here for the purpose of general information. They are not under the direct control of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin. However, the State Board of Control has certain powers in regard to them, the more important of which are enumerated below.

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### WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Post office ..... 465 Lake Drive, Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
 President ..... Mrs. Geo. Lines, 685 Franklin Place, Milwaukee  
 First Vice President.. Mrs. D. H. Johnson, 734 Marshall St., Milwaukee  
 Second Vice President.. Mrs. C. A. Loveland, 417 Lake Drive, Milwaukee  
 Third Vice President.. Mrs. C. S. Kitchel, 297 Ogden Ave., Milwaukee  
 Treasurer..... Mrs. Ralph Newton, 434 Jackson St., Milwaukee  
 Secretary ..... Mrs. F. W. Ellis, 889 Summit Ave., Milwaukee

#### Resident Officers.

Superintendent ..... Miss Mary J. Berry  
 Assistant superintendent ..... Miss Jennie Gower  
 Clerk ..... Miss Henrietta C. Hurlbut

#### Powers of the State Board of Control:

- I. To transfer inmates to and from the institution.
  - II. Power of inspection.
- 

### MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Post office ..... Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
 Inspector ..... Wm. H. Momsen

#### Powers of the State Board of Control:

- I. To inspect.
  - II. To transfer inmates to and from the institution in certain cases.
  - III. Power to parole inmates therefrom.
- 

### MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

Post office ..... Wauwatosa, Wisconsin  
 Superintendent ..... Moses J. White, M. D.

#### Powers of the State Board of Control:

- I. To inspect.
  - II. To transfer inmates to and from.
- 

For a complete list of County Asylums for Chronic Insane, and the names and addresses of their Superintendents, see back part of book.









PARK AND VIEW OF STATE CAPITOL FROM FRONT OF WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—MENDOTA.

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**SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE**  
**INSANE**

**LOCATED AT MENDOTA, WIS.**

**FOR THE**

**BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.**

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## OFFICERS.

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CHARLES GORST, M. D.....Superintendent.  
M. K. GREEN, M. D.....Female side, First Asst. and Asst. Superintendent.  
W. F. LORENZ, M. D.....Male side, First Asst. and Clinical Psychiatrist.  
AUGUST SAUTHOFF, M. D.....Male side, Second Assistant.  
MARY B. SAUTHOFF, M. D.....Female side, Second Assistant.  
L. M. BROOKS, M. D.....Male side, Third Assistant.  
MISS AIDA E. LANGLEY....Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses.  
P. D. CRAMER.....Steward.  
JOSEPH W. DAUBNER.....Asst. Steward.  
MISS HARRIET WITHERS.....Matron.  
GEORGE S. HANSON.....After-Care Agent.  
MRS. ELIZABETH A. BOYD.....Industrial Teacher.  
A. C. NORDVI.....Apothecary.  
J. S. SMITH.....Supervisor.  
MISS M. A. SANDERS.....Supervisoress.  
C. SHAFFER .....Charge Attendant, 1st Male Ward.  
P. H. CARROLL.....Charge Attendant, 2nd Male Ward.  
C. TUCKER .....Charge Attendant, 3rd Male Ward.  
P. V. G. ESTERLY.....Charge Attendant, 4th Male Ward.  
MISS E. ROPP.....Charge Attendant, 5th Male Ward.  
MISS EMMA NOETZELMAN.....Charge Attendant, 6th Male Ward.  
C. QUADY .....Charge Attendant, 7th Male Ward.  
R. H. DULIN.....Charge Attendant, 8th Male Ward.  
MISS CARRIE BROWN.....Charge Attendant, 1st Female Ward.  
MISS AMANDA NELSON .....Charge Attendant, 2nd Female Ward.  
MISS GOLDIE RAYMOND .....Charge Attendant, 3rd Female Ward.  
MISS MARGUERITE BENSON .....Charge Attendant, 4th Female Ward.  
MISS LULU McDOUGALL .....Charge Attendant, 5th Female Ward.  
MISS MARY E. SULLIVAN.....Charge Attendant, 6th Female Ward.

# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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MENDOTA, WISCONSIN, July 1, 1914.

*The Honorable State Board of Control of Wisconsin:*

I have the honor to submit for your consideration this, the Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, for the period ending June 30, 1914.

Two years ago in our report, we stated what had been accomplished both physically and scientifically during the five years we had been working under the general plan, which was adopted for the purpose of developing this institution. The idea was to make it as nearly as possible a complete hospital in its equipment for diagnosis, care and treatment of the insane. It was expected that ten years would be required for its completion.

We have added to the physical part of the institution during the last two years a new building for a Nurses' Home at a cost of \$30,000.00 which will accommodate fifty women. This improvement will be a source of comfort and benefit to our nurses when off duty. The basement of this building is built six and a half feet above the ground, thus giving two large, light, and dry rooms, which will be used as industrial rooms—one for women and one for men.

The industrial room for women now in use, when vacated will afford a dormitory in the main building, which will accommodate eight beds, and taking fifty women out of the main building will make room for fifty more patients.

A new hospital building for contagious diseases, which will cost \$40,000.00 is under construction and will accommodate 56 patients, 6 nurses, a man and wife in charge, a physician's room and a drug room, besides all the rooms for modern equipment for disinfection. This building increases the capacity of the hospital by 56 patients and insures us against further general quarantine.

A new cottage has been built at a cost of \$5,000.00 which will be occupied by one of our married physicians. Another cottage has also been purchased at a cost of \$2,000.00.

Male Ward 8 over the congregate dining room has been replastered and repainted and new plumbing installed.

A steel ceiling has been placed in the congregate dining room and the whole room newly painted.

The male general bathroom has new plumbing, a steel ceiling, and has been painted. These three improvements in this building cost \$3,000.00.

The horse barn, cow barn and the granary have been reshungled with asbestos shingles at a cost of about \$1,200.00.

Of the \$3,000.00 appropriated for a morgue and laboratory, about \$1,200.00 has been spent to remodel the old carpenter shop and fit it for that purpose; the balance of the appropriation is available for equipment of the laboratory proper. When completed this will be one of the best laboratories of its kind in this section of the country.

The old power house and laundry have been removed and the place graded and made part of the park.

We have paved with stone or brick all the drives and courts about the buildings. We dug the excavations for the Contagious Hospital and the Nurses' Home which saved the state \$1,200.00.

To complete our ten-year plan, we still require a psychopathic building, a superintendent's residence, and five more cottages for charge attendants of male wards, and a new greenhouse.

The heating system in the main building is in a very unsatisfactory condition and requires a general overhauling.

The main building requires a large amount of new roofing, new gutters and conductors to carry off the water.

The old gasoline gas plant which was located at the old power house, is almost useless and we should have a new hard coal gas plant located in the new power house.

The steam line between the power house and the horse barn is worn out and must be reconstructed.

There is no fit place for keeping apples, neither is there a proper place for vegetables that we wish to use after the first of April.

We have the stone for the basement, the brick for the upper story, the iron beams for the cement floor, and the necessary doors and windows for a garden house, which we could build ourselves. We would have to buy sand, cement and roofing for this building.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

A psychopathic building should be constructed because it is now the recognized way of receiving a new patient, and the proper method of caring for him until his case has been thoroughly analyzed, and if found to be one of short duration it is the proper place to keep him until recovered. The short and mild case need not come in contact with the large number of patients, who are so much more disturbed than he. This building should be built for the reason that the number of patients admitted each year is growing larger, and there must be more room for the acute insane. During the last biennial period we admitted 24 more patients than in the two years previous. This institution and the Northern Hospital for the Insane should have a psychopathic building





SMALL DORMITORY ON ONE OF THE WARDS—WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—MENDOTA.



because it is necessary for the present advanced methods of treatment and because both institutions need the extra capacity for patients, and this is as cheap as any way to secure it. In the following table the more important needs of this institution are summarized:

A psychopathic building.....	\$100,000 00
A residence for the superintendent should be built.....	6,000 00
The heating system in the main building is old and requires overhauling. Mr. Frank Groskopf, plumber for the State Board of Control, states that in his opinion it would cost \$5,000.00 .....	5,000 00
It would be wise to construct two of the six cottages necessary for six charge attendants on the male side—\$2,000.00 each .....	4,000 00
A new greenhouse is needed as the old one is worn out and is located about 800 feet away from the new power house .....	5,000 00
New furniture is needed, none having been purchased for the last ten years.....	2,500 00
The tile floor in the large kitchen is worn out, and should be renewed .....	1,500 00
The roofing and gutters of the main building leak in many places, and must be renewed.....	2,000 00
The new laboratory must have extra equipment during the next two years.....	2,000 00
The small and absolutely inadequate gasoline gas plant should be supplanted by a hard coal gas plant.....	1,500 00
It will be necessary to purchase roofing, sand, cement, gravel and tile for a garden house.....	600 00
A new steam line is necessary between the power house and horse barn and to connect with the new greenhouse.....	500 00
We recommend the finishing of the cottage on property recently purchased—use the Hodgson donation of \$1,300.00 and \$700.00 to equal \$2,000.00.....	700 00
Total .....	\$131,300.00

#### THE PATIENTS.

The present capacity of the hospital is 600 patients, but within a few months the Contagious Hospital and the Nurses' Home will be completed, thereby increasing the capacity to 700 patients.

All patients are under the direct care of the Medical Superintendent, five assistant physicians, a superintendent of nurses, eight graduate nurses, about twenty pupil nurses, four supervisors, and 45 attendants. All patients in bed are under the care of a graduate nurse both day and night.

The medical staff holds regular meetings four mornings in each week; two on the male side and two on the female side of the institution. These are held for the purpose of deciding on the diagnosis in the case of patients entering the hospital, before being paroled, or before being recommended for transfer to the county asylums as a chronic case.

When a patient is brought to the hospital he enters at the side of the Administration Building, where he meets a doctor, and a nurse and supervisor. The supervisor conveys the patient to a room, takes charge of his clothing, money and any valuables found on his person, and delivers the valuables to the Steward for safe keeping. He fills out a blank showing anything abnormal found about the appearance of the body; puts a nightdress on the patient and turns him over to the nurse and the doctor. If the patient is seriously disturbed he is placed in a continuous warm water bath or a pack; if not much disturbed he is given an ordinary bath and placed in bed for a few days, and a clinical record kept. When in fit condition the physician makes a physical and mental examination, and after this the patient is presented at a staff meeting for a final diagnosis. The future treatment is based on the diagnosis.

The woman physician makes a pelvic examination of each female patient and treats all cases when necessary. We wish to call your attention to the report which shows how many abnormal conditions are found.

Your Honorable Body is already aware of the fact that the inebriate, who suffers from mental derangement for a short time only, and the epileptic, who is deranged for an hour, or a day or two following a seizure, should be in a separate institution built expressly for such cases, and not detained in a hospital of this kind.

The more experience we have with the continuous warm water baths, packs and hydrotherapy generally, the more we are satisfied that it is the best form of treatment yet employed in acute cases of extreme excitement. We believe that many such cases recover under this treatment that would not recover under the old methods.

You will observe by consulting the table giving the "Health of the Population" that our physicians have had a large number of cases of physical disease to treat, as well as mental. You will also see from the same tables that the number of cases of contagious disease has not been extremely large but they have occurred at intervals in such a way that we have had some contagion almost all the time.

It is as necessary to attend to the teeth of a patient so that proper mastication can be accomplished, as it is to furnish good food. We respectfully recommend that a permanent dentist be employed and that the law be so changed that the county pay for proper dental work, the same as it does for clothing, when the patient is unable to do so.

The training school for nurses has been generally satisfactory. It makes it possible to attract a higher grade of young women, thus affording the patients better care and treatment.

Employment and amusement of insane patients have received much consideration during the last few years. It is believed by those engaged in their care and treatment that drugs and restraint would be much less used and the mental condition much improved if the mind of the patient could be directed to think of other things rather than himself.

After the completion of our Contagious Hospital the chance of spreading disease by the assembling of our people will be removed and there

will be no special difficulty in finding proper amusement, but the finding of suitable occupation for male patients who cannot work outside, is a very perplexing problem.

The question of the State Board of Control employing a neuropathologist who would have a laboratory in the medical department of the University of Wisconsin, for the purpose of doing research work in mental and nervous diseases, has been settled by your Honorable Body deciding to establish a State Laboratory at this institution for the benefit of all the state institutions. Time will demonstrate, we think, that this plan will be more satisfactory for the reason that it will be entirely under the State Board of Control.

The establishing of this State Laboratory we are satisfied will prove to be one of the most valuable things that has been done in this or any other state for the benefit of the inmates of state institutions. To the medical staff of the state institutions, and to the physicians who have charge of county asylums for chronic insane, it will be of inestimable value. The scope of work of which this laboratory will be capable is too wide to be written in this report, but we believe that the near future will demonstrate the wisdom of its creation.

We can see a very useful future for this laboratory. When we first recommended a neuropathologist and a laboratory to your Honorable Board, it was with the idea that it would unify and standardize the methods employed in all the state institutions and also in the county institutions for the insane, and would result in more advanced methods of diagnosis, care and treatment. It would also bring the medical men in all the institutions together frequently for conference, which would result in untold benefit.

Dr. W. F. Lorenz, whom you have seen fit to place in charge of this laboratory, has been a member of our medical staff for three years in the capacity of first assistant physician on the male side. Before coming to Mendota, Dr. Lorenz had been in the Manhattan State Hospital under the tutorship of Dr. Adolph Meyer for three years. He had served one year in the State Hospital at Kankakee, Ill., so, that he has had seven years' experience in insane hospitals. For the past eight months Dr. Lorenz has been on a leave of absence and employed by the United States government in the Marine Hospital at Savannah, Ga., for the purpose of investigating the conditions of mental disease in cases of pellagra. His promotion is a merited recognition of his ability and good work well performed during all his career. His ability is unquestioned, his enthusiasm boundless and his success assured.

The reports of the Clinical and Pathological Departments and all other statistical tables pertaining to the patients have been compiled by the entire medical staff with the exception of Dr. W. F. Lorenz, who has been gone on a leave of absence.

I trust that a careful examination of these tables and this report will convince you that the patients in this hospital are receiving careful examination, scientific treatment and good care.

There has been no special change in the medical staff or the official force during the biennial period. Dr. W. H. Graebner of Milwaukee, filled the position as assistant during the absence of Dr. Lorenz. Miss Esther T. Jackson resigned as Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses, and Miss Aida E. Langley was elected to fill the position.

We have received, during this biennial period, the loyal and untiring support of the officials and heads of the departments, for which we are sincerely grateful.

In closing this report we wish to assure the State Board of Control of our appreciation of continued kindness, encouragement, advice, and support which has been so freely given at all times, and which has been the foundation of any success we may have attained.

Very respectfully submitted,

CHARLES GORST.

*Superintendent and Medical Director.*

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## REPORTS OF CLINICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL DE- PARTMENTS.

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DR. CHARLES GORST, *Superintendent:*

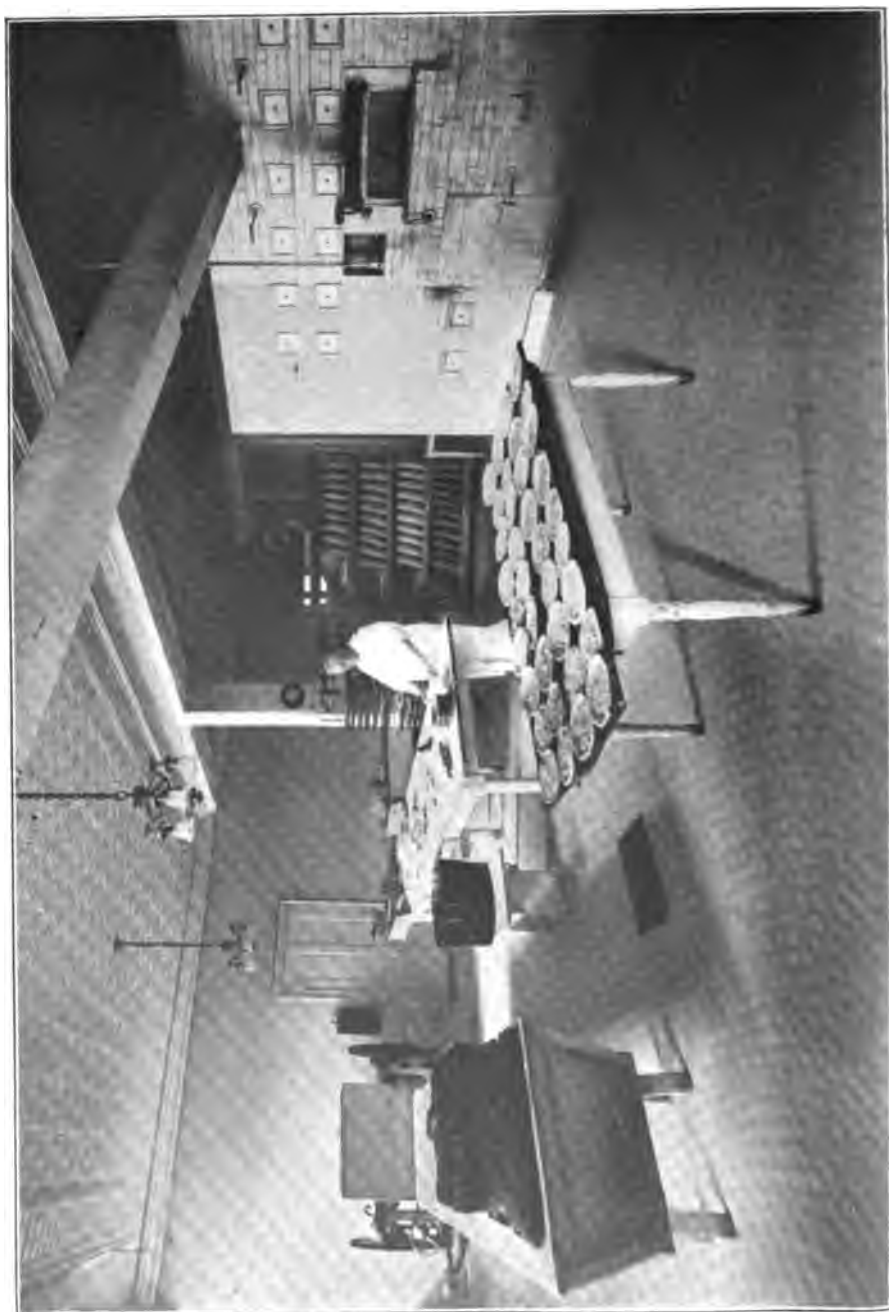
We, the members of the medical staff, herewith submit reports for the medical departments for the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

In the diagnosis of the various forms of psychoses we endeavored to adhere to the classification outlined by Dr. Adolph Meyer.

In the following tables, unless otherwise stated, the number of cases represents the original admissions and also the readmissions when the latter consisted of a single hospital residence during the year. Patients who had been paroled or had eloped and were returned within the year, were not considered.

Table I indicates the number of patients admitted each year, divided as to their sex, the form of their psychosis, and the percentage in each group.





THE BAKERY—WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—MENDOTA.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED UNDER THE VARIOUS PSYCHOSES SHOWING MALE, FEMALE, AND TOTAL NUMBER FOR 1913 AND 1914 AND THE PERCENTAGES IN EACH GROUP.

Classification.	Total number received for year ending June 30.						Percentages of total in each group.					
	1913.			1914.			1913.			1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Manic Depressive Psychoses.....	41	81	122	66	108	174	12.54	33.39	22.03	18.91	45.76	29.74
Allied to Manic Depressive Psychoses.....	5	9	14	5	4	9	1.53	4.27	2.90	1.43	1.70	1.54
Dementia Praecox.....	70	26	96	51	20	71	21.41	12.32	17.84	14.61	8.47	12.14
Allied to Dementia Praecox.....	5	3	8	7	2	9	1.53	1.42	1.49	2.01	0.85	1.54
Paranoid Conditions.....	27	25	52	31	27	58	8.36	11.85	9.96	8.88	11.44	9.92
Alcoholic Psychoses.....	49	3	52	60	3	63	14.98	1.42	9.96	17.19	1.27	10.77
Drug and other Toxic Psychoses.....	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	1.53	1.42	1.49	.....	0.85	0.34
Infective Exhaustive Psychoses.....	6	9	15	4	8	12	1.83	4.27	2.79	1.15	3.39	2.05
Allied to Infective Exhaustive Psychoses.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0.31	.....	0.19	.....	.....	.....
Involution Melancholia.....	11	9	20	9	15	24	3.36	4.27	3.72	2.58	6.36	4.10
Simple Depressions.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	0.31	.....	0.19	0.29	0.42	0.34
Undifferentiated Depressions.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0.61	.....	0.37	.....	.....	.....
Senile Psychoses.....	24	16	40	31	14	45	7.84	7.59	7.43	8.88	5.98	7.09
Traumatic Psychoses.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	0.86	.....	0.51
Psychoses with other Brain and Nervous Diseases.....	11	4	15	10	3	13	3.36	1.90	2.79	2.87	1.27	2.22
Dementia Paralytica.....	27	6	33	33	11	44	8.36	2.84	6.18	9.46	4.06	7.52
Epileptic Psychoses.....	17	7	24	8	7	15	5.70	3.82	4.46	2.79	2.97	2.57
Neurasthenias.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	0.31	.....	0.19	0.86	.....	0.51
Psychasthenias.....	2	1	3	3	1	4	0.61	0.47	0.56	0.86	0.42	0.63
Hysterias.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	0.31	0.47	0.37	.....	.....	.....
Constitutional Inferiorities.....	11	6	17	15	3	18	3.36	2.84	3.16	4.29	1.27	3.08
Imbecility and Idiocy.....	2	1	3	3	7	15	0.61	0.47	0.56	2.29	2.97	2.57
Unclassified.....	9	.....	9	1	.....	1	1.83	.....	0.19	0.29	.....	0.17
Not insane.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	0.61	0.47	0.56	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	327	211	538	349	236	585	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSES.

The greatest number of admissions during the biennial period were of this type of insanity and as is the experience of other hospitals, this was especially true of the female patients. In the year 1913, 122 cases of Manic Depressive Insanity were admitted, and in 1914, 174 cases were admitted. The proportion of male to female was approximately in the ratio of 1 to 2. This coincides with the findings of hospitals in general.

A possible explanation for the predominance of this form of psychosis may be found in the fact that Manic Depressive Insanity tends towards recovery and towards recurrence, thus giving rise to the class commonly known as "repeaters." That the number of women is usually twice as great as the number of men has been accounted for on the theory that Manic Depressive Insanity is due to a circulatory disturbance.

We distinguished four phases of this form of psychosis: The Manic, marked by flight of ideas, euphoria and pressure of activity; the Depressed, by depression and retardation; the Mixed, by varying combinations of these characteristics, and the Circular by alternating elation and depression.

The following table shows the number of these phases as found among male and female cases.

TABLE II—CLINICAL SUB-GROUPING OF MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSES ADMITTED DURING THE YEARS 1913 AND 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.				For year ending June 30, 1914.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage.
Manic phases.....	21	25	46	38.	29	41	70	40.
Depressed phases.....	16	33	49	40.	29	48	77	44.
Mixed phases.....	3	22	25	20.	8	18	26	15.
Circular phases.....	1	1	2	2.	.....	1	1	1.
Totals.....	41	81	122	100.	66	108	174	100.

## ALLIED TO MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSES.

As has been observed, there exists a tendency to place all periodical and temporary derangements under the grouping of Manic Depressive Insanity. But cases are frequently found that fail to show the characteristics which would properly place them in this grouping, and yet have the tendency toward recovery and recurrence. We observed several individuals in whom there seemed to be unusual instability, which led to upsets at shorter intervals and to recovery with defect. Table



It shows that during the first year five males and nine females, and during the second year five males and four females, were classified under this heading.

#### DEMENTIA PRAECOX.

Next in order of frequency to Manic Depressive comes the class known as Dementia Praecox. In this group the males by far exceed the females. The proportions were almost in the ratio of 3 to 1.

We distinguished four types under this heading; the Simple Deteriorating showing a gradual, progressive loss of mental activity without delusions or hallucinations; the Catatonic showing stuporous states with negativism, resistance and suggestibility and excited states with stereotypy, impulsiveness and mannerisms; the Hebephrenic coming on gradually or with excitement or depression, usually with delusions, and leading to profound deterioration, and the Paranoid usually coming on later with numerous delusions and hallucinations, and ending in deterioration.

The frequency with which these types occur is shown in the following table.

TABLE III—SHOWING THE CLINICAL TYPES OF DEMENTIA PRAECOX IN CASES ADMITTED IN 1913 AND 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.				For year ending June 30, 1914.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage.
Hebephrenic type.....	15	12	27	28.	11	6	17	24.
Catatonic type.....	9	2	11	11.	7	1	8	11.
Paranoid type.....	29	10	39	41.	28	11	39	55.
Simple deteriorating...	17	2	19	20.	5	2	7	10.
Totals.....	70	26	96	100.	51	20	71	100.

#### ALLIED TO DEMENTIA PRAECOX.

Several cases that bore a strong resemblance to Dementia Praecox lacked the characteristic disproportion between thought and feeling and did not show the usual lack of common sense that characterizes Dementia Praecox and makes for a disintegration of the personality. Among these appeared several cases that expressed ideas of influence and reference with a sexual coloring, together with numerous suspicions. The history of these cases showed that the onset had been gradual. They usually showed marked improvement after several months.

In 1913, 5 males and 3 females, and in 1914, 7 males and 2 females were diagnosed as Allied to Dementia Praecox.

## ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSES.

We classified as Alcoholic Psychosis only such cases as betrayed characteristic physical as well as mental signs of chronic alcoholism, eliminating cases that gave an indefinite history of alcoholic excesses. The recognized physical symptoms were cephalalgia, neuritis, palpitation, insomnia, choking sensations, gastritis and nausea often relieved by a drink before breakfast. The delirious form was by far the most frequent sub-grouping; this was distinguished by clouding of consciousness, at times with complete change of scene, by a predominance of hallucinations of sight over those of hearing and subsequent defective memory for the disturbed period.

The Hallucinatory form, next in order of frequency, was characterized by a predominance of hallucinations of hearing, clear consciousness and intact memory. Those cases, which gave a history of neuritis had an onset similar to the delirious form and resulted in defective memory and tendency to fabricate, were regarded as cases of Korsakow's syndrome. When the patient entertained ideas of jealousy or persecution without deterioration, he was designated as Paranoid form. The Deteriorating types developed as a result of protracted drinking without marked episodes and were characterized by a gradual degeneration as shown by loss of ethical sense, tendency to give excuses, increased irritability, lack of judgment and a falling off in mentality and working ability.

TABLE IV.—SHOWING THE CLINICAL TYPES OF ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSES ADMITTED DURING THE YEARS 1913 AND 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.				For year ending June 30, 1914.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage.
Delirious form.....	25	.....	25	48.	37	1	38	60.
Hallucinatory form....	13	1	14	27.	10	1	11	17.
Deteriorated form.....	7	1	8	15.	6	.....	6	10.
Paranoid form.....	4	1	5	10.	5	.....	5	8.
Korsakow's psychosis..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3.
Inebriate (not insane)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2.
Totals.....	49	3	52	100.	60	3	63	100.

## DRUG AND OTHER TOXIC PSYCHOSES.

During the biennial period ten cases were admitted. Of these eight were morphinists and showed the characteristic symptoms; one case was undoubtedly due to arsenical poisoning, the patient having followed the occupation of taxidermist for many years. The remaining case was attributed to tobacco poisoning and showed symptoms of depression,

transient hallucinations, blurred vision and scotomata, attacks of giddiness, palpitation and trembling, transient loss of consciousness and tendency to commit acts without subsequent memory. This patient gave an indefinite history of an injury to the head but seemed to recover completely and when seen a year after his discharge from the hospital, appeared in the best of health.

#### INFECTIVE EXHAUSTIVE PSYCHOSES.

During the two year period 27 cases were admitted, 15 the first year and 12 the second. Each case classified under this group was the result of some physical illness and the patient developed a temperature and delirium always with a more or less complete amnesia for the disturbed period.

TABLE V.—THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS UNDERLYING THE INFECTIVE EXHAUSTIVE PSYCHOSES IN CASES ADMITTED DURING 1913 AND 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....		1	1			
Rheumatism (acute).....	1	1	2		1	1
Gastro-enteritis.....	2	1	3	1		1
Meningitis (acute).....		3	3		4	4
Endocarditis (chronic).....		1	1		2	2
Endocarditis (scarletinal).....	1		1			
Puerperal infection.....		1	1			
Nephritis (acute).....		1	1			
Erysipelas.....					1	1
Influenza.....	1		1			
Bronchiectasis.....	1		1			
Pellagra.....				1		1
Septicemia.....				2		2
Totals.....	6	9	15	4	8	12

#### ALLIED TO INFECTIVE EXHAUSTIVE PSYCHOSES.

Certain cases that show symptoms closely resembling delirium without the usual temperature are classed as Allied to Infective Exhaustive Psychoses. During the last biennial period only one such case has been admitted.

#### EPILEPSY WITH A PSYCHOSIS.

During the year of 1913, 24 cases and during the year of 1914, 15 cases of Epilepsy with a Psychosis were admitted. The derangement manifested by these differed considerably and was accordingly subdivided into deteriorating, paranoid, equivalent and defective forms, the deteriorating differing from the defective in that the disease had begun at a later period and led to a dementia and not to an actual mental

defect as occurs in cases that come on during early childhood. By equivalents we understand maniacal excitement, or automatism with subsequent amnesia.

TABLE VI.—THE CLINICAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSES ADMITTED DURING 1913 AND 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Demented.....	12	4	16	3	3	6
Paranoid.....	1	2	3	.....	2	2
Equivalents.....	4	1	5	1	2	3
Defective.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Totals.....	17	7	24	8	7	15

PSYCHOSES WITH OTHER BRAIN AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

All cases showing actual disease of the nervous system associated with a psychosis were placed under this grouping. There were in all 28 cases during the biennial period. Of these 21 were men and 7 were women. The associated diseases of the nervous system are recorded in the following table.

TABLE VII.—SHOWING THE DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM UNDERLYING THE MENTAL CONDITION OF THE GROUP DESIGNATED AS "PSYCHOSES WITH OTHER BRAIN AND NERVOUS DISEASES," IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEARS 1913 AND 1914.

	For the year ending June 30, 1913.			For the year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Huntington's chorea.....	2	1	3	1	.....	1
Progressive muscular atrophy.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Arteriosclerosis.....	1	1	2	4	.....	4
Sydenham's chorea.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Cerebral syphilis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hemiplegia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	8	.....	8	5	.....	5
Totals.....	11	4	15	10	3	13

## DEMENTIA PARALYTICA.

During the first year of the last period 27 men and 6 women, and during the second year 33 men and 11 women, a total for the two years of 77 cases, were diagnosed as Paralytic Dementia. According to the clinical symptoms manifested they were classified under the sub-forms: Demented, Expansive, Depressed, and Agitated.

TABLE VIII.—CLINICAL TYPES OF GENERAL PARALYSIS (DEMENTIA PARALYTICA) ADMITTED DURING 1913 AND 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Demented .....	19	4	23	14	5	19
Expansive .....	4	1	5	14	4	18
Depressed .....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Agitated .....	4	1	5	2	.....	2
Totals.....	27	6	33	33	11	44

We further classified these same cases from a neurological standpoint, taking as an index the character of the deep reflexes. These cases were grouped as Cerebral, Tabetic and Mixed. The relative frequency of the various types is shown by the following table.

TABLE IX.—NEUROLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE CASES OF GENERAL PARALYSIS ADMITTED DURING 1913 AND 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cerebral .....	17	5	22	17	9	26
Tabetic .....	9	1	10	11	2	13
Mixed .....	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
Totals.....	27	6	33	33	11	44

Among the physical signs of Paresis the pupillary disturbance is always of particular significance, especially the Argyll-Robertson Pupil. The following table shows the conditions of the pupils and their relative frequency. We designated those cases as Argyll-Robertson-like, in which there was reaction to accommodation but sluggish and limited reaction to light.

TABLE X.—CONDITION OF THE PUPILS IN THE CASES OF GENERAL PARALYSIS ADMITTED DURING 1913 AND 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Argyll-Robertson .....	4	2	6	11	3	14
Argyll-Robertson-like .....	5	4	9	6	3	9
Irregular and unequal .....	8	.....	8	2	3	5
Immobile .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
React to light and not to accommodation .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sluggish to light and accommodation .....	7	.....	7	8	.....	8
Normal .....	2	.....	2	5	2	7
Totals .....	27	6	33	33	11	44

The average age of paretics on admission was 42 years for men and 38 years for women. The average age at the onset of the mental trouble as shown by the anamnesis was 41 for men and 36 for women. The occupations among paretics were various. In general, however, the cases came from the larger cities of the state, a case from a rural community being rare.

#### RECOVERY RATE.

During the biennial period 503 patients were paroled; of this number 55 were returned before the close of the fiscal year in which the parole was granted. Of 503 paroled, 310 had recovered, 154 were improved, and 39 were unimproved. Among those recovered 174 belonged to the Manic Depressive group; 91 to the Alcoholic group; 22 to the Infective and Toxic Psychoses, and the remainder were divided among the other forms of psychoses.

Of the 154 patients whose condition was somewhat improved, the majority were classified in the Manic Depressive group, while the psychoses Allied to Manic Depressive and to Dementia Praecox contributed a large number. Several Paranoic conditions improved sufficiently to be paroled.

During the period there were transferred to other institutions as unimproved 463 patients; the greater number of these were cases of Dementia Praecox, Senile Psychoses, Paranoic Condition and Epileptics.

#### STAFF MEETINGS.

It is the custom of the staff to hold meetings four times each week, twice on the male and twice on the female side. All new admissions are presented and discussed before the final diagnosis is agreed upon. All cases that have recovered or have shown improvement sufficient to

warrant their parole are also brought before the entire staff before any steps are taken toward their release. All cases that have not improved and that are regarded as suffering from a chronic form of mental derangement, are considered by the staff before their transfer to an asylum is recommended to the State Board of Control.

#### LABORATORY.

An examination of the urine of every patient is made on admission as a routine procedure and this is repeated whenever the physical condition indicates its necessity. Blood examinations and examinations of sputum and stomach contents are not routine procedures, but are made whenever needed for diagnostic purposes.

The examinations of the blood for the Widal reaction and of the throat culture for diphtheria bacilli have been made by the State Hygienic Laboratory at the University.

Examinations of blood serum and spinal fluid for Wasserman reaction were done for the hospital by Dr. Karl W. Smith of Madison, Wis.

In every suspected case of Paresis we made cell-counts, Noguchi-Butyric acid test and Ross-Jones ammonium sulphate test, and the Lange Gold-Sol test of the spinal fluid.

Table XI shows the results in the cases of Paresis.

Table XII shows the results of spinal fluid examinations which were made in cases other than Paresis.

TABLE XI.—RESULTS OF SPINAL FLUID FINDINGS IN CASES OF GENERAL PARALYSIS.

Case No.	Appearance.	Pressure.	Cells per cu. mm.	Noguchi butyric acid test.	Ross-Jones test.	Range Gold- Sol.	Wasserman test.	Remarks.
2411	Clear	Moderate	47	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2411	Clear	Moderate	54	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
2411	Clear	Moderate	59	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	3rd Puncture
2411	Clear	Moderate	43	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2426	Clear	Moderate	62	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
2426	Clear	Moderate	62	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	3rd Puncture
2458	Clear	Moderate	62	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2458	Clear	Moderate	15	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
2458	Clear	Moderate	10	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	3rd Puncture
2458	Clear	Moderate	27	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
1425	Clear	High	55	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
2460	Clear	Moderate	32	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2460	Clear	Low	5000	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
1902	Clear	High	34	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
1902	Clear	Moderate	11	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
2481	Clear	High	10	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2481	Clear	High	87	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
2454	Clear	High	42	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	3rd Puncture
2454	Clear	Moderate	10	Negative	Positive	Positive	+	4th Puncture
2454	Clear	Low	23	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	5th Puncture
2454	Clear	Low	150	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2265	Clear	High	27	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
2265	Clear	High	15	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	3rd Puncture
1742	Clear	Low	14	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2493	Clear	Moderate	13	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
2493	Clear	Low	18	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	3rd Puncture
2493	Clear	Low	40	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2293	Clear	Low	153	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
1416	Clear	Moderate	75	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	3rd Puncture
1416	Clear	High	60	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
1416	Clear	High	44	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
2352	Clear	High	83	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	3rd Puncture
2352	Clear	High	27	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2352	Clear	High	11	Negative	Negative	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
2352	Clear	Moderate	20	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	4th Puncture



1316	Clear	Low	18	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2074	Bloody	Low	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	-	1st Puncture
2082	Clear	Low	60	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2083	Clear	Moderate	51	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
2084	Clear	High	5	Negative	Negative	Negative	-	3rd Puncture
2093	Clear	Low	6	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2322	Clear	Moderate	103	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2323	Clear	Moderate	109	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
2325	Clear	Moderate	14	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	3rd Puncture
2325	Clear	Low	8	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	5th Puncture
2325	Clear	Moderate	8	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	7th Puncture
2325	Clear	Moderate	9	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2325	Clear	Moderate	8	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
2325	Clear	Moderate	3	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2325	Clear	Moderate	265	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
2334	Clear	Low	180	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2336	Clear	Moderate	120	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
1103	Clear	Low	12	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
1103	Clear	High	12	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
1103	Clear	Low	153	Negative	Negative	Negative	-	1st Puncture
2351	Clear	Moderate	171	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2351	Clear	High	74	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
1648	Clear	High	23	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
1648	Clear	High	35	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
1648	Clear	Moderate	10	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2523	Clear	Moderate	14	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
2570	Clear	Moderate	138	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2570	Clear	Moderate	22	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2574	Bloody	Low	62	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2611	Clear	Low	15	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2608	Clear	High	30	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2621	Clear	High	31	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2607	Clear	Moderate	24	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2658	Clear	Moderate	20	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
2658	Clear	Moderate	20	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	3rd Puncture
2658	Clear	Moderate	10	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	4th Puncture
2658	Clear	Moderate	0	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	5th Puncture
2658	Clear	Moderate	4	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2658	Bloody	Low	4	Negative	Negative	Negative	-	2nd Puncture
2705	Clear	Moderate	6	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2705	Clear	Moderate	10	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2711	Clear	High	62	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2665	Bloody	High	51	Negative	Negative	Negative	-	1st Puncture
2662	Clear	Moderate	20	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
1772	Clear	Low	44	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2752	Clear	Moderate	60	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2752	Clear	Low	0	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	2nd Puncture
2752	Bloody	Low	0	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2752	Clear	Moderate	12	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2752	Clear	Low	8	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2731	Clear	Low	24	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture
2772	Clear	Low	24	Positive	Positive	Positive	+	1st Puncture

TABLE XI.—Concluded. RESULTS OF SPINAL FLUID FINDINGS IN CASES OF GENERAL PARALYSIS.

Case No.	Appearance.	Pressure.	Cells per cu. mm.	Noguchi butyric acid test.	Ross-Jones test.	Lange Gold- Sol.	Wasserman test.	Remarks.
2784	Clear	Low	50	Positive	Positive	Positive	1	1st Puncture
2784	Bloody	Moderate	105	Positive	Positive	Positive	2	2nd Puncture
2787	Clear	Moderate	40	Positive	Positive	Positive	4	1st Puncture
2799	Clear	Moderate	2	Negative	Negative	Negative	—	1st Puncture
2797	Bloody	Low	95	Positive	Positive	Positive	4	1st Puncture
2829	Clear	Moderate	37	Positive	Positive	Positive	4	1st Puncture
2835	Clear	Moderate	60	Positive	Positive	Positive	4	1st Puncture
2895	Clear	High	20	Positive	Positive	Positive	4	1st Puncture
2568	Clear	Moderate	79	Positive	Positive	Positive	4	1st Puncture
2884	Clear	Moderate	63	Positive	Positive	Positive	4	1st Puncture
2919	Clear	Moderate	30	Positive	Positive	Positive	4	1st Puncture
2923	Clear	Moderate	46	Positive	Positive	Positive	4	1st Puncture
2880	Clear	Low	22	Positive	Positive	Positive	2	1st Puncture
2905	Clear	Low	60	Positive	Positive	Positive	4	1st Puncture

TABLE XII.—RESULTS OF SPINAL FLUID EXAMINATIONS IN THE PSYCHOSES OTHER THAN GENERAL PARALYSIS.

Case No.	Appearance.	Pressure.	Cells per cu. mm.	Noguchi butyric acid test.	Ross-Jones test.	Lange Gold-Sol.	Wasserman test.	Remarks.
2276	Clear	Low	0	Positive	Positive	Negative	Positive	Alcoholic Psychosis
1982	Clear	High	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Epileptic Psychosis
2281	Clear	High	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2496	Clear	High	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2477	Clear	Low	3	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Constitutional Inferiority
1375	Clear	Low	6	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Unclassified
2413	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Organic
2460	Clear	High	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2470	Clear	Low	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2481	Clear	Moderate	5	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Traumatic Psychosis
2044	Clear	Low	9	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Epileptic Psychosis
2364	Clear	Low	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2389	Clear	Low	6	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2308	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Positive	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2311	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2254	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Epileptic Psychosis
2420	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Senile Psychosis
2312	Clear	Moderate	3	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2496	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2257	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Pseudo Bulbar Par.
2495	Clear	Low	2	Positive	Positive	Negative	Positive	Alcoholic Psychosis
2303	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Organic
2328	Clear	Low	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Paranoid Condition
2383	Clear	Low	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2193	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2493	Clear	Moderate	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Organic
2425	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Imbecility
2132	Clear	Low	2	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Epileptic Psychosis
2175	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Epileptic Psychosis
2382	Clear	Low	3	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Organic
2386	Clear	High	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2386	Clear	Low	12	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Epileptic Psychosis
2313	Clear	Low	20	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2312	Clear	Low	2	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Tubercles
2435	Clear	Low	2	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive	Alcoholic Psychosis
2451	Clear	Low	5	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive	Constitutional Inferiority
2451	Clear	Low	2	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive	Dementia Praecox
2335	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive	Feeble-Minded

TABLE XII.—Continued—RESULTS OF SPINAL FLUID EXAMINATIONS IN THE PSYCHOSES OTHER THAN GENERAL PARALYSIS.

Case No.	Appearance.	Pressure.	Cells per cu. mm.	Noguchi butyric acid test.	Ross-Jones test.	Lange Gold-Sol.	Wasserman test.	Remarks.
2378	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Epileptic Psychosis
2467	Clear	Low	3	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2481	Clear	Moderate	2	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Epileptic Psychosis
2304	Clear	Low	6	Negative	Negative	Positive	Negative	Tabes
2304	Bloody	Low	5	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Constitutional Inferiority
2533	Bloody	High	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
538	Clear	High	3	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Imbecility
2504	Clear	Low	14	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2505	Clear	Low	5	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Paranoid Condition
2523	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2207	Clear	Low	2	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Idiocy
1424	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Tabes
1582	Clear	Moderate	110	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Psychasthenia
1582	Clear	Moderate	95	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2494	Clear	Moderate	5	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2517	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Involution Melancholia
2373	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2486	Bloody	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2529	Clear	High	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2524	Clear	Low	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Cerebral Syphilis
2531	Clear	Moderate	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2452	Clear	Low	2	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2530	Clear	High	10	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2535	Clear	High	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2476	Clear	High	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2500	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Senile Psychosis
2492	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Organic
1116	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2506	Clear	Moderate	6	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Senile Psychosis
2410	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2509	Bloody	Low	6	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Paranoid Condition
2520	Clear	Low	3	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2321	Bloody	Moderate	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Paranoid Condition
2450	Clear	Moderate	2	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Infective Exhaustive
2387	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2479	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2514	Clear	High	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Senile Psychosis
2556	Clear	Moderate	2	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Senile Psychosis

2567	Clear	Moderate	1	Negative	Negative	Paranoid Condition
2571	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Constitutional Inferiority
2580	Clear	High	0	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2604	Clear	Low	1	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2598	Clear	High	0	Negative	Negative	Paranoid Condition
2592	Bloody	Moderate	1	Negative	Negative	Psychopath
2582	Clear	High	0	Negative	Negative	Pellagra
2584	Clear	High	2	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2564	Clear	High	3	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2559	Clear	High	3	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2561	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Neuresthenia
2563	Clear	Low	1	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2558	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Senile Psychosis
2577	Clear	Moderate	3	Negative	Negative	Epileptic Psychosis
2547	Clear	High	6	Negative	Negative	X
2552	Clear	Low	3	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2557	Clear	Low	1	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2597	Clear	Low	1	Negative	Negative	Depressive Undiff.
2273	Clear	High	0	Negative	Negative	Senile Psychosis
2563	Clear	Low	21	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2572	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2803	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
1194	Clear	Moderate	8	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2802	Clear	High	1	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2543	Clear	Moderate	2	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
1753	Clear	Moderate	1	Negative	Negative	Huntington's Chorea
2812	Clear	Moderate	1	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2828	Clear	High	0	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
1270	Bloody	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Constitutional Inferiority
2631	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2618	Clear	High	0	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2619	Bloody	High	2	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2132	Clear	High	3	Negative	Negative	Involution Melancholia
2620	Clear	High	0	Negative	Negative	Paranoid Condition
2626	Clear	Low	2	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
715	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Epileptic Psychosis
2294	Clear	Moderate	14	Negative	Positive	Dementia Praecox
2634	Clear	Moderate	1	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2616	Bloody	Moderate	1	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2584	Clear	Moderate	4	Negative	Negative	Paranoid Condition
719	Clear	Low	5	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2678	Clear	High	0	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2676	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Organic
2663	Clear	High	2	Negative	Negative	Senile Psychosis
2673	Clear	High	1	Negative	Negative	Organic
2869	Bloody	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2646	Clear	Moderate	4	Negative	Negative	Organic

TABLE XII.—Continued—RESULTS OF SPINAL FLUID EXAMINATIONS IN THE PSYCHOSES OTHER THAN GENERAL PARALYSIS.

Case No.	Appearance.	Pressure.	Cells per cu. mm.	Noguchi butyric acid test.	Ross-Jones test.	Lange Gold-Sol.	Wasserman test.	Remarks.
2821	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Involution Melancholia
2881	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Epileptic Psychosis
2882	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Imbecility
236	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2649	Clear	Low	9	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Organic
1563	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Organic
2671	Clear	Low	4	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Inferior
2691	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2806	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2710	Bloody	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2714	Bloody	Moderate	4	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Organic
2701	Bloody	Moderate	3	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Inferior
2742	Clear	Moderate	2	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Psychopath
2738	Clear	High	8	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2740	Clear	Low	3	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Involution Melancholia
2777	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Involution Melancholia
2749	Clear	Moderate	2	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Infective Exhaust. Psych.
2576	Clear	Moderate	10	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2767	Clear	Moderate	4	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Paranoic Condition
2675	Clear	Moderate	4	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2790	Clear	Low	4	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2802	Clear	Low	3	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2747	Clear	Low	2	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Paranoic Condition
2728	Bloody	High	22	Positive	Positive	Negative	Negative	Involution Melancholia
2728	Clear	Low	6	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2235	Clear	Low	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2883	Clear	Low	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Infective Exhaustive
2706	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2770	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2777	Clear	Moderate	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Infective Exhaustive
2852	Clear	High	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Involution Melancholia
2833	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Psychasthenia
2821	Clear	Moderate	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2820	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2760	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2825	Clear	Moderate	5	Positive	Positive	Negative	Negative	Organic
2853	Clear	Moderate	2	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Dementia Praecox
2836	Clear	Low	2	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis

2452	Clear	Moderate	9	Positive	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Cerebral Syphilis
2531	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Infective Exhaustive
2604	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Organic
2537	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2544	Clear	Low	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Epileptic Psychosis
2539	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Senile Psychosis
2592	Clear	Low	2	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Paranoid Condition
2510	Clear	Low	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Paranoid Condition
2590	Clear	Moderate	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Manic Depressive
2507	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis
2542	Clear	Moderate	0	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Paranoid Condition
2556	Clear	Moderate	12	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Organic
2589	Bloody	High	2	Positive	Positive	Negative	4+	4+	Involution Melancholia
2589	Clear	Moderate	2	Negative	Negative	Negative	4+	4+	Involution Melancholia
2589	Bloody	Low	4	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Involution Melancholia
2588	Clear	Low	4	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Paranoid Condition
2710	Clear	Low	1	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Alcoholic Psychosis

During the biennial period 20 cases of Paresis, one case of Tabes, and one of Cerebral Syphilis were treated according to the recently advocated methods. Intraspinous treatment with dilute solutions of Neo-Salvarsan was attempted previous to the report of Swift and Ellis. In those early efforts very small amounts of the drug were used though later, as shown in our summary, larger doses were employed. We also used the Swift-Ellis method, though in our hands the results did not warrant a procedure that seemed to cause more irritative phenomena than the dilute solutions of the Neo-Salvarsan itself.

As shown in the summary favorable results were relatively few. This can in a measure be accounted for in that our cases were not selected. All types of Paresis received treatment. Early in our experience we came to the conclusion that the advanced cases had better be left untreated. This accounts for a number of cases that received but one injection.

A number of cases showed considerable improvement and are noted in the summary as improved. This favorable result occurred shortly after treatment given. No further improvement manifested itself and the patients have continued until the present in a stationary condition. Certain of the cases showed an initial improvement which continued for a few months, to be followed by a gradual mental and physical decline, such as is commonly seen in Paresis.

The favorable results occurred in the early cases and our conclusion is that early cases alone should receive treatment. It was our practice to give both intravenous and intraspinal injections and to examine the spinal fluid throughout the course of treatment. A Wasserman examination of the blood serum was also made at intervals during the treatment. It is noteworthy that a marked effect of the treatment instituted was observed in the spinal fluid. The cell count, the globulin contents as well as the Gold-Sol curve were all reduced after treatment. In some instances to such a degree that the spinal fluid findings were entirely negative.

In our summary we indicate the drug employed, its dose, method of administration, also the number of injections, the period during which treatment was given (Total Duration of Treatment), the type of case and the result from a clinical standpoint at the time of this report.



TABLE XIII. DATA CONCERNING TREATMENT GIVEN CASES OF TABES AND PARESIS.

Case No.	SALVARSAN.			N-60-SALVARSAN.			Total duration of treatment.	Time elapsed since treatment began.	Diagnosis.	Results.	Remarks.	
	Intra-venous.		Dose Gm.	Intra-venous.		Dose Gm.						
	No.	Dose Gm.		No.	Dose Gm.							
2494.						1	.00045	1 treatment.	1 month.	Paresis.	No improvement.	Poor physical condition; died 1 month after treatment.
2454.				2	.9	1	.00045	3 months.	10 months.	Paresis.	No improvement.	Patient is failing rapidly, mentally and physically.
1416.				4	.9	3	.0006					
2352.						5	.0018	1 treatment.	4 months.	Paresis.	No improvement.	Poor physical condition; died.
				3	.9	1	.00045	3 months.	10 months.	Paresis.	Much improved.	Stationary at present.
						2	.0006					
2093.						4	.00135	3 weeks	9 months.	Paresis.	Temporary improvement.	Falling rapidly, mentally and physically.
2526.				1	.9	2	.00045	2 weeks	2 months.	Paresis.	No improvement.	Poor physical condition; died.
				3	.9	4	.0006					
1103.						2	.00045	2 weeks	9 months.	Paresis.	Much improved.	Patient's condition stationary.
1648.						1	.0006	3 weeks	9 months.	Paresis.	No improvement.	Falling mentally and physically.
1582.						1	.0003	2 weeks	6 months.	Paresis.	No improvement.	Falling mentally and physically.
2411.						2	.0003	2 weeks	3 weeks.	Paresis.	No improvement.	Mentally and physically unchanged.
						1	.0003	2 weeks	9 months.	Paresis.	Much improved.	Improved sufficiently to be released; at home 6 months and returned.
2403.						2	.00045	2 weeks		Paresis.	No improvement.	Died 16 hours after treatment.
1902.				1	.9	2	6 cc. B. S.*	1 treatment.		Paresis.	No improvement.	Died 17 hours after treatment.
2296.				1	.9	2	10 cc. B. S.*	1 treatment.		Paresis.	No improvement.	Condition stationary at present.
2304.	3	.5	4	1	.9	2	8 cc. B. S.*	3 weeks	10 months.	Tabes.	Improved.	
	5	.9	6	1	.9							
						2						
2265.	3	.6	4	5	.9	2	5 cc. B. S.*	3 weeks	10 months.	Paresis.	Improved.	Condition stationary at present.
						6	10 cc. B. S.*			Paresis.	No improvement.	Poor physical condition; died.
2469.						1	.00003	1 week.	11 days.	Paresis.	No improvement.	
						2	.00045					

TABLE XIII. DATA CONCERNING TREATMENT GIVEN CASES OF TABES AND PARESIS—Continued.

Case No.	SALVARSAN.			NEO-SALVARSAN.			Total duration of treatment.	Time elapsed since treatment began.	Diagnosis.	Results.	Remarks.
	Intra-venous.		Intra-spinal.	Intra-venous.		Intra-spinal.					
	No.	Dose Gm.		No.	Dose Gm.						
2153..	3	.6	4	5 cc. B.S.*	1	.9	3 months.....	10 months...	Paresis.	Temporary improvement	Falling rapidly, mentally and physically.
				5	.9	7	.00135				
2452..	1	.6		6	.8	6	.00045	7 months.....	8 months...	Cerebral syphilis.	Much improved.....
				3	.9	3					Improved sufficiently to return home.
				4	.9						
				5	.9						
				7	.9						
2525..				8	.6	1	.0003	7 months.....	9 months...	Paresis.	Improved.....
				2		3	.0003				Condition stationary at present
				4	.9	5	.00125				
				6	.9	7	.00045				
				8	.9	9	.00045				
				10	.9	9	.00045				
				12	.9	11	.00045				
2568..				1	.45	2	.00045	5 months.....	6 months...	Paresis.	No improvement.....
				3	.7	4	.00045				Condition stationary.
				5	.9	6	.00045				
				7	.9	8	.00045				
				9	.9	10	.00045				
				11	.45	12	.00045				
2784..				1	.45	2	.00045	1 month.....	3 months...	Paresis.	No improvement.....
2711..				1				1 treatment.	2 months...	Paresis.	No improvement.....
											Condition stationary. Owing to poor physical health further treatment thought inadvisable.

Note. \*Indicates that the Swift-Ellis method was employed.  
B. S. indicates "blood serum."

## POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

During this biennial period 25 post-mortem examinations were held, representing 16 per cent of the deaths for the period. In the majority of cases it was necessary to gain the consent of relatives. This resulted in the loss of several interesting cases, where the post-mortem findings would have been of great interest. The following is a brief resume of the gross pathological findings in the cases that came to autopsy.

*Case No. 2296.*—Male, aged 36, Dementia Paralytica. Dural vessels injected, intense haziness of Pia-arachnoid, evenly distributed over entire cortex, pial vessels injected. Adhesions between frontal and temporal lobes, entire motor area covered with haziness, posterior parts least affected. Granulations on floor of fourth ventricle. Spinal fluid milky, vessels of cord injected and prominent.

*Case No. 2495.*—Male, aged 48, Delirium Tremens. Skull cap possibly thinner than normal. Dura thick, congested, bleb-like formation beneath dura, most marked to left of longitudinal sinus. Two separate formations, less marked on right side, near Rolandic area. All vessels of Pia-arachnoid much congested, thickened pia along medium fissure, yellowish and thick. Depressions of cerebrum beneath blebs seen in dura.

*Case No. 1419.*—Male, aged 53, Dementia Paralytica. Pupils, right 3 m. m., left 2 m. m. Skull cap thick. Haziness of entire Pia-arachnoid, milky in spots. Right pleural cavity obliterated by adhesions; left pleural cavity adhesions posteriorly. Excess of pericardial fluid. Heart soft, pale in color, shows myocardial degeneration. Entire right lung consolidated, lower lobe and posterior portion of upper lobe of left lung consolidated. Patchy sclerosis of arch of aorta. Liver enlarged, pale on section, gave appearance of parenchymatous degeneration. Spleen enlarged and soft, hardened plaques on surface. Kidneys pale on section, scar on surface of left kidney. Appendix retroverted and adherent.

*Case No. 2526.*—Male aged 35. Dementia Paralytica. Marked sacral decubitus. Skull cap thick, dura thickened, vessels congested. Pia-arachnoid contains unusual amount of watery exudate. Haziness over Rolandic and frontal areas, vessels congested. Frontal convolutions decreased in size. Granulations on floor of fourth ventricle. Heart muscles pale, soft, showed myocardial degeneration. Right lung congested posteriorly in upper and lower lobes, on section a frothy, sanguinous fluid exudes. Left lung congested posteriorly in upper and lower lobes. Bronchi contained muco-purulent material in large amounts.

*Case No. 2031.*—Male, aged 70. Psychosis with other brain disease. Skull cap thick, dura thickened and adherent over frontal lobes and temporal lobes to base; basal vessels sclerosed, contain atheromatous patches; cerebrum shows small hemorrhage in left optic thalamus; cortical vessels markedly congested. Adhesions posteriorly in left pleural cavity. Patchy sclerosis of aorta. Left heart decreased in size, muscle pale and soft; sclerosis of coronary arteries. Spleen friable, tears readily; left kidney small and pale; capsule strips with difficulty, leaving a granular surface. Liver enlarged, pale, contains foci of pus, cuts with increased resistance; gall bladder contains calculi.

*Case No. 1991.*—Male, aged 50. A Psychosis with other brain disease. Skull cap very thick, dura negative. Hemorrhage under dura at base in middle fossa near sella turcica. Pia-arachnoid congested. Patches of atheroma in basal vessels; rupture of right posterior communicating artery. Clotted blood at base of brain. Hemorrhage under

upper part of pons, area of softening. Hemorrhage under pia over cortex on right side, considerable on left side. Fourth ventricle contains blood. Cerebellum negative, no gross lesion in spinal cord. Heart very large, surrounded by much fat, hypertrophied, congestion of both lungs.

*Case No. 2196.*—Male, aged 30. Constitutional inferiority. Skull cap heavy, Pia-arachnoid congested. Cerebrum negative; cerebellum negative. Mediastinal glands enlarged; old adhesions in both pleural cavities. Right lung showed consolidation of lower lobe, posteriorly of middle lobe, stage of red hepatization. Left lung showed similar condition in lower lobe. Abdominal cavity negative. Appendix high, adherent to posterior surface of caput coli; antimortem clot at bifurcation of abdominal aorta.

*Case No. 2005.*—Female, aged 55. Manic Depressive Insanity in Prolapsus. Extreme emaciation, weight about 60 pounds. Dermatitis bilateral over posterior neck and forearms, beginning half-way between elbow and wrist; line of demarcation high on outside, low on inside; skin is thin, atrophied. Increased fluid in pericardium, clear, straw-colored. Heart in state of diastole. Heart muscle pale, cloudy; mitral valve a little fibrous; old adhesions at apices of both lungs; several scars and emphysema at edges of left lung. Spleen pale, trabeculae more prominent. Left kidney large, dark in color, cuts with increased resistance, markings obscure, congested. Right kidney greyish in color, increased connective tissue. Stomach shows hour-glass contraction, increased resistance at contraction. Small intestine adherent to Femoral ring. Large intestine shows ptosis of transverse colon. Liver large, dark, area of pallor presenting mottled appearance, decreased consistency. No fat in mesentery, vessels enlarged. Prolapse of right ovary with pedunculated Hydatid of Morgagni, small fibroid.

*Case No. 2155.*—Male, aged 82. Senile Psychosis. Dura adherent, basal vessels show marked atheromata and basal artery contains an aneurismal dilatation. Right pleural cavity obliterated; posteriorly contains several boney plaques; left pleural cavity contains small amount of fluid. Right lung firmly adherent throughout, tears in removing, marked congestion posteriorly of all lobes. Left lung entirely congested posteriorly. Heart normal in size, muscle pale in color. Atheromatous patches in aorta and coronary arteries. Mitral and aortic valves rigid and contain calcareous areas. Liver shows fatty degeneration. Cyst on spleen size of hen's egg contains yellow fluid, and reveals areas of calcification on section. Cortex of kidneys decreased, arteries are calcified. Pancreas reveals marked calcification of the arteries.

*Case No. 2133.*—Female, aged 28. Dementia Paralytica, Cerebral Type, Demented Form. Dura shows adhesions internally, at frontal and temporal tip both, Pia-arachnoid, milky haziness, veins full; frontal atrophy of cerebrum; no gross lesions in spinal cord. Thorax pigeon chest. Diaphragm has depression in hypochondrium. Adhesions on right pleural cavity, small adhesions at apex in left. Heart and lungs normal. Spleen large; kidneys pale on section, few scars. Bladder wall hypertrophied. Areas of hyperemia with thickened edematous mucosa in duodenum. Liver large, pale, soft. Retroflexion of uterus.

*Case No. 2012.*—Female, aged 72. Senile Psychosis. Dura slightly thickened. Basal vessels tortuous, aneurysmal dilatation and sclerosis. Heart enlarged, muscle pale, flabby, areas of fibroid tissue. Right heart moderately dilated; left heart more so. Right lung shows congestion posteriorly, edema at base. Left lung shows same condition in a lesser degree. Atheromatous patches in Aorta. Seropurulent exudate in bronchi. Left kidney small, pale, markings irregular; retention cyst at surface. Stomach hour-glass contraction. Ovarian cyst on right side; left sclerosed; uterus retroverted.

*Case No. 2171.*—Female, aged 35. Manic Depressive Insanity, Mixed Phase. Left lower limb markedly enlarged, edematous. Right heart, auricle filled with soft clot, clotted blood in ventricle. Heart muscle

fibrous tissue. Few adhesions of right lung, rudimentary fissure between upper and middle lobes. Liver much congested, increased fat. Left Iliac vein distended and shows inflammatory change at bifurcation, and contained organized clot where internal Iliac branches. Uterus retroflexed, left ovary slightly sclerosed.

*Case No. 1832.*—Female, aged 52. Huntington's Chorea. Extreme emaciation, no deformities. Dura much thickened, sanguinous extravasation between dura and pia, more marked over right hemisphere. Sinuses contain fluid blood. Heart large, muscle firm; lungs negative. Enterptosis of abdominal organs. Adrenals large. Retention cyst on surface of left kidney, cuts with marked resistance. Pyelitis present, pelvis filled with purulent material. Right kidney cuts with increased resistance, cortex pale, markings irregular, pelvis dilated. Stomach elongated, almost vertical. Right lobe of liver extends to umbilicus; both ovaries hard and sclerosed.

*Case No. 2092.*—Male, aged 57. Dementia Paralytica. Dura thick, adherent to cranium over frontal region and base, also adherent to frontal lobes; Pia-arachnoid is milky, basal artery atheromatous, sclerosis of internal carotids evident. Atrophy of frontal convolutions of cerebrum, granulations of floor of fourth ventricle. Dura of spinal cord adherent. Right pleural cavity obliterated, left free. Heart large, coronary arteries sclerosed, small patch of sclerosis in ascending aorta. Kidneys small, scars externally, whitish scars on surface, cortex thin, markings indistinct, several anaemic infarcts. Bladder wall greatly thickened and it contains milky fluid. Liver normal. Prostate gland missing.

*Case No. 1997.*—Female, aged 56. Infective Exhaustive Psychosis. Heart slightly enlarged, muscles thin and flabby, mitral valve slightly sclerosed. Aorta thickened and sclerosed. Emphysema of right lung. Omentum large and fat. Kidneys large amount of fat, small retention cyst on surface of left, cut with increased resistance. Cortex thin, markings irregular, excess of connective tissue. Liver small, firm, three large calculi in gall-bladder. Uterus retroverted. Ovaries hard, small, sclerosed.

*Case No. 1694.*—Female, aged 18. Dementia Praecox. Dura very adherent, dense. Sinuses filled with clotted blood. Purulent exudate over Pia-arachnoid. Intense congestion of cerebrum. Purulent exudate over convexity, both hemispheres equally affected. Spinal bed not removed.

*Case No. 1975.*—Female, aged 68. Manic Depressive Insanity. Mixed Phase. Dura adherent throughout; sinuses contain fluid blood; thickened granule on Pia-arachnoid, Pachymeningitis. Heart enlarged, excess of fat, muscles thin, flabby. Aortic valve cusps thickened and calcified, mitral thickened. Edema in lower lobe of right lung. Kidneys small, congested, dark, markings indistinct, excess of perinephritic fat. Mottled surface on section. Calculi in gall-bladder and duct. Liver normal. Small uterin fibroid; one sclerotic ovary.

*Case No. 1416.*—Male, aged 49. Dementia Paralytica. Skull cap firmly adherent to dura; two very thin areas in occiput. Dura thick and tough, adherent to frontal lobe. Decided milkiness over entire cerebellum. Consolidation of lower lobe of right lung. Upper and middle lobes Emphysematous. Lower lobe of left lung consolidated, upper Emphysematous. Both lungs in state of red hepatization. On pressure exude a sero-sanguinous fluid. Bronchi filled with mucopurulent material. Heart firm, dark in color, valves normal. Patchy sclerosis of Aorta. Spleen wrinkled, consistency soft, color light blue, central veins prominent. Section shows Amyloid degeneration. Little medullary substance in Adrenals. Kidneys soft, color pale, section shows Amyloid degeneration. Liver large, paler than normal, cuts with gritty feeling, fat droplets adhere to knife, markings indistinct. Mesenteric glands enlarged.

*Case No. 699.*—Male, aged 28. Dementia Praecox. Skull cap thick, not adherent. Pia-arachnoid slightly congested. Mediastinal glands caseated, matted. Left pleural cavity filled with straw-colored fluid, many adhesions in upper chest. Upper lobe of right lung consolidated, cavity centrally located, nodules throughout, firmly adherent to chest wall, tears on removing. Middle lobe emphysematous. Upper lobe of left lung adherent, friable, entire surface torn in removing, disclosing large abscesses filled with caseous material. Many nodules throughout upper lobe, lower emphysematous. Heart normal, somewhat pale in color. Spleen large, soft, capsule adherent. On section, shows amyloid degeneration. Liver paler than normal, consistency soft, cuts readily, section shows amyloid degeneration.

*Case No. 2751.*—Male, aged 47. Manic Depressive Insanity, Manic Phase. Diaphragm adherent to both lungs. Heart dilated, muscles soft, flabby, pale in color, excess of fat in coronary sulci. Consolidation of lower lobe of right lung, stage of red hepatization. Middle and upper lobes emphysematous. Left lung shows similar condition. Bronchi filled with mucopurulent material. Omentum shows marked engorgement of vessels. Spleen small, dark in color. Section shows marked passive congestion. Kidneys normal in size, stellate veins prominent. Section shows passive congestion, no degeneration. Liver larger than normal, dark in color, consistency solid, cuts readily, section shows marked congestion of interlobular veins; hepatic cells show slight fatty degeneration. Mesenteric veins prominent, especially of upper bowel. Large abdominal vessels distended.

*Case No. 2757.*—Male, aged 57. Delirium Tremens. Externally, abrasion and swelling over Glabella, discoloration extending down into lower lids. Scalp thickened, on inner surface shows extravasated blood extending down into orbit. No line of fracture on skull. Upon removal of skull cap, a large amount of fluid blood escaped, vessels of cranial cavity markedly engorged, bleeding persisted for several minutes. Cerebrum had glazed appearance, was soft, watery. Vessels of pia-arachnoid very prominent. No evidence of intra-cranial hemorrhage.

*Case No. 2741.*—Male, aged 74. Senile Psychosis. Diaphragm adherent to both lungs. Numerous adhesions in both chests, especially at apices. Consolidation of lower lobe of right lung, stage of red hepatization. Upper and middle lobes emphysematous. Cavity in middle lobe size of walnut, contained watery fluid. Lower lobe of left lung consolidated, emphysema of upper lobe. Heart large, soft, pale in color, excessive fat in coronary sulci. Muscle thin, friable, excessive fat present. Valves of right heart sclerosed, left heart normal, patchy sclerosis of aorta. Liver four F. B. below costal margin, pale in color, large, tissues friable, cuts with resistance, fat droplets adhere to knife, markings obscure, congested. Spleen large, soft, dark purple color, nodules felt in substance. Section shows marked congestion, numerous infarcts with abscess formation. Kidneys large, soft, pale in color, cortex thin, excess of connective tissue, few infarcts with abscess formation. Few adhesions about caput coli.

*Case No. 2579.*—Male, aged 46. Dementia Paralytica. Skull cap thick, dura adherent, especially to frontal lobes. Pia-arachnoid hazy in color, milky, excess of fluid present. Basal vessels engorged and sclerosed. Heart very large, muscular, pericardium adherent to right lung. Left ventricular wall 20 m.m. thick. Aortic valve distorted and sclerosed. Heart very large, muscular, pericardium adherent to right shows slight puckering. Wall of right heart thin, auricle dilated. Right lung emphysematous in upper and middle lobes, lower lobe consolidated, stage of red hepatization. Left lung consolidated in lower lobe, emphysema of upper. Even dilatation of ascending portion of arch of aorta, slight patchy sclerosis present. Liver enlarged, softer than normal, on section shows engorgement of inter-lobular veins, hepatic

cells show slight fatty degeneration. Spleen wrinkled, consistency soft, color dark, section shows venous congestion. Stellate veins of both kidneys prominent. Caput coli distended, ptosis of transverse colon. Mesenteric glands enlarged.

*Case No. 1879.*—Male, aged 47. Dementia Paralytica. Skull cap very adherent, adhesions between dura and pia over frontal lobes only. Adhesions between temporal lobe and base of cerebrum. Atrophy of frontal convolutions. Granulations on floor of fourth ventricle. Heart and lungs normal. Kidneys small, firm, excess of fibrous tissue. Very little differentiation between cortex and medulla. Cortex thin and pale. Liver small, firm, cuts with resistance, increased fibrous tissue, hepatic cells prominent, markings somewhat obscured.

*Case No. 2032.*—Male, aged 52. Dementia Paralytica. Scalp adherent over occipital protuberance, skull cap thick, dura thick and adherent to skull cap, numerous adhesions between dura and pia-arachnoid, which is cloudy and shows an increase of fluid. Cerebral surface is milky, lobes are adherent, floor of fourth ventricle reveals granulations. Heart normal in size, coronary arteries are sclerosed, heart muscles thickened, mitral cusps slightly thickened. Upper lobe of right lung congested posteriorly, lower lobe congested throughout. A frothy sanguinous fluid exudes on section. Lower lobe of left lung congested, upper lobe slightly congested posteriorly. Atheromatous patches in arch of aorta. Kidneys firm, pale, cut with increased resistance, excess of connective tissue, present markings obscured. Right adrenal decreased in size, areas of hardening in abdominal aorta.

#### HYDROTHERAPY.

The report of the Hydrotherapeutic Departments for the biennial period ending June 30, 1914, is given below.

TABLE XIV—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED AND THE NUMBER OF TYPES OF HYDROPATHIC PROCEDURES EMPLOYED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Continuous or prolonged baths.....	80	1,348	1,448
Wet packs.....	350	468	818
Circular and rain douches.....	68,640	39,520	108,160
Jet douches.....		522	522
Fan douches.....		143	143
Perineal douches.....		30	30
Scotch douches.....		1,337	1,337
Affusions.....		37	37
Drip sheets.....		29	29
Therapeutic showers.....		97	97
Hot tubs (therapeutic).....		128	128
Cold tubs (therapeutic).....		62	62
Tub baths.....	6,240	7,280	13,520
Number of cases receiving hydrotherapy.....	250	349	599
Number of patients receiving prolonged baths (neutral)	50	183	233

Our conclusions as to the benefits obtained are in accord with those reported in our last report. We continue firm in our belief that hydrotherapy plays a very important role in the treatment of mental and

nervous diseases. We have used it quite extensively in its various forms and have found it very beneficial in a great many cases. In the use of continuous or prolonged neutral baths and the wet packs, we have a remedial agency second to none, especially in the treatment of the excitements occurring in the various insanities, such as Manic Depressive, Toxic, Infective Exhaustive, Agitated Melancholia, and the various deliriums, particularly delirium tremens. We believe that hydrotherapy, especially in the form of continuous baths and wet packs should be used more extensively in the treatment of the cases where this treatment is indicated. We therefore recommend that more continuous bath tubs be installed, especially on the female side, which has the largest per cent of actively disturbed mental cases. With more equipment we could look for a greater number of recoveries and we believe that the use of sedative drugs could be materially reduced and mechanical restraint practically eliminated, in this institution.



TABLE XV.—THE HEALTH OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the type of physical ailment and the number of cases treated, male, female and total, for the biennial period ending June 30, 1914. The numbers given here include employees as well as patients.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Infectious Diseases:</b>				<b>Nervous System:—Cont.</b>			
Chicken pox.....	1	1	1	Spinal meningitis.....	5	5	5
Diphtheria.....	6	33	39	Status epilepticus.....	6	1	7
Erysipelas.....	19	9	28	Tubes.....	1	1	1
Influenza.....	26	33	59				
Measles.....	1	2	3	<b>Special Conditions:</b>			
Measles (German).....	1	2	3	Arthritis deformans.....	1	1	1
Rheumatism.....	16	8	24	Blepharitis.....	1	1	1
Scarlet fever.....	2	2	4	Conjunctivitis.....	4	3	8
Pellagra.....	1	2	3	Dermatitis.....	1	1	2
Tonsillitis.....	70	79	149	Diabetes.....	1	1	2
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	9	18	27	Diabetic gangrene.....	1	1	2
Typhoid fever.....	4	2	6	Eczema.....	4	11	15
				Erythema.....	1	2	3
<b>Diseases of the Respiratory System:</b>				Erythema nodosum.....	1	1	2
Bronchitis.....	19	19	38	Hernia (inguinal).....	1	1	2
Bronchiectasis.....	2	2	4	Inflammation of nose.....	1	1	2
Coryza.....	5	8	13	Iritis.....	1	1	2
Laryngitis.....	10	52	62	Lupus.....	1	2	3
Pharyngitis.....	3	4	7	Malnutrition.....	1	51	52
Pleurisy.....	22	8	30	Cystitis.....	3	2	5
Pneumonia.....	1	1	2	Nephritis.....	3	12	15
Pulmonary edema.....	1	2	3	Otitis media.....	4	2	6
Quinsy.....	1	2	3	Perneo.....	3	1	4
				Pyosalpingitis.....	1	1	2
<b>Circulatory System:</b>				Orchitis.....	1	1	2
Anaemia.....	2	24	26	Renal hemorrhage.....	1	1	2
Cardiac dilatation.....	2	2	4	Scabies.....	1	1	2
Endocarditis (acute).....	3	5	8	Sycosis barbae.....	1	1	2
Malaria.....	2	1	3	Urethral stricture.....	1	1	2
Myocardial degeneration.....	4	8	12	Vaccinia.....	22	53	75
Oedema of feet.....	12	7	19	Venous thrombosis.....	1	1	2
Phlebitis.....	1	1	2				
Valvular heart disease.....	5	5	10	<b>Surgical Conditions:</b>			
				Abortion.....	2	2	4
<b>Digestive System:</b>				Abrasions.....	16	16	32
Appendicitis (no operation).....	3	2	5	Abscesses.....	23	70	93
Auto intoxication.....	2	30	32	Adenitis.....	1	1	2
Biliousness.....	12	12	24	Appendicitis (operation).....	1	1	2
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	1	2	Burns.....	9	2	11
Colitis.....	1	1	2	Bursitis.....	1	1	2
Diarrhoea.....	7	8	15	Carbuncle.....	8	14	22
Gastric ulcer.....	7	1	8	Carcinoma.....	1	1	2
Gastritis.....	7	7	14	Contusions.....	45	45	90
Gastro-enteritis.....	7	6	13	Decompression operation.....	1	1	2
Hemorrhage of bowels.....	1	1	2	Decubitus.....	2	2	4
Intestinal obstruction.....	1	1	2	Dislocations.....	1	1	2
Indigestion.....	5	5	10	Foreign body in eye.....	1	1	2
				Fractures.....	11	4	15
<b>Nervous System:</b>				Furunculosis.....	36	36	72
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	5	4	9	Gangrene.....	3	3	6
Cerebral embolism.....	1	1	2	Haematoma auris.....	1	1	2
Cerebral syphilis.....	2	2	4	Hemorrhoids.....	1	47	48
Exhaustion.....	3	30	33	Infections (minor).....	66	84	150
Hemiplegia.....	2	3	5	Lymphangitis.....	1	1	2
Herpes Zoster.....	2	2	4	Onychitis.....	1	1	2
Hysteria.....	1	2	3	Premia.....	1	1	2
Chorea (Huntington's).....	4	1	5	Septicemia.....	2	2	4
Chorea (Sydenham's).....	1	1	2	Sprains.....	6	3	9
Delirium tremens.....	17	1	18	Stye.....	2	2	4
Morphinism.....	3	3	6	Trauma.....	29	29	58
Neuralgia.....	2	15	17	Ulcers.....	3	16	19
Neuritis.....	2	2	4	Ulcers (varicose).....	4	4	8
Paralysis.....	1	1	2	Wounds (clean, incised, etc.).....	78	29	107
Paresis.....	29	5	34	Amputation of leg.....	1	1	2
Progressive muscular atrophy.....	1	1	2	Amputation of toe.....	1	1	2
				<b>Total.....</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1,637</b>

## GYNECOLOGY.

A routine pelvic examination is made in the case of every female patient admitted to the hospital. This is done as soon after entrance to the hospital as the general mental and physical condition of the patient warrants. In all cases where treatment is needed it is given and inasmuch as any pelvic disease may be a point of irritation to the patient and may aggravate her condition, we believe that such treatment is both necessary and advisable, though we have never found that relief of pelvic disease resulted in the cure of the mental derangement.

The following tables represent the work done in the gynecological department for the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

In Table XVI the cases have been divided according to the various psychoses, showing the number examined, the number abnormal, the number normal, and the percentage of abnormal pelvic conditions in each of the various psychoses.

In Table XVII the various kinds of pelvic lesions are found in the 136 diseased patients, many of whom presented more than one lesion.

TABLE XVI—NUMBER OF ABNORMAL PELVIC EXAMINATIONS AMONG INSANE WOMEN EXAMINED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Form of insanity.	Exam-ined.	Abnor-mal.	Normal.	Percentage abnormal.
Dementia praecox.....	52	14	38	26.92
Allied to dementia praecox.....	3	.....	3	.....
Involution melancholia.....	20	12	8	60.00
Manic depressive insanity.....	88	57	31	64.77
Paranoid condition.....	35	22	13	62.85
Senile psychoses.....	18	10	8	55.55
Infective exhaustive psychoses.....	1	.....	1	.....
Paresis.....	7	4	3	57.14
Epileptic psychoses.....	6	3	3	50.00
Alcoholic psychoses.....	3	2	1	66.66
Idiocy and imbecility.....	5	2	3	40.00
Constitutional inferiority.....	11	4	7	36.36
Psychasthenia and hysteria.....	4	3	1	75.00
Toxic psychoses.....	1	1	.....	100.00
Psychoses with other brain and nervous diseases.....	2	2	.....	100.00
Totals.....	256	186	120	53.12

TABLE XVII.—VARIETIES OF PELVIC LESIONS FOUND IN THE 136 DISEASED FEMALE PATIENTS.

Antiflexion .....	6
Arrest of development.....	12
Atrophy of uterus .....	5
Bartholinitis .....	4
Cervical erosions .....	25
Contusions of vulva .....	1
Cyst of gland of bartholini .....	1
Cyst of cervix .....	3
Cystic ovary .....	2
Cystocele .....	7
Endocervicitis .....	15
Endometritis .....	22
Fibroid uterus .....	7
Lacerations of cervix (severe) .....	30
Lacerations of perineum .....	50
Lateral displacements of uterus.....	10
Ovaritis (chronic) .....	4
Prolapse of uterus .....	13
Polypus of cervix .....	3
Rectocele .....	5
Retroflexion .....	18
Retroversion .....	40
Salpingitis .....	8
Ulcer of cervix .....	2
Urethritis .....	5
Vaginitis .....	5
Vulvitis .....	5
Total.....	308

Note.—Of the abnormal cases, six had had previous pelvic operations. During the biennial period three major operations have been performed for the relief of pelvic difficulty. Eight of the patients admitted during that period were in the various stages of pregnancy; four of them belonged to the Dementia Praecox group; three to the Manic Depressive group, and one was an imbecile. Of these eight patients, three suffered abortions.

Very respectfully submitted,

M. K. GREEN,  
 AUGUST SAUTHOFF,  
 MARY B. SAUTHOFF,  
 L. M. BROOKS,  
 W. H. GRAEBNER,  
*Medical Staff.*

## THE REPORT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

DR. CHARLES GORST, *Superintendent*:

The report of the Training School for Nurses for the biennial period ending June 30, 1914, is herewith submitted.

The faculty of the school is composed of the medical staff of the hospital, and the superintendent of nurses, who deliver lectures and give demonstrations throughout the school year of thirty-six weeks.

The class room is furnished with chairs, tables, blackboards, and the various appliances used in caring for the sick, for the purpose of demonstration. Practical nursing has been taught in the daily work at the bedside. Positions are arranged and pupil nurses are changed from one position to another until experience has been had in different departments of nursing. An announcement of the Training School for Nurses has been printed, which states the course for two years' work and the necessity of a third year's work in a general hospital. The course of work in our school has been accepted as satisfactory by the State Board of Examining Nurses.

The schedule of work with instructions for the Junior year is as follows:

Anatomy and physiology.....	24 hours
Nursing ethics .....	5 "
Practical nursing with demonstration.....	40 "
Materia Medica .....	12 "
Medical lectures .....	8 "
Bacteriology .....	6 "
Chemistry .....	6 "
Hygiene .....	4 "
Dietetics .....	24 "
Hydrotherapeutics .....	6 "
Surgical lectures .....	8 "
Bandaging .....	4 "

The schedule of work with instructors for the Senior year is as follows:

Anatomy and physiology.....	16 hours
Materia medica and toxicology.....	16 "
Urinalysis .....	6 "
Nursing .....	30 "
Eye, ear, nose and throat.....	6 "
Anaesthesia .....	1 "
Nervous and mental diseases.....	28 "
Gynecology .....	12 "
Nursing ethics .....	3 "
Skin and venereal diseases.....	4 "
Obstetrics .....	12 "

The work of the pupils has been generally satisfactory both at the bedside and in the schoolroom. The following publications are kept in the class room for the benefit of the pupils:

The American Journal of Nursing,  
Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette,  
The International Hospital Record,  
The Trained Nurse.

Respectfully submitted,

AIDA E. LANGLEY,

*Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses.*

## THE REPORT OF THE AFTER-CARE AGENT.

DR. CHARLES GORST, *Superintendent*:

Sir:—I respectfully submit the following report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

The following tables show the number of paroled patients visited and the number of homes visited to investigate conditions when parole was questionable.

TABLE I.—FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total.
No. of paroled patients visited	23	12	19	19	16	19	19	26	17	17	23	9	219
No. whose condition was satisfactory	18	10	18	16	16	19	16	26	15	16	22	8	200
No. whose condition was unsatisfactory	5	2	1	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	1	1	19
No. paroled to work for some one under agreement	1	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	10
No. transferred to county asylums	5	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	4	4	4	1	27
No. of questionable homes visited as to the advisability of parole	1	4	3	3	2	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	21
No. of homes found satisfactory and parole granted	.....	2	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9
No. of homes found unsatisfactory and parole refused	1	2	2	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12

TABLE II.—FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total.
No. of paroled patients visited	18	16	21	27	24	28	20	28	13	23	18	22	255
No. whose condition was satisfactory	18	15	17	25	23	27	17	28	13	17	18	20	236
No. whose condition was unsatisfactory	.....	1	4	2	1	1	3	.....	.....	6	.....	2	20
No. paroled to work for some one under agreement	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
No. transferred to county asylums	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	3	1	2	4	2	.....	13
No. of questionable homes visited as to the advisability of parole	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
No. of homes found satisfactory and parole granted	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
No. of homes found unsatisfactory and parole refused	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

Of the 477 paroled patients visited during the biennial period, 438 were satisfactory after advice and encouragement in some cases. Of the 39 unsatisfactory, 11 were returned to the institution, as it was considered necessary and the other 28 allowed to remain after advising them and their condition became satisfactory.

Of the 13 patients paroled to other parties for pay, who had no homes or friends, only four did not get along and had to be returned.

I have assisted in transferring patients to various county asylums 45 times when I had some other work in the neighborhood, thereby saving the state one employe as well as the expense of making the transfer, which is charged to the county.

Of the 26 homes visited to see if advisable to parole the patient 12 were satisfactory and the patient paroled. In the other 14 cases, parole was not advisable and was refused.

In connection with this work, I have done special work in the institution and a few times obtained certain information wanted by the State Board of Control.

Respectfully submitted,  
GEORGE S. HANSON,  
*After-Care Agent.*





CONGREGATE DINING ROOM—WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—MENDOTA.



# MATRON'S REPORT.

DR. CHARLES GORST, *Superintendent*:

Herewith is an account of the work done in the sewing room; also a list of the fruits prepared in our kitchens during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

## SEWING ROOM.

Wool dresses, 105; gingham and percale dresses, 622; shirtwaists, 24; kimonos, 2; aprons, 761; petticoats, 647; nightshirts, 405; nightgowns, 664; corset covers, 180; feeding bibs, 14; abdominal binders, 34; breast binders, 15; camisoles, 18; strong dresses and suits, 35; bathrobes, 5; surgery gowns, 58; dresses altered, 21; baby shirts, 8; baby bands, 10; baby blankets, 10; baby dresses, 10; tablecloths, 695; napkins, 722; casket pillows, 216; dish towels, 2,450; laundry bags, 72; jelly and coffee sacks, 257; towels, 2,087; pairs curtains, 160; stand covers, 338; table covers, 85; dresser scarfs, 32; pan holders, 101; bath caps, 178; mattresses, 38; garments repaired, 12,303; tapes sewed on, 17,001; pillow slips, 1,463; sheets, 2,720; blankets hemmed, 29; tub covers, 14; tray cloths, 62; roller towels, 190; bread covers, 25; wash cloths, 40; mattress pads, 5; ice-bag covers, 6; hot-water bottle covers, 24.

## CANNED FRUITS.

Strawberries, 735 qts.; currants, 833 qts.; plums, 339 gal.; cherries, 181½ qts.; raspberries, 833½ qts.; blackberries, 224 qts.; gooseberries, 624 qts.; rhubarb, 489 gal.; tomatoes, 1,999 gal.; grapes, 246 qts.; corn, 1,110 gal.; crabapples, 169 qts.; yellow tomato preserves, 35½ gal.; apples, 336 qts.; red raspberries, 81 qts.; strawberry jam, 7½ qts.; peaches, 108½ qts.; ground cherries, 23 qts.; pears, 39 qts.; crabapple marmalade, 14 qts.; pineapple, 27 qts.; blackberry jam, 11 qts.; raspberry jam, 48 qts. Total, 20,431 qts.

## JELLIES.

Currant, 1,477 glasses; grape, 756 glasses; gooseberry, 72 glasses; apple, 3,240 glasses; red raspberry, 69 glasses; wild grape and apple, 85 glasses; plum, 46 glasses; blackberry, 46 glasses. Total, 5,791 glasses.

## PICKLES.

Sweet cucumber pickles, 245 qts.; tomato catsup, 75 gal.; piccalilli, 187½ qts.; green tomato pickles, 142½ gal.; bean pickles, 205½ gal.; crabapple pickles, 31 gal.; pumpkin pickles, 15 gal.; mustard mixed pickles, 86 qts.; watermelon pickles, 85 qts.; peach pickles, 51 qts.; beet pickles, 26 qts. Total, 2,556½ qts.

## SUMMARY.

Canned fruits .....	20,431	qts.
Jellies .....	724	qts.
Pickles .....	2,556½	qts.
Total .....	23,711½	qts.

Yours respectfully,

HARRIET WITTEBS,

Matron.

THESE

## STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION DURING EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
<b>Admissions:</b>						
Number remaining in the hospital at the commencement of each fiscal year .....	366	232	598	357	231	588
Returned from escapes made, paroles granted, and transfers made before the commencement of year.....	50	35	85	57	46	103
Original admissions during each year..	277	176	453	292	190	482
Total number in hospital at some time during each year.....	693	443	1,136	706	467	1,173
<b>Discharges:</b>						
Absent at close of each year on paroles granted during each year...	118	91	209	150	89	239
Transferred to other institutions and not returned during each year.....	158	92	250	112	101	213
Eloped and not returned during each year .....	13	.....	13	19	.....	19
Died .....	42	23	65	56	19	75
Deported .....	3	5	8	4	3	7
Discharged as sane under section 587, R. S. ....	2	1	3	1	.....	1
Total number in hospital at some time during each year, but absent at close of year.....	336	212	548	342	212	554
Number remaining in hospital at close of year .....	357	231	588	364	235	619
Totals .....	693	443	1,136	706	467	1,173
Daily average number of inmates for the year .....	359	229	588	362	243	610
No. paroled patients discharged during each year as sane by virtue of section 587c, R. S., such patients having been continuously absent from the hospital on parole for two years .....	123	104	232	112	70	182

TABLE II.—SHOWING AGES AT WHICH PATIENTS FIRST BECAME AFFLICTED WITH INSANITY IN ALL CASES OF "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1913 AND 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years .....	8	7	10	8	8	16
Between 15 and 20 years.....	14	9	23	16	7	23
Between 20 and 30 years.....	67	51	118	52	48	100
Between 30 and 40 years.....	54	31	85	53	40	93
Between 40 and 50 years.....	43	27	70	53	44	97
Between 50 and 60 years.....	26	19	45	27	14	41
Over 60 years.....	24	19	43	31	16	47
Unknown .....	46	13	59	52	13	65
Totals .....	277	176	453	292	190	482

TABLE III.—SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1913 AND 1914—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS ONLY."

Birthplace.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.	Birthplace.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
Austria.....	9	9	Connecticut.....		2
Bavaria.....		1	Illinois.....	12	15
Belgium.....	1		Indiana.....	4	4
Bohemia.....	4	7	Iowa.....	6	9
Canada.....	12	6	Kentucky.....		3
Denmark.....	6	2	Maine.....	1	1
England.....	7	2	Massachusetts.....	3	1
Finland.....	3	2	Michigan.....	3	4
France.....	1		Minnesota.....	8	8
Germany.....	33	35	Missouri.....	1	1
Holland.....	2	2	Nebraska.....	1	2
Hungary.....	2	4	New Hampshire.....		1
India.....		1	New Jersey.....	2	
Ireland.....	10	6	New York.....	19	15
Italy.....	1	1	North Dakota.....	1	
Macedonia.....		1	Ohio.....	7	7
Mexico.....	1	1	Pennsylvania.....	5	6
Norway.....	32	28	South Dakota.....	2	1
Peru.....		1	Tennessee.....	1	2
Poland.....	1	4	Vermont.....	1	2
Russia.....	6	6	Virginia.....		2
Scotland.....	2	2	Wisconsin.....	215	241
Spain.....	1		United States at large.....	1	1
Sweden.....	11	17			
Switzerland.....	3	3	Total born in United states.....	293	328
Total foreign born.....	148	141	Unknown.....	12	13
			Total foreign born.....	148	141
			Total.....	453	482

TABLE IV—SHOWING THE COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF ALL PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1913, AND JUNE 30, 1914, BASED ON "TOTAL NUMBER ADMITTED," AND ALSO THE COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL ON JUNE 30, OF EACH YEAR.

County.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Admitted during the year.	Remaining at end of year.	Admitted during the year.	Remaining at end of year.
Adams .....	2	2	2	4
Ashland .....	1	1		
Barron .....	12	11	15	14
Bayfield .....	8	12	11	11
Brown .....	3	2		1
Buffalo .....	6	10	8	12
Burnett .....	7	6	5	6
Calumet .....	2	1		1
Chippewa .....	14	17	25	22
Clark .....	17	14	15	17
Columbia .....	10	11	20	17
Crawford .....	14	11	13	8
Dane .....	39	47	43	47
Dodge .....	24	18	18	20
Door .....	1	1		
Douglas .....	13	19	25	24
Dunn .....	5	7	9	10
Eau Claire .....	12	14	10	13
Fond du Lac .....	1	1		
Grant .....	20	25	21	21
Green .....	9	10	7	8
Iowa .....	9	7	5	6
Iron .....	1	2		1
Jackson .....	7	10	14	8
Jefferson .....	10	11	14	12
Juneau .....	10	12	8	11
Kenosha .....	15	13	23	21
La Crosse .....	36	31	34	35
Lafayette .....	7	12	9	8
Langlade .....	1	1		
Lincoln .....	1	1		1
Marathon .....			1	2
Marquette .....	1	1		1
Milwaukee .....	2	4	4	5
Monroe .....	8	9	13	13
Pepin .....	5	5	2	5
Pierce .....	7	9	9	14
Polk .....	6	13	9	15
Portage .....	1			
Price .....	1	2		2
Racine .....	13	25	20	27
Richland .....	13	12	11	8
Rock .....	23	20	21	20
Rusk .....	4	4	7	4
St. Croix .....	8	14	8	8
Sauk .....	14	16	11	13
Sawyer .....	1	1	2	3
Sheboygan .....	7	5		1
Taylor .....				1
Trempealeau .....	14	16	17	13
Vernon .....	14	14	14	15
Walworth .....	15	15	15	13
Washburn .....	6	7	7	7
Washington .....	1	1		
Waukesha .....	13	13	21	16
Waupaca .....		1		
Winnebago .....	2	1		1
Wood .....	1	2	1	
State-at-large .....	31	32	23	33
Totals .....	533	539	535	619

TABLE V—SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS AND THE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED FOR FORTY-THREE YEARS, 1872-1914.

Year.	Total number treated.			Total number of deaths.			Percentage of deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1872	265	256	521	11	14	25	4.15	5.47	4.80
1873	297	288	585	9	13	22	3.03	4.51	3.76
1874	222	236	457	12	12	24	5.40	5.11	5.25
1875	260	247	507	11	9	20	4.23	3.64	3.94
1876	289	269	557	10	10	20	3.45	3.73	3.59
1877	250	248	498	17	11	28	6.80	4.44	5.62
1878	278	252	530	18	12	30	6.47	4.76	5.66
1879	305	302	607	9	7	16	2.95	2.32	2.64
1880	377	346	723	19	16	35	5.04	4.62	4.84
1881	402	368	770	19	14	33	4.72	3.80	4.29
1882	339	317	656	12	16	28	3.54	5.05	4.37
1883	360	308	677	18	8	26	4.99	2.60	3.84
1884	388	325	708	18	12	30	4.70	3.69	4.24
1885	426	352	778	22	21	43	5.16	5.96	5.53
1886	410	346	756	21	16	37	5.12	4.62	4.89
1887	423	380	783	17	12	29	4.02	3.33	3.70
1888	450	342	792	18	19	37	4.00	5.55	4.67
1889	436	309	745	17	16	33	3.90	5.18	4.43
1890	418	305	723	18	8	26	4.30	2.62	3.60
1891	458	305	763	21	15	36	4.58	4.92	4.72
1892	483	346	829	24	14	38	4.97	4.05	4.58
1893	521	340	861	28	11	39	5.37	3.23	4.53
1894	511	355	866	30	21	51	5.87	5.91	5.89
1895	496	347	843	27	18	45	5.44	5.19	5.34
1896	488	358	846	26	15	41	5.33	4.19	4.85
1897	461	312	773	23	10	33	6.07	3.20	4.92
1898	469	310	779	30	19	49	6.40	6.13	6.29
1899	393	295	688	19	9	28	4.83	3.05	4.07
1900	459	322	811	33	21	54	6.75	6.52	6.66
1901	480	333	813	18	10	28	3.75	3.00	3.44
1902	422	315	737	10	17	27	2.37	5.40	3.66
1903	508	329	837	17	16	33	3.35	4.86	3.94
1904	501	347	848	28	22	50	5.59	6.34	5.90
1905	501	344	845	26	20	46	5.19	5.81	5.44
1906	542	351	893	28	8	36	5.16	2.25	4.08
1907	550	392	942	30	18	48	5.45	4.59	5.09
1908	670	457	1,127	38	22	60	5.67	4.81	5.32
1909	679	434	1,113	40	24	64	5.89	5.53	5.75
1910	661	444	1,105	34	21	55	5.14	4.73	4.98
1911	728	496	1,224	32	26	58	4.40	5.24	4.74
1912	649	397	1,046	39	20	59	6.01	5.04	5.64
1913	693	443	1,136	42	23	65	6.06	5.19	5.72
1914	706	467	1,173	56	19	75	7.93	4.07	6.39

Note.—This table does not give the complete statistics since the institution opened. The institution was opened for patients July 14, 1860.

The statistics from 1872 to 1900 inclusive were for the fiscal years ending Sept. 30. Beginning with 1901 the statistics are for the fiscal years ending June 30.

TABLE VI—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, AND CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes.	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Appendicitis .....	1		1			
Bronchitis .....	2		2			
Carcinoma (mammary) .....		1	1			
Cardiac dilatation .....					1	1
Cerebral hemorrhage .....	6		6	1		1
Cerebral trauma .....				1		1
Cystitis .....	1		1			
Delirium tremens .....	3		3	2		2
Diabetes .....					1	1
Diphtheria and exhaustion of manic depressive insanity .....					1	1
Diphtheria and pneumonia .....					1	1
Endocarditis .....	1		1		1	1
Epilepsy .....				1		1
Erysipelas .....				1		1
Exhaustion of dementia praecox .....				1		1
Exhaustion of involution melan- cholia .....	1		1			
Exhaustion of manic depressive psy- chosis .....		1	1			
Exhaustion of senile psychosis .....				2	1	3
Exhaustion of toxic psychosis .....					1	1
Gangrene .....				2		2
Gastritis .....				1		1
Hepatic cirrhosis .....					1	1
Infective exhaustive psychosis .....		1	1		1	1
Intestinal obstruction .....		1	1			
Manic excitement .....				1	1	2
Meningitis, acute .....		1	1			
Myocarditis and nephritis .....		1	1			
Myocarditis .....	1		1	2		2
Nephritis .....	2	3	5	2		2
Nephritis and meningitis .....		1	1			
Nephritis and senile exhaustion .....		2	2			
Organic heart disease .....				3		3
Organic heart disease and nephritis .....		1	1			
Paresis .....	11	2	13	16	3	19
Pellagra .....		1	1	1	1	2
Pneumonia .....	8	2	10	9	1	10
Pulmonary edema .....				2	1	3
Pyemia .....	1		1			
Septicemia .....				2		2
Strangulation .....		1	1			
Tuberculosis, pulmonary .....	2	2	4	6	2	8
Typhoid fever .....	2		2			
Valvular heart disease .....		1	1		1	1
Venous thrombosis .....		1	1			
Totals .....	42	23	65	56	19	75

TABLE VII.—SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Occupation.	1913.	1914.	Total	Occupation.	1913.	1914.	Total
Agent.....	1	1	2	Manufacturer.....		2	2
Attendant.....	1		1	Mason.....	2		2
Auctioneer.....		1	1	Matron.....	1		1
Barkeeper.....		1	1	Mechanic.....	1		1
Blacksmith.....	1	4	5	Merchant.....	2	3	5
Boiler maker.....	2	1	3	Messenger boy.....	1		1
Bookkeeper.....	1	2	3	Miller.....	1	1	2
Brass worker.....		1	1	Miner.....	1	2	3
Butcher.....		2	2	Minister.....		1	1
Candymaker.....	4		4	Moulder.....	2	1	3
Car inspector.....	1		1	Music teacher.....	3		3
Carpenter.....	5	3	8	Newsboy.....	1		1
Cattle buyer.....		1	1	No occupation.....	8	13	21
Cheese maker.....	1		1	Nurse.....	2		2
Chief of police.....		1	1	Painter.....	4	1	5
Chimney sweep.....	1		1	Photographer.....	2		2
Cigar maker.....	1	1	2	Physician.....	1	1	2
Clerk.....	1	4	5	Plumber.....	1		1
Cook.....	1	1	2	Promoter.....		1	1
Cooper.....		1	1	Prospector.....	1		1
Dentist.....	1		1	Railroad conductor.....	1		1
Domestic.....	13	14	27	Railroad engineer.....	1		1
Dressmaker.....	2	3	5	Railroad laborer.....	2	4	6
Druggist.....	2		2	Retired.....		1	1
Editor.....	1	1	2	Sailor.....	1		1
Engineer, electrical.....		2	2	Salesman.....	3	3	6
Engineer, mechanical.....	1		1	Saleswoman.....	2		2
Factory employee.....	1		1	Saloonkeeper.....	2	3	5
Farmer.....	85	77	162	Schoolboy.....	1	1	2
Farm laborer.....	7	23	30	Schoolgirl.....		2	2
Fisherman.....	1		1	School teacher.....	2	3	5
Forelady.....	1		1	Shoemaker.....	4	1	5
Harness maker.....	1		1	Steamfitter.....		1	1
Hotel keeper.....	3		3	Stenographer.....	3		3
Housekeeper.....	7	6	13	Student.....	1	13	14
Housewife.....	99	101	200	Tailor.....	1		1
Housework.....	33	42	75	Teamster.....	3	4	7
Insurance agent.....		1	1	Telegraph operator.....	1	2	3
Janitor.....		1	1	Tinner.....		1	1
Jeweler.....	1		1	Toolmaker.....		1	1
Jobber.....	1		1	Tramp.....	2		2
Laborer.....	80	86	166	Trapper.....	1		1
Lather.....		1	1	Veterinary surgeon.....		1	1
Lawyer.....	1	1	2	Watchman.....		1	1
Librarian.....		1	1	Woodworker.....	1		1
Lumberman.....	1	5	6	Unknown.....	19	17	36
Machinist.....	3	5	8				
Mail carrier.....	1		1	Totals.....	453	482	935
Manager.....	1		1				

TABLE VIII—SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF HEREDITY IN ALL ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1913, AND JUNE 30, 1914. IN ALL THESE CASES THE FAMILY HISTORY SHOWS A RECORD OF INSANITY AMONG BLOOD RELATIVES.

Relatives insane.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.	Total for biennial period.
Mother .....	9	8	17
Brother and sister .....	2	7	9
Maternal grandmother .....	2	.....	2
Two sisters and brother .....	1	.....	1
Maternal uncle .....	2	5	7
Brother .....	9	12	21
Father, two sisters and four cousins .....	1	.....	1
Sister .....	7	13	20
Father .....	12	10	22
Father and paternal aunt .....	2	1	3
Maternal uncle and aunt .....	1	.....	1
Maternal great uncle .....	1	.....	1
Two brothers .....	1	1	2
Paternal uncle .....	.....	2	2
One cousin and aunt .....	.....	1	1
Father, brother and sister .....	.....	2	2
Brother and great grandmother .....	1	.....	1
Aunt .....	5	4	9
Cousin .....	4	5	9
Uncle .....	7	6	13
Mother and brother .....	1	1	2
Father and mother .....	1	1	2
Father and sister .....	1	1	2
Maternal aunt, brother and sister .....	1	.....	1
Paternal aunt .....	1	2	3
Two cousins .....	3	.....	3
Father and brother .....	1	3	4
Two uncles and an aunt .....	1	.....	1
Father and grandmother .....	1	.....	1
Maternal aunt .....	3	1	4
Grandfather, aunt and sister .....	1	.....	1
Aunt and brother .....	1	.....	1
Paternal grandmother .....	1	.....	1
Mother and sister .....	3	2	5
Father, mother and uncle .....	1	.....	1
Grandfather and two aunts .....	1	.....	1
Three cousins .....	1	.....	1
Two maternal cousins .....	1	.....	1
Grandfather .....	1	.....	1
Mother, brother and sister .....	1	.....	1
Aunt and cousin .....	1	.....	1
Great grandfather .....	1	.....	1
Grandmother, two aunts, and an uncle .....	1	.....	1
Two aunts and a sister .....	.....	1	1
Two maternal aunts .....	.....	1	1
Paternal first and second cousins .....	.....	1	1
Grandfather, uncle, and mother .....	.....	2	2
One half-sister .....	.....	1	1
Second cousin .....	.....	1	1
Uncle, aunt, and brother .....	.....	1	1
Uncle, two aunts, and a brother .....	.....	1	1
Cousin and uncle .....	.....	1	1
Paternal uncle and sister .....	.....	1	1
Mother, grandmother and brother .....	.....	1	1
Father and uncle .....	.....	1	1
Uncle and cousin .....	.....	1	1
Two aunts .....	.....	1	1
Father, brother, and uncle .....	.....	1	1
Mother, three brothers, and two sisters .....	.....	1	1
Paternal grandfather .....	1	1	2
Brother and maternal grandmother .....	1	.....	1
Two sisters .....	1	.....	1



TABLE VIII.—Continued. SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF HEREDITY IN ALL ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1913, AND JUNE 30, 1914. IN ALL THESE CASES THE FAMILY HISTORY SHOWS A RECORD OF INSANITY AMONG BLOOD RELATIVES.

Relatives insane.	For year ending June 30 1913.	For year ending June 30 1914.	Total for biennial period.
Paternal uncle and aunt.....	1	.....	1
Grandmother .....	.....	1	1
Great aunt and two maternal cousins.....	.....	1	1
Maternal grandfather .....	.....	1	1
Mother and grandmother.....	.....	1	1
One half-brother .....	.....	1	1
Great aunt .....	.....	1	1
Great grandmother .....	.....	1	1
Total number of cases admitted during biennial period in which blood relatives were known to be insane .....	100	113	213

TABLE IX.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE INSTITUTION FARM AND TRANSFERRED TO THE "SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT"; THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD; AND OTHER CASH RECEIPTS CREDITED TO THE "BARN, FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT" DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Transferred to the "Subsistence Account:"				
Apples .....	Bu. 30	\$30 00	Bu. 528	\$351 50
Asparagus.....	Lbs. 275	2 75	Lbs. 906	9 06
Beans, navy.....	Bu. 20	45 00	Bu. 114	57 00
Beans, string.....	Bu. 114	98 50	Bu. 41	27 00
Beet greens.....			Bu. 2831	89 80
Beets.....	Bu. 59	25 60	Bu. 101	50 50
Blackberries.....			Qt. 770	115 50
Cabbage.....	Hd. 3,862	193 10	Hd. 4,456	222 80
Carrots.....	Bu. 247	74 10	Bu. 20	7 00
Cauliflower.....			Hd. 85	3 50
Celery.....	Dz. 131	39 30	Dz. 232	69 60
Cherries.....			Qt. 748	59 84
Chickens.....	No. 457	228 50	No. 420	264 05
Cucumber pickles.....	Bbl. 2	12 00		
Cucumbers.....	Bu. 45	45 00	Bu. 65	65 00
Currants.....	Bu. 40	128 00	Bu. 561	180 90
Ducks.....	No. 28	21 00		
Eggs.....	Dz. 1,044	207 48	Dz. 556	102 48
Geese.....	No. 7	13 30		
Gooseberries.....	Qt. 256	25 60	Bu. 38	121 60
Grapes.....	Bu. 21	31 50	Bu. 23	34 50
Ground cherries.....			Bu. 3	2 25
Honey.....	Lbs. 195	19 50		
Lettuce.....	Bu. 98	49 00	Bu. 354	177 00
Milk.....	Lbs. 272,582	6,814 57	Lbs. 298,663	7,466 60

TABLE IX.—Concluded. SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE INSTITUTION FARM AND TRANSFERRED TO THE "SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT"; THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD; AND OTHER CASH RECEIPTS CREDITED TO THE "BARN, FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT" DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Onions.....	Bu. 321	\$321 00	Bu. 146	\$146 00
Paranips.....	Bu. 8	4 00	Bu. 51	25 50
Peas.....	Bu. 60	60 00	Bu. 78	78 00
Pleplant.....	Lbs. 8,630	86 30	Lbs. 15,350	153 50
Pork.....	Lbs. 12,200	1,202 00	Lbs. 25,883	2,588 80
Potatoes.....	Bu. 2,671	1,007 90	Bu. 1,622	1,085 50
Plums.....	Bu. 83	124 50	Bu. 83	124 50
Pumpkins.....	Doz. 6	3 60	Bu. 129	129 00
Radishes.....	Ru. 2	1 00	Qt. 119	17 85
Raspberries, black.....	Qt. 427	64 05	Qt. 1,654	248 10
Raspberries, red.....	Bu. 114	131 30	Bu. 77	23 10
Rutabagas.....	Bbl. 87	222 00	Qt. 634	63 40
Sauerkraut.....	Ra. 80	20 00	Bu. 77	19 25
Spinach.....	Qt. 1,935	193 50	Bu. 680	272 00
Strawberries.....	Qt. 1,935	193 50	Bu. 521	260 50
Swiss chard.....	Bu. 170	42 50	Bu. 111	33 30
Sweet corn.....	Bu. 175	70 00		
Tomatoes.....	Bu. 177	88 50		
Turnips.....	Bu. 320	96 00		
Totals.....		\$11,717 45		\$14,744 73
Sold:				
Calves.....	No. 35	\$161 00	No. 29	\$164 00
Cows.....	No. 5	260 00	No. 4	450 00
Guinea pigs.....	No. 12	6 00	No. 2	75 00
Horses.....	No. 1	25 00	No. 22	195 00
Mule.....	No. 1	25 00		
Pigs.....	No. 2	5 00		
Pork.....	Lbs. 32,570	2,406 68		
Totals.....		\$2,803 68		\$884 00
Other cash receipts credited to "Barn, Farm and Garden Account:"				
Horse feed, etc., received from George Nelson.....				\$55 00
Bus fares.....		\$144 70		
Drayage.....		15 00		
Totals.....		\$159 70		\$55 00
Summary:				
Total transferred to "Subsistence Account".....		\$11,717 45		\$14,744 73
Total amount sold.....		2,803 68		884 00
Other receipts.....		159 70		55 00
Grand total.....		\$14,680 83		\$15,683 73

TABLE X.—SHOWING OTHER FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON INSTITUTION FARM NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE IX.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alfalfa.....	Tons 38½	\$577 50	Tons 55	\$825 00
Corn.....	Bu. 1,587	982 20	Bu. 1,710	1,111 50
Cornstalks.....	Tons 115	575 00	Tons 120	600 00
Ensilage.....	Tons 265	1,500 00	Tons 260	1,500 00
Hay, clover.....	Tons 133	1,995 00	Tons 197	2,975 00
Hay, marsh.....	Tons 40	400 00	Tons 50	400 00
Oats.....	Bu. 2,664	1,065 60	Bu. 1,770	708 00
Straw.....	Tons 95	475 00	Tons 80	400 00
Totals.....		\$7,610 30		\$8,579 50

TABLE XI.—STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1912.	Disburse- ments during the year.	Transfer- red to this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Cash re- ceived on this ac- count during the year.	Transfer- red from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net ex- penditures for the year.
After-care agent .....	8,092 11	8,092 11	.....	8,092 11	.....	.....	.....	8,092 11	.....	8,092 11
Amusements .....	481 78	481 78	.....	2,987 41	82,474 04	.....	80 18	82,474 23	.....	518 19
Barn, farm and garden .....	4,901 78	4,901 78	8,268 13	26,001 72	25,788 18	82,983 88	11,717 87	38,446 03	\$13,771 41	.....
Board and clothing of patients .....	272 33	272 33	1,469 46	1,731 79	.....	1,731 79	.....	1,731 79	.....	.....
Clothing .....	3,554 23	7,900 09	.....	11,454 32	3,368 84	437 99	.....	3,821 83	.....	7,682 46
Discharged patients .....	1,475 72	1,475 72	.....	1,475 72	.....	.....	419 43	119 13	412 49	1,475 72
Discounts .....	6 06	6 06	.....	1,754 87	645 48	39 08	9 00	682 56	.....	1,090 81
Drug and medical department .....	630 47	1,198 99	.....	104 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104 24
Electric .....	27,598 80	1,401 71	7,146 90	86,437 41	21,744 05	.....	13,060 54	34,794 59	.....	1,642 82
Engines and boilers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Fire and boiler insurance .....	8,092 23	8,092 23	.....	8,092 23	.....	.....	2 15	8,090 08	.....	8,092 23
Fire apparatus .....	981 01	981 01	.....	1,960 26	988 62	.....	.....	9,140 77	.....	309 49
Fuel .....	3,521 03	27,249 12	.....	80,770 15	7,119 82	32 07	2,000 00	9,149 82	.....	21,695 83
Furniture .....	19,324 30	91 20	222 05	18,497 15	18,497 15	.....	.....	18,497 15	.....	210 40
Gas and other lights .....	768 70	413 05	2,000 00	3,178 75	770 80	.....	20	771 00	.....	2,407 75
House furnishings .....	41,828 14	6,643 17	.....	48,469 31	41,384 31	228 56	22 12	41,604 99	.....	6,864 32
Laundry .....	5,411 89	1,886 85	5,968 43	12,897 20	7,627 66	.....	2,428 12	10,055 78	.....	2,941 42
Library .....	2,838 22	102 19	.....	5,043 40	2,906 63	.....	.....	2,906 63	.....	121 82
Machinery and tools .....	4,635 86	140 09	266 91	5,041 85	4,661 94	.....	3 00	4,664 94	.....	370 91
Miscellaneous .....	993 32	873 59	.....	1,866 91	1,071 32	570 00	76	1,642 08	.....	224 83
Officers' expenses .....	124 23	124 23	.....	124 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 23
Printing, postage, stationery, and teleg.	1,138 62	896 96	.....	2,035 58	1,151 24	26 00	.....	1,177 24	.....	866 36
Real estate, including buildings .....	678,126 44	87,078 05	.....	765,276 49	765,276 49	.....	.....	765,276 49	.....	.....
Repairs and renewals .....	3,456 74	15,036 56	.....	18,492 80	2,886 72	383 90	10,924 81	14,134 43	.....	4,867 87
Rent of cottages .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196 00	.....	196 00	196 00	.....
Restraints .....	571 14	106 29	.....	677 43	515 65	.....	.....	515 65	.....	161 78
Scraps .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special attendants .....	.....	.....	646 83	646 83	.....	646 83	.....	646 83	.....	.....
Subsistence .....	3,468 14	38,298 04	11,717 45	53,483 63	4,087 92	1 00	1,478 23	5,547 65	.....	47,935 98
Surgical instruments and appliances .....	2,106 01	547 65	.....	2,753 66	2,266 55	5 75	.....	2,261 30	.....	471 86

Tailor shop .....	83 50	794 49	540 00	540 00	132 55	132 55	407 45
Tobacco .....		286 99	286 99	286 99	56 19	56 19	770 80
Wages and salaries.....		62,309 44	62,309 44	62,309 44	1,158 83	1,157 16	61,122 23
Totals .....	\$821,467 93	\$181,890 21	\$117,363 21	\$1,120,721 35	\$7,324 73	\$682,716 70	\$172,893 54
				992,716 70			14,378 89
Less discounts and other credits.....		483 83		\$153,004 65			\$153,004 65
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for printing.....		\$181,401 83					
†Net disbursements for current expenses...		121 81					121 81
†Net expenditures for current expenses...		\$181,523 19					\$153,126 46

\* This item includes the amounts paid to the state insurance fund for the fiscal years 1912 and also 1913. The charge for insurance for the fiscal year 1912 was not actually deducted by the Secretary of State until after the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

† The amounts given in the second column are the total amounts paid out during the year for running the institution, including repairs and renewals of property. Disbursements for new buildings or other permanent improvements are not included. For a statement of these latter disbursements see Statement of Special Appropriation Funds, in Table XVII.

‡ The per capita cost per week based on the "Net expenditures" given above was \$5.16.

Note: Section 20.24 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that the detailed list of purchases shall not be printed. The complete details of the financial statistics given in the above table are on file in the office of the State Board of Control.

TABLE XII.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION EXPENDITURES AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES AT THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Disbursements during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1914.	Refunds credited to this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net expenditures for the year.
<b>Operation Expenditures:</b>										
After-care agent .....		\$750 09		\$750 09						\$750 09
Amusements .....	22,474 04	375 92		2,849 96	22,459 52		8 35	22,459 57		880 09
Barn, farm, and garden .....	25,783 18	5,592 72	\$218 00	31,892 90	26,862 71		16,065 49	42,418 20	\$10,615 80	75 41
Board and clothing of patients .....		75 41		75 41						8,891 07
Clothing .....	3,398 84	8,412 12		11,806 96	2,914 89			2,914 89		2,193 39
Discharged patients .....		2,193 39		2,193 39						1,153 30
Discounts .....		14 80		14 80			422 90	422 90	408 60	1,193 30
Drug and medical department .....	645 43	1,130 62		1,776 10	622 90			622 90		1,027 15
Electrical .....		136 80		136 80						
Engines and boilers .....	21,744 05	1,708 57		23,452 62	22,424 98		49	23,425 47		4,160 67
Fire boiler insurance .....		4,160 67		4,160 67						1,117 91
Fire apparatus .....	938 62	179 23		1,117 85	986 54			986 54		20,643 33
Fuel .....	7,112 25	21,434 10		28,546 35	5,908 02		2,000 00	7,908 02		56 69
Furniture .....	18,467 15	89 19	33 00	18,574 34	18,517 65			18,517 65		2,449 50
Gas and other lights .....	770 80	676 71	2,060 00	3,447 51	980 91	\$7 10		988 01		7,409 14
House furnishings .....	41,854 31	8,244 25		49,698 56	42,220 57		8 86	42,229 42		1,861 37
Laundry .....	7,627 66	1,848 04		9,475 70	7,624 33			7,624 33		204 54
Library .....	2,906 63	232 54		3,139 17	2,984 68			2,984 68		103 93
Machinery and tools .....	4,661 94	136 37	118 00	4,916 31	4,812 73			4,812 73		1,587 84
Miscellaneous .....	1,071 32	1,628 95		2,700 27	1,162 98			1,162 98		803 82
Officers' expenses .....		303 82		303 82						1,294 91
Printing, postage, stationery, and telegraph .....		1,151 24		2,301 45	961 54		45 00	1,006 54		764,635 55
Real estate, including buildings .....	762,276 49		2,359 06	764,635 55	763,139 15		1,496 40	764,635 55		518 12
Rent of cottages .....										80 91
Restaurants .....	515 65	83 33		599 08	518 12			518 12		

Subsistence .....	4,067 92	26,835 06	14,982 78	54,855 70	3,237 31	281 87	2,559 18	51,296 52
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	2,255 55	843 44	.....	8,098 99	2,469 53	.....	2,469 53	629 46
Tobacco .....	56 19	784 87	.....	840 56	87 91	.....	87 91	782 66
Wages and salaries .....	.....	64,552 16	.....	64,552 16	.....	.....	.....	64,552 16
Totals .....	\$409,268 31	\$168,921 96	\$19,685 79	\$1,091,871 08	\$910,461 87	\$7 10	\$20,597 35	\$11,023 90
Less discounts and other credits.....	.....	.....	.....	\$80,700 32	.....	.....	.....	11,023 90
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for: .....	.....	521 52	.....	\$161,110 76	.....	.....	.....	\$161,110 76
Printing .....	.....	\$162,400 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net disbursements for operation.....	.....	270 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270 85
Net expenditures for operation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs and Maintenance Expenditures:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs and renewals.....	\$2,885 72	\$8,049 10	\$1,496 40	\$12,431 22	\$5,439 71	\$1,317 82	\$7,371 83	\$5,059 39
Discounts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 41	46 41	.....
Totals .....	\$2,885 72	\$8,049 10	\$1,496 40	\$12,431 22	\$5,439 71	\$1,394 23	\$7,418 24	\$5,059 39
Less discounts and other credits.....	.....	137 87	.....	7,418 24	.....	.....	.....	46 41
Net disbursements for repairs and maintenance.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,012 98	.....	.....	.....	\$5,012 98
Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	.....	\$170,592 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$166,394 59

See note at end of Table XIII in regard to "Cash Receipts" showing the change in method of accounting used for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from that used in former years.

Note: The per capita cost per week based on the "Net expenditures for operation" plus the "Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance" was \$5.23.

TABLE XIII.—STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AT THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of items.	Total remitted to State Treasurer.	Receipts credited to the General Fund of the state.	Refunds credited to Operation Fund.	Refunds credited to Repairs and Maintenance Fund.
Barn, farm, and garden.....	\$389 00	\$389 00	.....	.....
Board and clothing of patients..	1,225 53	1,225 53	.....	.....
Clothing .....	224 09	224 09	.....	.....
Gas and other lights.....	7 10	.....	\$7 10	.....
Miscellaneous .....	795 00	795 00	.....	.....
Rent of cottages.....	135 00	135 00	.....	.....
Repairs and renewals .....	584 30	.....	.....	\$584 30
Special attendants.....	1,110 92	1,110 92	.....	.....
Subsistence .....	19 35	19 35	.....	.....
Tailor shop .....	118 75	118 75	.....	.....
Totals .....	\$5,159 10	\$4,567 70	\$7 10	\$584 30

Note: In addition to the cash receipts shown in the above table the sum of \$55,358.41 was paid into the state treasury during the fiscal year by different counties as special charges for care of patients kept at the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane. This amount was credited to the General Fund of the state instead of being added to the appropriation of this institution as was done prior to July 1, 1913.

The special charges against counties for care of patients for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, will not be paid into the state treasury until the counties settle with the state treasurer some time in February or March, 1915. The total amount due the state for care of patients at the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane to be paid at that time is \$63,963.44.

The 1913 Legislature provided that after July 1, 1913, all cash receipts from such sources as board and clothing of patients, receipts from the various counties for the care of inmates, receipts from the sale of farm products, and other miscellaneous receipts were all to be turned into the "General Fund" of the state treasury instead of being credited to the appropriation for the particular institution as was done in former years.

In making the appropriations for the biennial period July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1915, (Chapter 659, Laws of 1913) the Legislature separated the amount usually appropriated for the "Current Expense Fund" into two funds, viz., "Operation Fund" and "Repairs and Maintenance Fund".

The only changes in the method of accounting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from the accounting used in former years is that the account known as "Repairs and Renewals" shown in Table XI, was taken out of Current Expenses and used as a classification under the "Repairs and Maintenance Expenditures". The "Operation Fund" is the same as the old "Current Expense Fund" with the exception that repairs and renewals are charged to "Repairs and Maintenance Fund".



TABLE XIV.—STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

1912			
July 1.....	Balance left in fund.....		\$113,423 23
1913			
Jan. 16.....	Received from counties, direct charges for care of inmates .....		50,852 82
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year for board and clothing of "pay patients"....		1,731 79
June 30.....	Retelved by steward during fiscal year from sale of barn, farm, and garden products.....		2,963 88
June 30.....	Other miscellaneous receipts shown by Table XI .....		2,629 56
June 30.....	Disbursements from the current expense fund during the year.....	\$181,523 19	
June 30.....	Deficit in fund.....	\$10,311 38	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	388 97	
June 30.....	Net deficit .....		9,922 41
		\$181,523 19	\$181,523 19

TABLE XV.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 1.....	Deficit in fund.....	\$9,922 41	
July 1.....	Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.2 R. S.....		\$164,357 00
1914			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to "Operation Fund".....		7 10
June 30.....	Disbursements from the "Operation Fund" during the fiscal year.....	162,671 31	
June 30.....	Deficit in fund.....	\$8,618 59	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	388 97	
June 30.....	Net deficit .....		8,229 02
		\$172,593 72	\$172,593 72

TABLE XVI.—STATEMENT OF THE REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 1.....	Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913, Section 172—67.3 R. S.....		\$9,700 00
1914			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to "Repairs and Maintenance Fund" .....		584 30
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during the fiscal year .....	\$7,921 23	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	2,363 07	
		\$10,284 30	\$10,284 30

**TABLE XVII.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.**

*Power house, chimney and equipment, new laundry and equipment and land and cottages (Appropriation Chapter 585, Laws of 1911).*

1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$32,844 31
1913			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	\$32,407 18	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	437 13	
		\$32,844 31	\$32,844 31
1913			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$137 13
August 31....	Disbursed from this fund since beginning of fiscal year ...	\$437 18	
		\$137 13	\$137 13

*Contagious Hospital, Nurses' Home, Cottages, Etc. Fund (Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.4 Revised Statutes 1913).*

1913			
July 1.....	Appropriation .....		\$39,630 00
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	\$22,478.86	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	17,156 14	
		\$39,630 00	\$39,630 00
1914			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$17,156 14

*Land Fund.*

*(Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.4 R. S. made an annual appropriation of \$25,000.00 to the State Board of Control for the purchase of land at the various institutions under the said board. The following expenditure was made from this fund.)*

1913			
July 1.....	Appropriation .....		\$2,000 00
1914			
June 30.....	Land purchased at the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	\$2,000 00	
		\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00

**TABLE XVIII.—BEQUEST FUND.\***

1912			
July 1.....	Balance in fund.....		\$1,326 74
1914			
June 30.....	Balance of fund deposited in state treasury..	\$1,326 74	
		\$1,326 74	\$1,326 74

\* Note: This fund is the result of a bequest made to the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane by Anna E. Hodgson of Mazomanie, Wisconsin. (See Section 5611—4 R. S. 1913.) It was paid over to the state in June, 1909.





ADMINISTRATION BUILDING--NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE--WINNEBAGO, WISCONSIN.

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**SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE**

**LOCATED AT WINNEBAGO, WISCONSIN**

**FOR THE**

**BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.**

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## OFFICERS

---

ADIN SHERMAN, M. D.....	Superintendent
E. M. STEGER, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
C. C. ROWLEY, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
BELLE P. NAIR, M. D.....	Woman Physician
A. A. BACHLER.....	Steward
D. G. BACHLER .....	Assistant Steward
MRS. FANNIE PLAYMAN.....	Matron
J. V. N. SONN.....	Apothecary
T. D. WHEELER.....	After-Care Agent

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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WINNEBAGO, WISCONSIN, July 1, 1914.

*To The Honorable State Board of Control:*

Madison, Wisconsin.

In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 562 R. S. of the State of Wisconsin, I have the honor to submit to you the Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Northern Hospital for the Insane for the period ending June 30, 1914.

The usual statistical tables are appended. Some of these tables are worthy of close study and careful analysis as bearing upon certain features relative to the care and prevention of insanity. Others are of only slight interest and are of but little practical value.

During the biennial period nineteen hundred one patients have been under treatment, an increase of seventy over the preceding biennial period. Of the whole number under treatment a large proportion of them were in the hospital under original commitment. With this admission rate and with the capacity of the hospital at six hundred fifty, the average residence of each patient is less than seven months. Such a short period of residence renders it necessary to make transfers to county asylums before the patient has had the full benefit of treatment, such as the hospital provides. This early transfer of patients is bitterly complained of by relatives, as they feel that the afflicted one might have been benefited by a more prolonged period of treatment. The feeling of hopelessness as to the condition of a transferred patient is accentuated by a common error fallen into by the public of calling county asylums, "asylums for the incurable," instead of County Asylums for Chronic Insane, as they are designated in the law establishing them.

The general health of the patients has been satisfactory, and the death rate has been low.

It has been necessary to combat contagious diseases upon a number of occasions. In the latter part of March, 1913, a woman patient was found to be suffering from a mild attack of smallpox. A number of patients had been exposed, and notwithstanding the fact that all patients and employees were vaccinated without delay and all persons suffering from the disease were promptly isolated, fourteen patients, all women, and one male employee, contracted the malady. All the cases ran a mild course, no fatalities resulting. The entire institution was quarantined during the month of April, no new patients being received and the public being denied admission to the grounds and buildings.

There have also been a number of mild cases of diphtheria, all of which yielded promptly to the antitoxin treatment, the antitoxin being supplied through the State Board of Health. In case a patient develops diphtheria, a therapeutic dose of antitoxin is immediately administered to him and all patients who have been directly exposed are given an immunizing dose.

As is usual, there have been a number of cases of erysipelas during the winter months; but during the winter of 1913-1914 it assumed an unusually severe type. It is unusual for a case of this disease to appear during the summer months or before the storm sash are placed on the windows in the fall.

All cases of contagious or infectious diseases brought to or developing in the hospital are immediately isolated in a detached building provided for that purpose. That so few cases of contagious diseases occur in the institution is notable when from fifty to seventy patients are received monthly,—many of whom have been confined in jails or brought from homes where no attempt is made at sanitation; and that several hundred persons, relatives of patients, are admitted as visitors during the same period, some of whom in all probability, have come from homes where such diseases exist.

#### PAROLES.

The parole policy has been liberal, and patients are paroled as soon as it is considered that they are sufficiently well to maintain themselves outside of the institution and in no way be a menace to the public. It is true, a considerable number of those released are returned before the expiration of the parole period of two years. The general results are good, however, as by the early parole, the institutionalization of the patients is reduced to a minimum and they go back to their homes with their self-reliance but little, if any, impaired, and in many instances able to take up their work and responsibilities where they were left off. Past experience has shown that about seventy-five per cent of those paroled, or twenty-two per cent of the entire number under treatment, remain away until the expiration of the parole period and may, accordingly, be properly looked upon as recoveries, a recovery rate comparing favorably with that of other institutions caring for the same class of patients as are cared for in this hospital.

#### EMPLOYEES.

The average period of service of attendants again shows an increase, probably due to a number of causes; among them, the continued adherence to the rule that they must qualify under the State Civil Service Commission, which process weeds out at the start many of the undesirable applicants; the employment, so far as possible of persons who have not had experience in other institutions, as in general, those going from one hospital to another have acquired but little knowledge of value, but have acquired a roaming disposition, together with a ten-







DORMITORY—WARD ONE, NORTH—NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—WINNEBAGO, WISCONSIN.

dency to talk in a manner which renders other employees restless and discontented. The establishment of the Nurses' Home, which provides the women nurses and attendants with more comfortable and home-like quarters than have been available heretofore, or are now available at most institutions, has resulted in these employees staying in the service longer and in their being better contented while they do stay.

#### VOLUNTARY ADMISSIONS.

Under the provisions of Chap. 587a of the Revised Statutes of 1911 those suffering from mental disorder may be received as patients in the hospital under certain regulations upon voluntary application for admission made by themselves. Under this provision, forty patients have been received during the past two years, the greater number of whom have paid for their own maintenance; but a few have been admitted as indigent and their maintenance charged back to the county of which they were residents. In marked contrast to this is the biennial report of 1898 in which it is stated that under the law, as it then existed, two voluntary patients had been received during the biennial period. It is gratifying to have patients and their friends manifest this confidence in the hospital, as it shows that much of the suspicion and superstitious dread which formerly pervaded the public mind relative to institutions for the insane is being replaced by a healthier sentiment. As it is important that mental cases should receive early treatment, and it has been demonstrated that they come to the hospital earlier under the provisions of this law than they do when the formalities and publicity of a court commitment has to be submitted to, it appears wise to disseminate as widely as possible information relative to the liberal provisions of this law, and efforts have been made to do so.

#### VISITORS.

The custom established many years ago of permitting visits to patients on all days of the week instead of upon only certain specified days has been continued, as for many people to visit relatives on other days than Sundays or holidays requires that they leave their work, and entails the loss of one or more day's wages, which usually they can not afford. General visitors are excluded from the wards at all times for the reason that many patients are disturbed by such visitors, and that those suffering from some of the more acute forms of mental diseases are extremely sensitive and object to being stared at as objects of curiosity and made the subjects of unfeeling remarks by persons who, in many instances are well-meaning but thoughtless, but who in the majority of instances are mere curiosity seekers in pursuit of new sensations. However, no person is ever denied admission to the wards, if he has a professional, official, or charitable interest in the institution or the patient, provided he makes himself known in this character.

## INCREASE OF INSANITY.

It is frequently stated in scientific, as well as in popular writings and in ordinary conversation, that insanity is increasing, and various reasons are given for this increase, such as the greater intensity of the struggle for existence, the increased prevalence of venereal diseases, and the increased consumption of alcoholics, as well as the statement that there is no increase, but only an apparent increase owing to the fact that as a people becomes more cultured, mental diseases and deficiencies are more apparent to them, cause a greater sense of pity and personal discomfort upon contact, giving rise to a desire to provide suitable care for such persons, at the same time protecting themselves from the association which has proven disagreeable. This gives rise to the establishment of institutions for the care of the insane and feeble-minded, and to their confinement to such institutions for much less cause and at an earlier date than would be the case among the less cultured and less sensitive people. It is probable that all of these factors have a bearing upon the increase, or apparent increase, of insanity. In this state, however that may be, there has been in this hospital district a tremendous increase of the number of admissions in proportion to the population since the hospital opened for the reception of patients in 1873. In the period from 1873 to 1881 there was admitted annually one insane person to each 3,264 persons in the district. In the period from 1880 to 1891 there was admitted annually one to each 2,421 of the population. From 1890 to 1901, one to each 2,834. From 1900 to 1911, one to each 1,695, and in the period covering four years, from June 30, 1910, to July 1, 1914, one to each 1,540.

In this connection there is another matter of interest, that is, the percentage of the whole number of admissions due to alcoholism. During the first period, i. e., from the opening of the hospital to 1881, it was ten per cent. During the second period it was 6.9 per cent; during the third period, 6.6 per cent; the fourth period, 11.7 per cent; from June 30, 1910, to July 1, 1912, 12.4 per cent; and from June 30, 1912 to July 1, 1914, 17.2 per cent.

## AFTER-CARE AGENT.

The work of the After-Care Agent, Mr. T. D. Wheeler, has been continued and has been found satisfactory. Many patients, who have been reported as not doing well at home and whose return to the hospital had been requested, have, when the cases were thoroughly investigated by him, been found to be doing well, the report evidently having emanated from some exacting relative or meddling neighbor. Patients on parole, with hardly an exception, are glad to have the After-Care Agent visit them, and not infrequently freely ask him to help them clear up their little difficulties. On the other hand, occasionally a patient who was supposed to be doing well is found in bad mental condition and neglected by those who should have cared for him. In such instances the patient is immediately returned to the hospital.

The parole agent has also succeeded in finding positions for several patients who were in condition to be paroled, but who had no homes or no friends to help them along. Usually these patients have done well in the places provided for them, a general supervision of them having been maintained during the parole period. In many instances the investigations conducted by him relative to families, homes, and associations of patients whose paroles were contemplated have been of great value in assisting to form an opinion as to what course to pursue in the matter. County judges, district attorneys, sheriffs, police officers, physicians, and in fact almost every one approached relative to the conditions surrounding paroled patients, or conditions with which patients in the hospital had been surrounded prior to their commitment and would probably return to when paroled, have been courteous, accommodating, and anxious to be of service. This attitude has been much appreciated, and without such cooperation but little could be accomplished.

#### LAND.

Under the provision of an act of the legislature of 1913, appropriating a sum of money to be used by the State Board of Control to purchase additional land necessary in the operation of the state charitable and penal institutions, there was purchased by the Board for this hospital a tract of land comprising two hundred four acres composed of one hundred twenty-four acres of the Rich estate, and the Hoehler farm of eighty acres, situated one mile west of the hospital farm. This land was purchased for twenty thousand dollars, an exceptionally low price for land in this locality. It is practically all tillable, and the institution is fortunate in procuring land so favorably located and desirable in other ways. This purchase brings the entire land holdings of the hospital up to five hundred ninety-six acres.

#### FARM.

The operation of the farm under the supervision of Mr. A. A. Bachler, the steward, has been highly satisfactory. Good crops have been raised; the farm is in better condition in every respect than it has been in twenty years; several important improvements, to be enumerated later, have been made; the dairy herd is productive and has been improved till a large proportion of the cattle are registered and it is probable that practically all of the unregistered ones will have disappeared from the herd by the end of the next two years. From the poultry yards a large quantity of poultry and eggs have been supplied the patients, the officers, and employees. The supply of poultry and eggs is an important factor in the dietary of the inmates of a hospital, and when it is mentioned that these articles are supplied in abundance daily for those who are ill and poorly nourished and frequently for all, the extent of the supply may be appreciated.

The only untoward incident in the conduct of the farm was the appearance of hog cholera in the herd of swine last winter, which resulted in the loss of many valuable hogs. The presumption is that the disease was introduced into the herd by means of scraps from packing house products which had not been thoroughly cooked before being fed.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

The Nurses' Home, accommodating forty women nurses and attendants, has been completed and has been occupied for over a year. The building is modern in every respect and adds greatly to the comfort of employees for whom it was intended. It was constructed and furnished for somewhat less than twenty-five thousand dollars, the amount appropriated for the purpose.

New plumbing has been installed throughout the hospital, and results in putting the building in a more sanitary and cleanly condition.

A considerable amount of concrete floor has been laid in the basement to replace that portion of the old brick floor removed.

Four boilers have been reset and provided with new fronts.

A new mangle of the most approved type has been installed in the laundry, as has also a new dry-room.

The bakery has been provided with a new dough mixer of a capacity of three barrels, operated by an electric motor; also with a cake mixer operated by electric power.

A tin roof has been placed on the north wing of the building at a cost of two thousand five hundred seventy-eight dollars.

All of the cornices, cupolas, window frames, and window sash, and several wards have been painted.

New hardwood floors have been laid in eleven additional wards.

Two new silos with concrete foundations, hollow tile superstructure and tin roofs have been constructed at a cost of one thousand dollars.

An implement and vehicle shed, thirty by one hundred ten feet, with concrete foundation and wood superstructure has been completed.

The wooden floors of the two root houses, which were old, decayed, and unsafe, have been torn out and reinforced concrete floors, supported by concrete pillars, constructed in their stead. At the same time a thorough ventilating system was installed, and substantial bins constructed for the vegetables. These improvements have resulted in a great saving of vegetables,—such a saving as in a short time will pay for all material and labor expended in making the improvement.

A concrete sidewalk of standard width and construction, four hundred sixty feet in length, has been built on the south side of the road extending from the hospital to the Lake Shore road.



NURSES' HOME—NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—WINNEBAGO, WISCONSIN.





## RECOMMENDATIONS.

## PSYCHOPATHIC BUILDING.

In recommending a building in which the more acute cases may be received and treated, the same recommendation is made as was made in the biennial reports of 1910 and 1912, and this portion of the 1912 report is quoted in full upon the subject. "It still appears advisable to recommend that a modern building to accommodate one hundred acute cases be constructed on the grounds of the hospital and equipped with the most approved appliances for treatment of this class of cases. In such a building would be received all acute cases suffering from their first attack. There they would be carefully examined and actively treated, and a large percentage would recover and be paroled without having to enter the main building and come in contact with the general insane population. After being under observation for a time such as gave evidence of becoming more or less chronic would be transferred to the main building. There is no doubt that many acute cases have their disease prolonged by having to mingle with chronic cases; listen to their delusions, and their discouraging stories, see their actions, and hear their language; which is too often a severe shock to the sensitive person with a diseased and overwrought mind. Aside from the advantages mentioned, it would obviate the necessity of building, for some time at least, another entirely new hospital for the insane. In the event of building another hospital it would be strictly modern and a part of the unfortunates of the state would be treated in the new hospital well fitted for the purpose, and the remainder in the old hospitals not well adapted to the purpose because of their faulty architectural arrangement. This would work an injustice to those assigned to the old hospital." As a result, all of the patients would not be on an equal footing as regards housing and availability of facilities for administering the most modern form of treatment. However, by the addition of such a building as is recommended to the equipment of this hospital, it would render it practically as efficient as any of the more recently constructed hospitals. As previously mentioned in this report, there is a constant and ever-increasing number of admissions of insane patients, and the time has come when there is an imperative necessity for providing more room and better equipment for caring for acute cases. Wisconsin, through an efficient county system, has provided more room and better facilities for caring for her chronic insane than has any other state in the Union, or any foreign country for that matter. Notwithstanding this very proper arrangement for the care of the chronic insane, the acute cases are rushed through the state hospitals so hurriedly that they can not receive the attention to which they are entitled.

It is recommended that a double house, or one of two flats, or two cottages sufficiently large to accommodate two married physicians and their families, be constructed. The fact that there are no housing fa-

cilities greatly restricts us in the selection of members of the medical staff, as only single men can be accommodated, and this same condition sometimes drives a good man from the service because he has seen fit to marry. The condition above mentioned, without a doubt, has a tendency to cause frequent changes in the medical staff and to fill it with men of mediocre ability.

#### HEATING AND VENTILATING PLANT.

I would recommend that the heating and ventilating plant of the hospital be remodeled, as it is old, inefficient, unsatisfactory, and expensive in its operation. The change suggested would not only add to the comfort of the inmates, but would be eventually an economy from a purely financial standpoint.

#### ROOFS.

I would also recommend that the roofs of root houses, barns, center building, and dining hall be replaced with tin roofs, as the present roofs are beyond repair.

#### ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

I would further recommend that the building used for the purpose of isolating contagious and infectious diseases be repaired and enlarged.

#### BASEMENT.

The remainder of the brick floor of the basement should be removed and concrete floors supplied instead.

#### CHANGES IN THE OFFICIAL FAMILY.

The following changes in the official family have occurred:

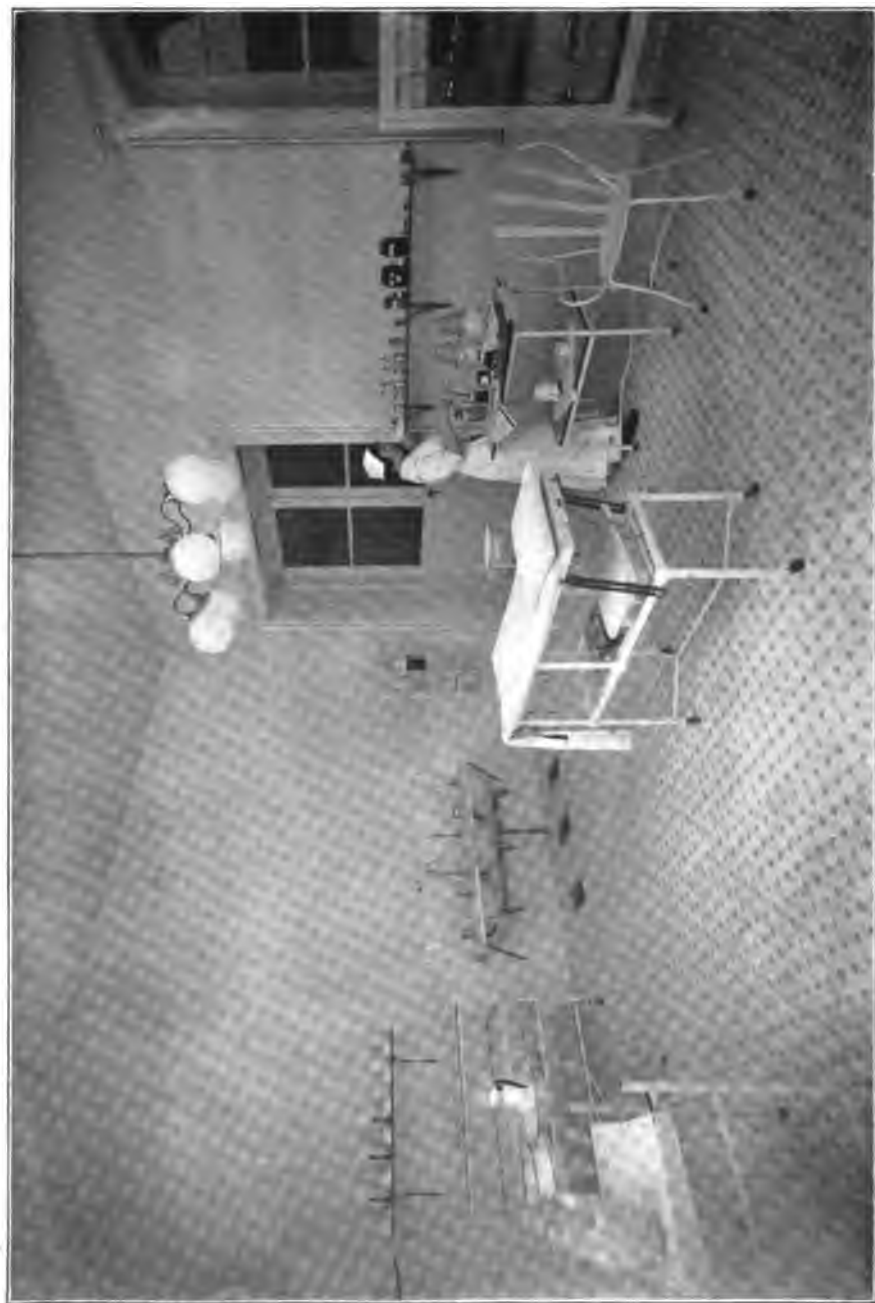
I regret the necessity of recording the death of Dr. Robert J. Dysart, first assistant physician and assistant superintendent, which occurred May 28, 1914. He entered the service of the institution October 15, 1906, as third assistant physician, and in recognition of his long and faithful service during many years, was advanced to the position which he occupied at the time of his death. Dr. Dysart was held in high esteem because of his direct methods in dealing with people, his consideration for the feelings of others, and for his honesty, loyalty, and professional ability, by all who knew him, especially so by those who were associated with him in his labors; and his early removal from the field of his activities will long be felt by the institution, and mourned by his friends.

Dr. W. L. Herner resigned the position of third assistant physician, May 3, 1913, to accept a position as assistant physician in the Sacred Heart Sanitarium, Milwaukee.

Dr. Mabel Schreiner was appointed woman assistant physician, Feb. 20, 1913, and resigned August 7, 1913.

Dr. A. J. Firtik was appointed third assistant physician, July 8, 1913, and resigned April 30, 1914.





OPERATING ROOM--NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE--WINNEBAGO, WISCONSIN.

Dr. Belle P. Nair was appointed woman assistant physician, August 19, 1913.

Dr. W. S. Osborn resigned as first assistant physician, female service, September 15, 1913.

Dr. E. M. Steger was appointed second assistant physician, March 31, 1914, and advanced to the position of first assistant physician, male service, June 1, 1914.

Dr. G. B. Whare, first assistant physician, male service, resigned May 29, 1914.

Dr. C. C. Rowley was appointed third assistant physician, June 6, 1914.

I wish to express my thanks to the officers and employees of the institution for the efficient service and hearty coöperation which they have rendered.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of your advice, encouragement, and unfailing kindness which have assisted me so much in the performance of my official duties.

Respectfully submitted,

ADIN SHERMAN,

*Superintendent.*

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION DURING EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Admissions:</b>						
Number remaining in hospital at commencement of each fiscal year.....	389	214	603	383	227	610
Returned from escapes made, and paroles granted before commencement of year.....	61	28	89	64	32	96
Original admissions during each year.....	321	195	516	391	206	597
Total number in hospital during some part of each year.....	771	437	1,208	838	465	1,303
<b>Discharges:</b>						
Absent at the close of each year on paroles granted during each year.....	211	123	334	245	129	374
Transferred to other institutions during the year.....	145	56	201	165	71	236
Eloped and not returned during each year.....	4	.....	4	8	.....	8
Died during each year.....	26	30	56	34	29	63
Discharged as sane under sec. 587, R. S., during each year.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Deported by United States officer.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Total number in hospital at some time during each year, but absent at the close of year.....	388	210	598	449	230	679
Remaining in hospital at close of each year.....	383	227	610	389	235	624
Totals .....	771	437	1,208	838	465	1,303
Daily average number of inmates during the year.....	388	220	608	389	220	609
Number of paroled patients discharged during each year as sane by virtue of section 587c, R. S., such patients having been continuously absent from the hospital on parole for two years.....	158	98	254	206	103	309

TABLE II.—SHOWING AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 10 and 15 years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Between 15 and 20 years.....	9	9	18	17	7	24
Between 20 and 25 years.....	37	18	55	24	18	42
Between 25 and 30 years.....	39	20	59	43	18	61
Between 30 and 35 years.....	36	22	58	45	27	72
Between 35 and 40 years.....	32	26	58	54	22	76
Between 40 and 45 years.....	27	21	48	37	21	58
Between 45 and 50 years.....	31	15	46	32	19	51
Between 50 and 60 years.....	41	28	69	64	36	100
Between 60 and 70 years.....	30	22	52	35	14	49
Between 70 and 80 years.....	17	7	24	13	9	22
Over 80 years.....	4	3	7	4	3	7
Unknown .....	18	4	22	22	11	33
Totals .....	321	195	516	391	206	597

TABLE III—SHOWING CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Conjugal condition.	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single .....	157	48	205	166	54	220
Married .....	183	116	249	158	117	275
Widowed .....	28	28	56	32	20	52
Divorced .....	3	3	6	8	7	15
Unknown .....				27	8	35
Totals .....	321	195	516	391	206	597

TABLE IV—SHOWING EDUCATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Collegiate .....	2	1	3	6	1	7
Good .....	26	13	39	17	17	34
Common .....	193	143	336	251	141	392
Limited .....	56	26	82	51	22	73
None .....	16	3	19	20	8	28
Unknown .....	28	9	37	46	17	63
Totals .....	321	195	516	391	206	597

TABLE V.—SHOWING THE PARENTAGE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
American .....	34	19	53	43	29	72
Austrian .....	3	5	8	10	3	13
Bavarian .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Belgian .....	2	4	6	3	4	7
Bohemian .....	14	5	19	9	6	15
Canadian .....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Danish .....	4	4	8	4	.....	4
English .....	9	10	19	7	8	15
Finlander .....	1	2	3	8	2	10
French .....	7	5	12	7	4	11
German .....	121	77	198	139	74	213
Hollander .....	4	6	10	9	1	10
Hungarian .....	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Indian .....	2	3	5	4	.....	4
Irish .....	13	11	29	23	3	34
Italian .....	4	.....	4	.....	1	1
Jew .....	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Norwegian .....	11	5	16	10	6	16
Polish .....	21	8	29	22	13	35
Prussian .....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Russian .....	7	1	8	5	.....	5
Scotch .....	3	.....	3	7	4	11
Swedish .....	7	7	14	7	5	12
Swiss .....	1	1	2	1	3	4
Welsh .....	3	.....	3	7	2	9
American-English .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
American-French .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
American-German .....	3	3	6	2	3	5
American-Irish .....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
American-Scotch .....	3	2	5	1	1	2
English-Irish .....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
French-Irish .....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
German-English .....	5	4	9	4	.....	4
German-Irish .....	1	2	3	1	2	3
German-Scotch .....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Scotch-Irish .....	2	1	3	4	2	6
Unknown .....	20	6	26	39	16	55
Totals .....	321	195	516	391	206	597



TABLE VI—SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Birthplace of patients.	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Austria .....	7	4	11	11	4	15
Belgium .....	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Bohemia .....	3	1	4	7	.....	7
Canada .....	4	2	6	6	2	8
Denmark .....	2	1	3	2	1	3
England .....	1	1	2	2	4	6
Finland .....	1	4	5	8	2	10
France .....	1	.....	1	4	1	5
Germany .....	51	36	87	50	37	87
Holland .....	2	2	4	1	1	2
Ireland .....	3	2	5	7	1	8
Italy .....	4	.....	4	1	1	2
Norway .....	6	4	10	3	2	5
Poland .....	5	.....	5	7	3	10
Prussia .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Russia .....	8	2	10	5	.....	5
Sweden .....	5	6	11	7	3	10
Switzerland .....	1	.....	1	.....	3	3
Total foreign born.....	107	65	172	124	65	189
United States .....	192	125	317	235	128	363
Unknown .....	22	5	27	32	13	45
Totals .....	321	195	516	391	206	597

TABLE VII—SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Occupation.	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Accountant .....				2		2
Actress .....		1	1			
Barber .....	1		1	5		5
Bartender .....	1		1			
Blacksmith .....				3		3
Bookkeeper .....	3		3			
Butcher .....	1		1	1		1
Carpenter .....	10		10	14		14
Cheese maker .....				2		2
Cigar maker .....	1		1	4		4
Clerk .....	6	1	7	1		1
Contractor .....	1		1			
Cook .....	2		2	2	1	3
Cooper .....				2		2
Deliveryman .....	1		1	4		4
Dentist .....				1		1
Druggist .....	3		3			
Editor .....				1		1
Engineer .....	4		4	1		1
Farmer .....	83		83	99		99
Florist .....				3		3
Hotel keeper .....	1		1	2		2
Housewife .....		144	144		141	141
Housework .....		29	29		39	39
Insurance writer .....	1		1	1		1
Laborer .....	113		113	149		149
Laundrer .....	1		1			
Lumberman .....	2		2	5		5
Machinist .....	1		1	6		6
Mason .....	4		4	3		3
Mechanic .....	1		1			
Merchant .....	2		2	3		3
Miller .....	1		1			
Miner .....	1		1			
Musician .....	3		3			
No occupation .....	12	7	19	6	3	9
Nurse .....	1		1			
Office work .....				4	1	5
Painter .....	6		6	5		5
Peddler .....	1		1			
Photographer .....	1		1			
Physician .....				1		1
Policeman .....	1		1			
Printer .....	2		2	2		2
Railroad employee .....	6		6	5		5
Sailor .....				4		4
Salesman .....	3		3			
Saloonkeeper .....	2		2	6		6
Seamstress .....		1	1		7	7
Servant .....		3	3			
Sheriff .....	1		1			
Shoemaker .....	1		1	3		3
Stenographer .....					2	2
Student .....	3	3	6	2	2	4
Tailor .....	2		2	1		1
Teacher .....	1		1			
Teamster .....	3		3			
Telegrapher .....	2		2			
Tinsmith .....	1		1	1		1
Undertaker .....				1		1
Veterinary surgeon .....	1		1	2		2
Wagon maker .....	1		1	2		2
Woodsman .....	5		5			
Unknown .....	17	6	23	32	10	42
Totals .....	321	195	516	391	206	597

TABLE VIII—SHOWING ASSIGNED CAUSE OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Physical cause.	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alcoholism .....	72	5	77	111	4	115
Apoplexy .....	2	1	3	1	1	2
Arteriosclerosis .....	1		1			
Brain tumor .....	1		1			
Chorea .....		1	1			
Deafness and blindness .....	1		1			
Drugs .....	1	3	4	2		2
Embolism cerebral .....	1		1	1		1
Epilepsy .....	3	3	6	6	3	9
Feeble-minded .....	5	1	6	3		3
Heredity .....	6	2	8	2	6	8
Infection .....	1	1	2			
Injury .....	8		8	6	4	10
Insomnia .....		1	1			
Locomotor ataxia .....	1		1			
Masturbation .....	5	1	6	10		10
Menopause .....		5	5		7	7
Neuresthenia .....	1		1		1	1
Nose bleed .....		1	1			
Overwork .....	4	3	7	8	2	10
Paralysis .....	1		1			
Post-operative .....		1	1	2	4	6
Pregnancy .....		1	1		6	6
Puerperal .....		6	6		7	7
Sickness .....	8	5	8	4	6	10
Senility .....	4	3	7	7	3	10
Sun stroke .....	3		3	1		1
Syphilis .....	1		1	6	1	7
Tobacco .....	3		3			
Unknown .....	153	110	263	166	114	280
Psychical cause.						
Anger .....		1	1	1	4	5
Death of relative .....	2	3	5	1	5	6
Domestic troubles .....	2	3	5	9	3	12
Excitement .....	1	1	2		1	1
Finances .....	6	1	7	11	2	13
Jealousy .....		3	3	2	2	4
Love affair .....	2	3	5	3	2	5
Melancholia .....	1		1	1		1
Overstudy .....	2	1	3			
Religion .....		3	3	4		4
Shock .....		1	1	1	3	4
Worry .....	24	21	45	22	15	37
Totals .....	321	196	516	391	206	597

TABLE IX—SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 1 week.....	21	6	27	22	8	30
Between 1 week and 2 weeks..	15	4	19	23	15	38
Between 2 weeks and 3 weeks..	17	6	23	14	6	20
Between 3 weeks and 1 month	9	7	16	10	2	12
Between 1 month and 3 months .....	25	17	42	35	24	59
Between 3 months and 6 months .....	20	15	35	28	9	37
Between 6 months and 1 year..	23	24	47	20	12	32
Between 1 year and 2 years..	35	23	58	37	22	59
Between 2 years and 3 years..	18	13	31	24	15	39
Between 3 years and 4 years..	12	12	24	20	14	34
Between 4 years and 5 years..	10	7	17	13	10	23
Between 5 years and 10 years	31	21	52	46	32	78
Between 10 years and 15 years	22	15	37	26	12	38
Between 15 years and 20 years	11	7	18	7	2	9
Between 20 years and 30 years	5	6	11	8	4	12
Over 30 years.....	4	.....	4	2	2	4
Unknown .....	43	12	55	56	17	73
Totals .....	321	195	516	391	206	597

TABLE X.—SHOWING CAUSE OF DEATH IN THOSE WHO DIED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Acute delirium .....	2	3	5	2	1	3
Acute dilatation of the heart .....	1		1			
Acute endocarditis .....				1		1
Arteriosclerosis .....		2	2			
Brain tumor .....	1		1			
Carcinoma .....				1		1
Cerebral embolism .....		2	2			
Cerebral hemorrhage .....	2	3	5	5	2	7
Delirium tremens .....				2		2
Disseminated sclerosis .....				1		1
Erysipelas .....				2	1	3
Enteritis .....	1	4	5		2	2
Exhaustion from premature delivery .....		1	1			
Exhaustion from mania .....		4	4	3	3	6
Exhaustion from melancholia .....		1	1	1		1
Exhaustion from dementia praecox .....	2		2		1	1
Exhaustion from senility .....	4	2	6		1	1
Hemorrhage of stomach .....	1		1			
Miliary tuberculosis .....	1		1			
Myelitis ascending .....	1		1			
Myelitis transverse .....					1	1
Organic heart disease .....	2	1	3	2		2
Organic dementia .....	1		1			
Pneumonia .....	2	3	5	2	5	7
Pulmonary tuberculosis .....	1	4	5	1	3	4
Paretic dementia .....	2		2	7	1	8
Pyelo nephritis .....				2	1	3
Peritonitis .....					2	2
Pellagra .....					1	1
Septicemia .....					1	1
Strangulation (suicide) .....					1	1
Symptomatic epilepsy .....				1	1	2
Tabes dorsalis .....	1		1	1		1
Tertiary specific lesions .....	1		1			
Werthof's purpura .....					1	1
Totals .....	26	30	56	34	29	63

TABLE XI.—SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY IN THOSE WHO DIED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 1 week and 2 weeks .....					1	1
Between 2 weeks and 1 mo. ....	1	1	2	4	2	6
Between 1 mo. and 3 mos. ....	1	4	5	2	4	6
Between 3 mos. and 6 mos. ....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Between 6 mos. and 1 year .....	2	6	8	6	1	7
Between 1 year and 2 years .....	9	7	16	1	2	3
Between 2 years and 3 years .....	4	1	5	3	5	8
Between 3 years and 4 years .....	1	1	2	3		3
Between 4 years and 5 years .....	2		2	3	2	5
Between 5 years and 10 years .....		5	5	3	4	7
Between 10 yrs. and 15 yrs. ....	2	1	3		3	3
Between 15 yrs. and 20 yrs. ....		1	1		1	1
Between 20 yrs. and 30 yrs. ....		1	1	1		1
Over 30 years .....	1		1	1	1	2
Unknown .....	2	1	3	6	2	8
Totals .....	26	30	56	34	29	63

TABLE XII.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING ON JUNE 30, 1914, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTIES OF RESIDENCE.

Counties.	Remaining in hospital on June 30, 1913.			Remaining in hospital on June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ashland .....	15	1	16	17	2	19
Barron .....	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Bayfield .....	2	1	3	1	8	4
Brown .....	11	18	29	12	22	34
Calumet .....	4	6	10	4	6	10
Chippewa .....	.....	3	3	.....	1	1
Clark .....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Dane .....	2	1	3	3	1	4
Dodge .....	5	2	7	3	1	4
Door .....	9	2	11	7	6	13
Douglas .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Dunn .....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Florence .....	5	.....	5	3	.....	3
Fond du Lac .....	13	13	26	12	3	20
Forest .....	3	1	4	3	2	5
Grant .....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Green Lake .....	5	5	10	3	7	10
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Iron .....	5	1	6	5	4	9
Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Juneau .....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha .....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Kewaunee .....	4	2	6	3	5	8
Lafayette .....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Langlade .....	11	4	15	9	8	17
Lincoln .....	3	3	6	7	2	9
Manitowoc .....	29	8	37	21	6	27
Marathon .....	13	18	36	17	10	27
Marquette .....	13	11	24	23	11	33
Marquette .....	.....	3	3	2	4	6
Milwaukee .....	8	1	9	11	1	12
Oconto .....	15	5	20	14	3	17
Onalda .....	7	1	8	4	2	6
Outagamie .....	13	15	33	12	16	28
Ozaukee .....	6	5	11	5	2	7
Polk .....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Portage .....	12	6	18	10	5	15
Priec .....	5	2	7	5	3	8
Racine .....	1	3	4	.....	1	1
Richland .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Rock .....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Rusk .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
St. Croix .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sawyer .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Shawano .....	8	6	14	3	6	14
Sheboygan .....	23	13	41	30	13	43
Taylor .....	3	3	6	4	6	10
Vilas .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Walworth .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Washington .....	5	4	9	6	5	11
Waukesha .....	3	2	5	3	.....	3
Waupaca .....	7	6	13	11	11	22
Waushara .....	5	4	9	5	3	8
Winnebago .....	23	25	53	54	29	83
Wood .....	9	4	13	8	3	11
State-at-large .....	52	7	59	31	7	38
Totals.....	383	227	610	389	235	624

TABLE XIII.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE INSTITUTION FARM AND TRANSFERRED TO THE "SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT"; THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD; AND OTHER CASH RECEIPTS CREDITED TO THE "BARN, FARM, AND GARDEN ACCOUNT" DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Transferred to the "Subsistence Account":				
Apples.....	Bu. 442	\$231 75	Bu. 598	\$341 50
Asparagus.....	Bunches 6,350	190 50	Bunches 5,710	171 30
Barley.....	Bu. 130	83 10	Bu. 172	106 80
Beans, lima.....	Bu. ....	...	Bu. 30	30 00
Beans, navy.....	Bu. ....	...	Bu. 60	60 00
Beans, wax.....	Bu. 113	68 20	Bu. 78	58 50
Beef, dressed.....	Bu. ....	...	Lbs. 1,897	222 90
Beets.....	Bu. 280	140 25	Bu. 84	43 63
Cabbage.....	Heads 10,592	355 98	Heads 13,405	477 69
Carrots.....	Bu. 424	215 50	Bu. 212	103 63
Cauliflower.....	Doz. 108	102 30	Doz. 59	37 44
Celeriac.....	Lbs. 15	30	Bu. 3	2 50
Celery.....	Bunches 1,880	54 00	Bunches 9,675	427 61
Cherries.....	Bu. 6	6 00	Bu. 5	5 90
Chickens.....	Lbs. 4,368	630 36	Lbs. 8,829	1,197 32
Corn, sweet.....	Bu. 294	222 50	Bu. 189	82 90
Cucumbers.....	Bu. 372	372 00	Bu. 72	72 25
Currants.....	Qts. 1,400	140 00	Qts. 1,047	104 70
Ducks.....	Lbs. 1,233	184 29	Lbs. 4,372	655 80
Eggs.....	Doz. 5,232	919 41	Doz. 5,527	1,004 37
Geese.....	Lbs. 11	1 65	.....	.....
Gooseberries.....	Qts. 780	78 00	Qts. 50	5 00
Grapes.....	Bu. 12	12 00	Baskets 60	12 00
Horseradish.....	Bu. 18	9 00	Bu. 2	2 75
Lettuce.....	Bunches 6,447	108 30	Bunches 5,185	107 63
Melons, musk.....	No. 100	2 00	No. 5,760	288 00
Milk.....	Qts. 184,073	8,637 79	Qts. 189,165	9,458 25
Onions.....	Bu. 297	227 95	Bu. 240	278 25
Onions, green.....	Bunches 6,919	141 09	Bunches 5,604	113 22
Parsley.....	Bu. ....	...	Bunches 50	1 70
Parsnips.....	Bu. 273	140 50	Bu. 232	121 90
Peas.....	Bu. 85	66 50	Bu. 76	48 50
Peppers.....	Doz. 725	36 85	Doz. 148	7 40
Plums.....	Bu. ....	...	Bu. 28	25 25
Pecorn.....	Bu. ....	...	Bu. 3	4 00
Pork, fresh.....	Lbs. 6,094	679 04	Lbs. 331	43 03
Potatoes.....	Bu. 1,389	666 45	Bu. 820	604 70
Pumpkins.....	No. 89	5 05	No. 1,120	56 00
Radishes.....	Bunches 4,644	84 52	Bunches 5,910	109 20
Raspberries.....	Qts. 214	21 40	Qts. 124	12 40
Rhubarb.....	Lbs. 6,410	64 10	Lbs. 4,770	47 70
Rutabagas.....	Bu. 87	40 85	Bu. 36	17 95
Sage.....	Bunches 832	10 10	Bunches 180	6 00
Salsify.....	Bu. 58	29 00	Bu. 64	64 00
Sauerkraut.....	Bbls. 11	66 00	Bbls. 21	210 00
Spinach.....	Bu. 161	80 50	Bu. 232	116 00
Squash, summer.....	Lbs. 5,950	59 50	Lbs. 1,845	49 85
Squash, winter.....	Lbs. 3,930	52 80	Lbs. 900	9 00
Strawberries.....	Qts. 1,421	142 10	Qts. 2,642	264 20
Tomatoes.....	Bu. 551	401 00	Bu. 1,120	1,105 38
Turkey.....	Lbs. 2,176	341 45	Lbs. 1,275	219 84
Turnips.....	Bu. 455	239 73	Bu. 411	205 63
Veal.....	Lbs. 1,551	165 91	Lbs. 1,926	226 73
Totals.....		\$16,527 07		\$19,048 20

TABLE XIII—Continued—SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS RAISED, ETC.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Transferred to the "Laundry Account":				
Grease.....	Lbs. 1,500	\$150 00		
Totals.....		\$150 00		
Sold:				
Barley.....	Bu. 15	\$18 75	Bu. 2	\$2 50
Calves.....	No. 31	504 00	No. 10	240 00
Chicken.....	Lbs. 4,796½	517 41	Lbs. 38	1 80
Corn, seed.....	Bu. 5	15 00	Bu. 7½	23 25
Cow and calf.....	No. 1	100 00		
Deer.....	No. 1	15 00		
Ducks.....	Lbs. 6,409	702 28	Lbs. 58	8 19
Duck eggs.....	Doz. 3	1 80	Doz. 1	88
Eggs.....	Doz. 45½	6 40	Doz. 2	50
Elks.....	No. 1	100 00		
Geese.....	No. 2	3 60	No. 1	1 00
Hides.....	Lbs. 266	40 03	Lbs. 239	40 87
Inoculated soil.....	Lbs. 3,000	5 00		
Oats.....	Bu. 52½	39 37	Bu. 42	22 40
Pigs.....	No. 12	30 00		
Potatoes.....	Bu. 1	50		
Poultry, not classified.....	Lbs. 286½	28 91		
Turkey.....	Lbs. 322½	47 98	Lbs. 37½	5 39
Totals.....		\$2,266 01		\$346 78
Other cash receipts credited to "Barn, Farm, and Garden Account":				
Hauling ice.....		\$4 00		
Rent of swamp.....		5 00		
Refund C. & N. W. Ry. Co.....		5 32		
Sale of three Christmas trees.....		1 50		
Miscellaneous.....		1 60		\$17 67
Totals.....		\$17 42		\$17 67
Summary:				
Total transferred to "Subsistence Account".....		\$16,527 07		\$19,048 20
Total transferred to "Laundry Account".....		150 00		
Total amount of farm products sold.....		2,266 01		346 78
Other cash receipts credited to "Barn, Farm, and Garden Account".....		17 42		17 67
Grand total.....		\$18,960 50		\$19,412 65



TABLE XIV.—SHOWING OTHER FARM PRODUCTS RAISED AT THE INSTITUTION FARM NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE XIII.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Barley.....	Bu. 729	\$427 65	Bu. 611	\$385 20
Clover seed.....			Bu. 33	\$50 00
Corn.....	Bu. 1,915	561 00	Bu. 2,638	770 55
Corn stover.....	Tons 71	426 00	Tons 83	498 00
Ensilage.....	Tons 267	1,068 00	Tons 284	1,186 00
Hay, alfalfa.....	Tons 64	1,280 00	Tons 79	1,580 00
Hay, clover.....	Tons 98	1,470 00	Tons 105	1,260 00
Hay, timothy.....	Tons 77	1,232 00	Tons 87	1,219 00
Oats.....	Bu. 2,743½	799 43	Bu. 3,133	981 60
Straw, barley.....	Tons 12½	50 00	Tons 14	56 00
Straw, oat.....	Tons 52	312 00	Tons 61	366 00
Totals.....		\$7,626 08		\$8,512 45

TABLE XV. STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1912.	Disburse- ments during the year.	Trans- ferred to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Trans- ferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net ex- penditures for the year.
After-care agent.....		\$416 97		\$416 97	\$3,024 55			\$3,024 55		\$416 97
Amusements.....	\$3,107 56	563 82		3,671 38	21,066 50	\$2,283 43	\$16,677 07	\$3,024 55	\$10,375 20	649 33
Barn, farm and garden.....	22,432 35	7,249 45		29,681 80	5,484 16	5,484 16		4,067 20		
Board and clothing of patients.....	192 88	192 88	\$5,291 78	12,545 80	3,854 01	313 19				8,478 60
Clothing.....	5,138 93	7,406 87		12,545 80						
Discharged patients.....		1,272 04		1,272 04		2 06		2 06		1,269 98
Discounts.....							869 69		869 69	
Drug and medical department.....	1,572 97	1,294 36		2,867 32	1,433 18			1,433 18		1,434 14
Floppers.....		6 55		6 55					6 55	
Engines and boilers.....	22,280 79	1,725 23	342 61	24,348 63	22,641 50			22,641 50		1,707 13
Fire and boiler insurance.....		10,930 60		10,930 60						10,930 60
Fire apparatus.....	2,453 64	83 83		2,542 47	2,453 64			2,453 64		83 83
Freight and express.....		110 31		110 31						110 31
Fuel.....	6,141 00	11,950 15		18,091 15	3,567 50		2,000 00	5,567 50		12,523 65
Furniture.....	15,177 86	321 87	1,407 85	16,907 58	16,669 31			16,669 31		208 27
Gas and other lights.....	634 60	507 49	2,062 98	3,205 02	968 90			968 90		2,236 12
House furnishings.....	39,303 97	5,292 49	1,145 01	45,748 47	43,820 93	23 00	11 51	43,835 44		1,868 08
Laboratory.....	301 60	8 84		310 44	304 45			304 45		8 79
Laundry.....	5,103 01	1,212 73	261 24	6,586 98	5,849 74		4 88	5,854 62		1,925 41
Library.....	3,379 92	446 42		3,826 34	3,421 92	10 15		3,432 07		391 27
Machinery and tools.....	1,924 53	174 40		2,098 93	1,937 83			1,937 83		161 15
Miscellaneous.....	1,186 08	712 13		1,898 21	1,159 98	340 73		1,500 71		348 10
Officers' expenses.....		214 87		214 87						214 87
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	1,543 33	1,079 73		2,623 06	1,736 37	81 85		1,767 72		856 34
Real estate, including buildings.....	896,902 90		22,401 54	919,304 44	859,304 44			859,304 44		
Repairs and renewals.....	1,729 45	12,374 56		14,104 01	1,893 66			2,570 56		11,788 45
Restraints.....	188 60	38 00		226 60	216 60			216 60		
Scraps.....			302 98	302 98		202 98		202 98		

[illegible]

This item includes the amounts paid to the state insurance fund for the fiscal years 1912 and also 1913. The charge for insurance for the fiscal year 1912 was not actually deducted by the Secretary of State until after the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

The amounts given in the second column are the total amounts paid out during the year for running the institution, including repairs and renewals of property. Disbursements for new buildings or other permanent improvements are not included. For a statement of these latter disbursements see "Statement of Special Appropriation Funds," Table XXI.

The per capita cost per week based on the "Net expenditures," given above was \$5.52.

Note: Section 20.24 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that the detailed list of purchases shall not be printed. The complete details of the financial statistics given in the above table are on file in the office of the State Board of Control.

TABLE XVI.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION EXPENDITURES AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES AT THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of Items.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Disburse- ments dur- ing the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1914.	Refunds credited to this ac- count dur- ing year.	Trans- ferred from this account during year.	Total.	Gained.	Net ex- pendi- tures for the year.
<b>Operation Expenditures:</b>										
After-care agent		\$276 88		\$276 88						\$276 88
Amusements		4,004 88		4,004 88	\$3,149 77			\$8,149 77		854 56
Barn, farm, and garden	\$3,024 55	279 78		28,937 08	22,565 84		\$19,048 30	41,644 04	\$12,707 01	97 71
Board and clothing of patients.	21,066 50	7,940 53		97 71						9,668 73
Clothing	3,864 01	9,832 06		13,676 07	3,977 34			3,977 34		
Discharged patients		1,182 73		1,182 73		\$15 58		15 58		1,167 15
Discounts		30 45		30 45			368 08	368 08	337 68	
Drug and medical department	1,433 15	1,650 26		3,083 44	1,877 34			1,877 34		1,206 10
Droppers		32 27		32 27						32 27
Engines and boilers	22,641 50	1,837 05	\$339 60	24,806 15	21,838 42			21,838 42		2,968 73
Fire and boiler insurance		4,916 76		4,916 76						4,916 76
Fire apparatus	2,453 64	86 30	37 50	2,532 44	2,441 01			2,441 01		91 43
Freight and express		21 75		21 75						21 75
Fuel	3,567 50	15,605 43		19,173 93	3,213 04		2,000 00	5,213 04		13,960 89
Furniture	16,699 31	64 95	670 60	17,434 86	17,147 20			17,147 20		287 66
Gas and other lights	968 90	712 83	2,000 00	3,681 28	1,107 66	12 57		1,120 23		2,561 05
House furnishings	43,820 98	7,301 86	116 00	51,238 79	44,475 82		1 51	44,477 13		6,763 66
Laboratory	304 45	61		365 06	304 06			304 06		1 01
Laundry	5,310 74	4,800 32	376 50	10,386 56	9,110 19		1 20	9,111 39		1,275 17
Library	3,421 92	339 81		3,821 73	3,430 32			3,430 32		390 91
Machinery and tools	1,937 83	235 14		2,238 97	2,094 57			2,094 57		138 40
Miscellaneous	1,159 96	863 50		2,023 46	1,065 57			1,065 57		1,017 91
Officers' expenses		354 83		354 83						354 83
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	1,736 37	1,689 37		3,425 94	1,833 77		133 10	1,966 87		1,459 07
Real estate, including buildings	859,304 44		20,002 10	879,306 54	879,306 54			879,306 54		
Restraints	216 60	44 44		261 04	213 10			213 10		47 94
Scraps										
Special attendants		17 00		17 00						17 00
Substance	4,640 49	47,015 95	19,048 30	70,704 64	2,723 09	21 11	404 68	3,157 88		67,546 76

Surgical instruments and appliances .....	2,253 73	377 78			2,630 51	2,298 45			2,298 45		237 08
Tobacco .....	20 24	301 44			321 68	130 27			130 27		201 41
Wages and salaries .....		65,592 66			65,592 66	40 32			40 32		65,592 84
Totals .....	\$999,909 81	\$173,998 20	\$42,580 50	\$1,216,483 51	1,046,314 04	\$1,024,267 60	\$89 58	\$21,955 77	\$1,046,314 04	\$13,044 64	\$183,214 11
					\$170,169 47						12,044 64
Less discounts and other credits .....		398 97									\$170,169 47
Amount deducted by the secretary of state for: Printing .....		\$173,604 23									
Net disbursements for operation... Net expenditures for operation...		157 61									157 61
Repairs and maintenance expenditures: Repairs and renewals .....	\$1,393 66	\$9,823 53		\$11,217 19		\$1,940 62	\$176 10	\$172 54	\$2,259 26		\$8,927 93
Discounts .....								20 68	20 68		
Totals .....	\$1,393 66	\$9,823 53		\$11,217 19	2,309 94	\$1,940 62	\$176 10	\$198 22	\$2,309 94	\$30 68	\$8,927 93
											20 68
Less discounts and other credits .....		77 22			\$8,907 25						\$8,907 25
Net disbursements for repairs and maintenance .....											
Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance .....		\$9,740 31									
Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance... Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance .....		\$188,498 15									\$8,907 25
											\$179,294 33

See note at the end of Table XVII in regard to "Cash Receipts" showing the change in method of accounting used for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from that used in former years.

Note: The per capita cost per week based on the "Net expenditures for operation" plus the "Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance" was \$5.64.

TABLE XVII.—STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AT THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of Items.	Total remitted to State Treasurer.	Receipts credited to the General Fund of the state.	Refunds credited to Operation Fund.	Refunds credited to Repairs and Maintenance Fund.
Barn, farm, and garden.....	\$364 45	\$364 45		
Board and clothing of patients....	5,019 00	5,019 00		
Clothing.....	184 21	184 21		
Discharged patients.....	17 00	1 42	\$15 58	
Drug and medical department....	70	70		
Elopers.....	10 00	10 00		
Engines and boilers.....	40 00	40 00		
Furniture.....	8 75	3 75		
Gas and other lights.....	15 61	3 04	12 57	
House furnishings.....	1 72	1 72		
Laundry.....	1 00	1 00		
Library.....	1 50	1 50		
Machinery and tools.....	41 22	41 22		
Miscellaneous.....	256 09	256 09		
Printing, postage, stationery, and telegraph.....	8 00	8 00		
Repairs and renewals.....	176 45	85		\$176 10
Restraints.....	23 00	23 00		
Scraps.....	282 10	282 10		
Special attendants.....	220 00	220 00		
Subsistence.....	112 82	91 71	21 11	
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	4 20	4 20		
Wages and salaries.....	48 06	7 74	40 32	
Totals.....	\$6,780 97	\$6,515 29	\$89 58	\$176 10

Note: In addition to the cash receipts shown in the above table, the sum of \$54,766.27 was paid into the state treasury during the fiscal year by different counties as special charges for care of patients kept at the Northern Hospital for the insane. This amount was credited to the General Fund of the state instead of being added to the appropriation of this institution as was done prior to July 1, 1913. The special charges against counties for care of patients for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 will not be paid into the state treasury until the counties settle with the state treasurer some time in February or March, 1915. The total amount due the state for care of patients at the Northern Hospital for the insane to be paid at that time is \$59,002.00.

The 1913 Legislature provided that after July 1, 1913, all cash receipts from such sources as board and clothing of patients, receipts from the various counties for the care of inmates, receipts from the sale of farm products, and other miscellaneous receipts were all to be turned into the "General Fund" of the state treasury instead of being credited to the appropriation for the particular institution as was done in former years.

In making the appropriations for the biennial period July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1915 (Chapter 659, Laws of 1913) the Legislature separated the amount usually appropriated for the "Current Expense Fund" into two funds, viz., "Operation Fund" and "Repairs and Maintenance Fund."

The only changes in the method of accounting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from the accounting used in former years is that the account known as "Repairs and renewals," shown in Table XV was taken out of Current Expenses and used as a classification under the "Repairs and Maintenance Expenditures." The "Operation Fund" is the same as the old "Current Expense Fund" with the exception that repairs and renewals are charged to "Repairs and Maintenance Fund."

TABLE XVIII.—STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSE FUND AT THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

1912			
July 1.....	Balance left in fund.....		\$21,858 21
1913			
Jan. 16.....	Received from counties, direct charges for care of inmates .....		58,420 47
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year for board and clothing of "pay patients".....		5,484 16
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year for sale of barn, farm, and garden products.....		2,288 43
June 30.....	Other miscellaneous receipts.....		2,587 25
June 30.....	Disbursements from the current expense fund during the year.....	\$188,817 74	
June 30.....	Deficit in fund.....	\$28,615 07	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	480 85	
June 30.....	Net deficit .....		28,184 22
		\$188,817 74	\$188,817 74

TABLE XIX.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 1.....	Deficit in fund.....	\$28,184 22	
July 31.....	Appropriation Chapter 701, Laws of 1913.....		\$5,000 00
July 31.....	Transferred from the Operation Fund of the Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded by authority of Chapter 701, Laws of 1913.....		15,000 00
July 31.....	Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913, Section 172-67.5 R. S. 1913.....		180,000 00
1914			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to "Operation Fund".....		89 58
June 30.....	Disbursements from "Operation Fund" during the fiscal year .....	178,751 84	
June 30.....	Deficit in fund.....	\$2,277 33	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	480 85	
June 30.....	Net deficit .....		1,846 48
		\$201,936 06	\$201,936 06

TABLE XX.—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 31.....	Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913, Section 172-67.6, R. S. 1913.....		\$14,921 00
1914			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to "Repairs and Maintenance Fund" .....		176 10
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year..	\$9,746 81	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	5,350 79	
		\$15,097 10	\$15,097 10

TABLE XXI.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

<i>Sewage Disposal, Etc., Fund. (Appropriation Chapter 452, Laws of 1905.)</i>			
1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$1,887 81
1913			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year..	\$218 01	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	1,669 80	
		\$1,887 81	\$1,887 81
1913			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$1,669 80
1914			
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	\$1,669 80	
		\$1,669 80	\$1,669 80

*New Brick Smokestack, Etc., Fund. (Appropriation Chapter 387, Laws of 1907.)*

1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$6,455 92
1913			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year..	\$2,011 18	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	4,444 79	
		\$6,455 92	\$6,455 92
1913			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$4,444 79
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year..	\$2,708 75	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	1,681 04	
		\$4,444 79	\$4,444 79

*Women Nurses' Dormitory Fund. (Appropriation Chapter 585, Laws of 1911.)*

1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$18,647 09
1913			
June 30.....	Refunds during fiscal year credited to this fund		23 70
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year..	\$18,668 23	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	2 56	
		\$18,670 79	\$18,670 79
1913			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$2 56
1914			
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	\$2 56	
		\$2 56	\$2 56



TABLE XXI Continued.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

*840, Superintendent's Residence, Etc., Fund (Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.7 R. S. 1913)*

1913			
July 31.....	Appropriation .....		\$4,000 00
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year..	\$648 65	.....
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	3,356 35	.....
		\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00

*Land Fund.*

*(Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.4 made an annual appropriation of \$25,000.00 to the State Board of Control for the purchase of land at the various state institutions under the said board. The following expenditure was made from this fund.)*

1914			
April 27.....	Appropriation .....		\$20,002 10
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year..	\$20,002 10	.....
		\$20,002 10	\$20,002 10







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**SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF**

**LOCATED AT DELAVAN, WISCONSIN**

**FOR THE**

**BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.**

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## OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

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### OFFICERS.

E. W. WALKER.....	Superintendent and Steward
EDGAR D. FISKE.....	Assistant Steward
MRS. E. W. WALKER.....	Matron
MISS TILLIE CANNON.....	Assistant Matron
PHILLIP B. LING.....	Boys' Supervisor
THEODORE GILBERT.....	Chief Engineer

### INSTRUCTORS.

#### MANUAL DEPARTMENT.

W. A. COCHRANE, M. A.	THOMAS HAGERTY, S. A.
PAUL LANGE, M. A.	EDITH FITZGERALD, B. A.
WARREN ROBINSON, M. A.	FRED J. NEESAM, B. S.

#### ORAL DEPARTMENT.

ALICE S. FISHER	EDITH MATTESON
MARY D. FONNER	ELSIE M. STEINKE
W. F. GRAY	LA VERNE TAYLOR
ETHELWYN HAMMOND	ANITA H. WELLS
ALMIRA I. HOBART, B. S.	KATHARINE WILLIAMS
EDYTHE LANCE	MATIE E. WINSTON
DORA H. LOWE	

#### ART DEPARTMENT.

STELLA A. FISKE

#### INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

H. A. CONGDON, Manual Training
FRED C. LARSEN, Printing
J. C. ECKERT, Woodworking
LOUIS SHERON, Shoemaking
CLARA HENDERSON, Domestic Science
KATHARINE WILLIAMS, Millinery





GROUP OF GIRLS ON PLAYGROUND - WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF - DELAVAN.



# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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DEHAVAN, WISCONSIN, August 1, 1914.

*To the State Board of Control:*

Gentlemen: The close of another biennial period, the sixth of my tenure here, makes it my duty to report to you upon the condition, progress and needs of the school. I, therefore, take pleasure in submitting to you the Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

## GENERAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL.

The biennial period just closing has witnessed conditions here that have been very satisfactory. The threefold ideal for which this school stands is to make each student intellectually bright, industrially capable, and morally sound. Through the faithful and efficient efforts put forth by the officers and teachers this ideal has been as nearly approached during the past biennial period as at any previous time within my knowledge. The students who graduate from this school have shown ability and have become respected breadwinners in their several communities quite equal to that shown by the average hearing child. The fact that each student in addition to a course in manual training, domestic science, etc., is given a very considerable start toward the mastery of some trade, gives him in this particular a decided advantage and fits him for the battle of life rather better than does that given to the average graduate of schools for the hearing. None of our graduates are likely to become a charge upon the state or community.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

Most of the improvements asked for two years ago were granted by the Legislature and except for minor features our plant is substantial, sanitary and convenient. The installation of a new typesetting machine adds very much to our ability to send out expert printers. Only a portion of the appropriation for a new cooking plant has been expended. The question as to whether a gas outfit or an electric is better,

is being determined by experiment and an electrical equipment has been purchased for the superintendent's kitchen. This will undergo its first test when school opens in September. Whether such an equipment will be installed in the other kitchens will be determined by the result of this experiment. Of the appropriation made for decorating schoolroom and study room walls and adorning the same with pictures and bits of statuary, no expenditure has been made except for new blackboards, this being essential before any work could be done upon the walls. These blackboards are now installed. A contract has been placed for the laying of a new floor in the pupils' dining room. Windows to this room have been enlarged, thus affording excellent light and a small addition has been erected for the operation of the dish washing machine.

#### HEALTH.

During the past biennial period the health of the children has been especially good. It is especially noteworthy because of the fact that many of our students besides being deaf are constitutionally weak. The regular habits, wholesome food, and proper alternation of work and play bring about an improved condition in the health of all our students. This is still further accentuated by the excellent location of the institution, its water supply and drainage being practically perfect. We have had no epidemic of contagious diseases although we have had one case of smallpox and one of scarlet fever.

#### SOCIAL LIFE.

Parties for the children are given on Thanksgiving evening, Christmas Eve, New Year's Eve, Washington's Birthday, Valentine's Day and an annual picnic is given on Memorial Day. In addition to the above somewhat formal functions, many informal ones are held. These are given by the different teachers and officers. In the course of the year the children take part in a number of public exhibitions. One or two dramas are presented each year and a very complete gymnasium exhibit closes the winter term. All of these affairs have a certain social value as well as an academic one for the students taking part.

#### DISCIPLINE OF THE SCHOOL.

It is inevitable that in an institution where nearly two hundred children are in constant attendance there should be some cases of discipline. In order that no abuses may arise all serious cases for discipline are reported to the superintendent and he administers the punishment. All punishment in this school is corrective and not retributory. It usually consists of depriving the child of some privilege. Except on the part of a very few students there is a high moral sense which makes the pupils largely self-governing.



CABINET AND CARPENTER SHOP—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—DELAVER.







GIRLS' BUILDING- WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF--DELAVAN.

## SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The method of instruction in this school is what is known as the combined method. A careful study of the various methods used for the instruction of the deaf has led me to the conclusion that this is unquestionably the best method for teaching them. I do not mean to say this dogmatically for I am well aware that there is a wide and honest difference of opinion in this matter. Nor do I believe that any one method is necessarily the only one to be employed. Perhaps the method which is best administered is best. I approached this problem wholly free from the prejudices which seem to exist in the minds of many people who have long been in the work with the deaf and brought to bear twenty years of experience in general educational work. My best judgment is as above stated. We apply the combined method thus:

Each new pupil is placed in an oral class. Here every effort is made to teach him articulation and lip reading. He is retained in this department until it becomes apparent that he can never become a good lip reader. Many deaf children perfectly capable of receiving a good education are not able to read lips with any degree of certainty. It does not seem wise in such cases to retard the child's progress for the sake of devoting all his energy to lip reading and speech. I do not mean to minimize these accomplishments for the deaf. It is certainly a blessed thing for the deaf to be able to take a thought from the lips of other people and to articulate, even though somewhat indistinctly, words used in ordinary conversation; but with many of the deaf lip reading is largely guessing and speech is inarticulate, and sometimes disagreeable. In these cases I believe it is better to place the child in the manual department.

There are at present in this institution thirteen teachers in the oral department and six in the manual department. This means that two-thirds of our pupils are in the oral department. I think this fraction justly records the proportion of deaf who can profitably be taught speech and lip reading.

## LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Two literary societies are maintained by the students of the institution. The Ariadne Society is supported by the girls and the Phoenix Green Literary Society by the boys. These societies furnish opportunity for recitations, readings, debates and other forms of literary entertainment. They supplement in a way the school work.

## THE SCHOOL PAPER.

The students of this school have published for many years a bi-weekly paper known as "The Wisconsin Times". It furnishes a most excellent method of instruction for them and helps to keep up their interest in the work.

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The religious instruction in this school is entirely nondenominational in character. On school days the pupils have a short chapel exercise in which some moral lesson is inculcated. On each Sabbath morning a sermon is given by one of the teachers and on Sunday afternoon an hour is devoted to the study of the Bible with especial reference to its historical and moral teachings.

## NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

This school has gone through a period of elaborate building expense during the last six years and we now have an ample equipment to care for our children. Some of our buildings are old and need remodeling but no special appropriations are needed for this purpose. In one direction only are we now inadequately provided for. Our entire tract of land here is only 33 acres. We have no farm and only a very small garden. I do not believe a farm is necessary or wise if supplied in connection with this school but I do believe we should have a tract of land approximating twenty-five acres for a fruit and vegetable garden. The purchase of this would entail the hiring of one more man but I think most of the work could be done with such help as our boys can give. This will not only mean a help to the school by way of providing a large part of its own subsistence, but will have value in affording an opportunity for instruction in gardening. Our school is within the city limits. Land suitable for this purpose must necessarily be near and is correspondingly high in price. I have not attempted to price land feeling that should the neighbors know of my plans they would combine to boost the price. A charge of \$300.00 an acre for such land as is most available would not be excessive. I therefore, recommend a special appropriation of \$7,500.00 for additional land for this school.

I take this opportunity to express to your honorable body my appreciation and gratitude of the many evidences of confidence you have reposed in me and your constant support of my plans and sympathetic interest in the welfare of the students here. I feel also that it is not inappropriate for me at this time to make this public expression of high appreciation of the faithfulness, zeal and efficiency displayed by the officers and teachers of this school.

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. WALKER,  
*Superintendent.*





BOYS' GYMNASIUM--WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF--DELAVER.







SCHOOL BUILDINGS—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—DELAYAN.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STUDENTS AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The following list contains the names of all those who attended school at any time during the school years from September, 1912, to June, 1913, and from September, 1913, to June, 1914. (Those marked with a \* were admitted during the last school year or from September, 1913, to June 1914.)

Name.	Post office.	County of residence.	Present age.	Years in school.	Year admitted to this school.
Alt, Nannie .....	Algoma .....	Kewaunee .....	11	4	1910
Altmann, Otilie .....	Monticello .....	Green .....	12	.....	1910
Amy, Charles .....	Superior .....	Douglas .....	11	6	1908
Anderson, Alma .....	Baldwin .....	St. Croix .....	22	15	1899
Arndt, Annie .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	14	2	1912
*Bachmann, Norah ...	North Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	6	1	1913
Baer, Alfred .....	Baraboo .....	Sauk .....	14	8	1906
Bailey, Earl .....	Soldiers' Grove .....	Crawford .....	20	9	1904
*Barlement, Etherebe.	Burlington .....	Racine .....	.....	.....	1913
Bausch, Annie .....	Glen Haven .....	Grant .....	16	10	1903
Beaver, Oscar .....	Clinton .....	Rock .....	11	3	1911
*Bellon, Annie .....	Chetek .....	Barron .....	15	1	1913
Bellin, William .....	Casco .....	Kewaunee .....	17	.....	1912
Bemis, Beatrice .....	Horicon .....	Dodge .....	19	3	1911
Benash, Esther .....	Janesville .....	Rock .....	14	3	1911
Berrard, Arilla .....	Nekoosa .....	Wood .....	14	6	1907
Berrard, Leah .....	Nekoosa .....	Wood .....	11	5	1909
Billings, Veda .....	Delavan .....	Walworth .....	14	7	1907
Blackman, Reuben...	North Freedom .....	Sauk .....	20	3	1903
Bodden, Lucille .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	13	7	1907
Boeger, Emil .....	Sheboygan Falls .....	Sheboygan .....	19	7	1907
*Boehmke, Gustav .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	21	1	1913
*Boettcher, Ernest .....	Baraboo .....	Sauk .....	18	1	1913
Bongey, Leon .....	Monroe .....	Green .....	20	13	1901
Bongey, Lester .....	Monroe .....	Green .....	18	11	1903
Booher, Lee .....	Monroe .....	Green .....	12	6	1908
Brandenburg, Everett	Park Falls .....	Price .....	.....	3	1910
Brandl, Joseph .....	Medford .....	Taylor .....	15	7	1907
Brenkus, Frank .....	West Allis .....	Milwaukee .....	14	.....	1912
Bretthauer, David .....	Menasha .....	Winnebago .....	16	10	1904
Bristol, Gordon .....	Oakfield .....	Fond du Lac .....	15	8	1906
Broberg, Victor .....	Trade Lake .....	Polk .....	17	8	1906
*Brown, Guy .....	Waukesha .....	Waukesha .....	16	1	1913
Buckingham, Elsie...	Ridgeway .....	Iowa .....	15	7	1907
Bulmer, Lyle .....	Elmwood .....	Pierce .....	13	7	1907
Bush, Laura .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	17	2	1912
Bush, Sarah .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	19	2	1912
Calkins, Ethel .....	Chetek .....	Barron .....	20	9	1905
Calkins, Harry .....	Melrose .....	Jackson .....	23	5	1909
Chapman, Ethel .....	Racine .....	Racine .....	17	1	1912
Cohn, Jacob .....	Sharon .....	Walworth .....	16	9	1904
Cole, Hazel .....	Clinton .....	Rock .....	8	2	1912
Conover, Dorothy...	Plymouth .....	Sheboygan .....	21	4	1909
Damon, Clara .....	Wausau .....	Marathon .....	23	6	1907
Damon, Nelle .....	Sparta .....	Monroe .....	21	7	1907
*Davis, Richard .....	Wales .....	Waukesha .....	6	1	1913
Dilley, Darrell .....	Blue River .....	Crawford .....	11	4	1910
Dowe, Augusta .....	Johnson Creek .....	Jefferson .....	42	5	1909
Dowe, Gretchen .....	Johnson Creek .....	Jefferson .....	11	5	1900
*Dreissel, Leona .....	Kewaskum .....	Washington .....	20	1	1913
Drinkwine, Edwin...	Racine .....	Racine .....	15	9	1906
Drinkwine, Vera .....	Racine .....	Racine .....	9	2	1912
Dubratz, Edwin .....	Algoma .....	Kewaunee .....	15	2	1912
Ducharme, Oliver...	Saxon .....	Iron .....	20	2	1911
Dzidkowski, Frank..	Hurley .....	Iron .....	18	8	1908

\* Admitted during last school year.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STUDENTS AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR  
THE DEAF—Continued.

Name.	Post office.	County of residence.	Present age.	Years in school.	Year admitted to this school.
*Eckdahl, Bessie.....	Woodstock, Ill.....	.....	10	1	1913
*Engelbrechtsen, Arthur.	Eau Claire .....	Eau Claire.....	9	1	1913
Epstein, James .....	Delavan .....	Walworth .....	12	7	1907
Erdahl, Clarence.....	Stoughton .....	Dane .....	17	11	1908
Erdahl, Mabel .....	Stoughton .....	Dane .....	12	7	1907
Erickson, Ernest ....	Reedsville .....	Manitowoc .....	13	5	1906
Felder, Hubert .....	Tomah .....	Monroe .....	23	16	1899
Finness, Marie .....	Stoughton .....	Dane .....	11	5	1908
Franke, Dorothy .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	10	4	1910
Franke, Lillian .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	11	5	1909
*Funke, Charles .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	23	1	1913
*Gabel, Linda .....	Plainville .....	Adams .....	15	1	1913
*Gaffke, Regina .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	14	1	1913
Goff, Marvin .....	Delavan .....	Walworth .....	9	3	1911
Goff, Percy .....	Delavan .....	Walworth .....	11	4	1910
Goff, Stella .....	Delavan .....	Walworth .....	13	7	1907
Greenheck, Benjamin.	Lone Rock .....	Richland .....	16	10	1904
Greenheck, Mary .....	Lone Rock .....	Richland .....	20	13	1900
Hackbarth, Louis....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	21	7	1907
Hagen, Elvina .....	Janesville .....	Rock .....	10	3	1911
Hahn, Alvin .....	Dane .....	Dane .....	17	7	1907
Hannemann, Hildah.	Merrill .....	Lincoln .....	18	5	1908
*Hansen, Harvey ....	Union Grove .....	Racine .....	6	1	1913
Hansen, J. Merenius.	Burkhardt .....	St. Croix .....	.....	2	1912
Hansmann, Meta .....	Thorpe .....	Clark .....	17	10	1903
Hanson, Arthur .....	Westby .....	Vernon .....	16	7	1907
Harding, Lynn .....	Menomonie .....	Dunn .....	18	8	1905
Heidlund, Herold .....	Frederic .....	Polk .....	16	8	1906
*Hill, Elmer .....	Omro .....	Winnebago .....	.....	1	1913
Hinterthuer, Earl....	Neenah .....	Winnebago .....	19	8	1902
Hirte, Henry .....	Norwalk .....	Monroe .....	11	3	1910
*Hirte, Marvin .....	Norwalk .....	Monroe .....	7	1	1913
Hirte, Norah .....	Norwalk .....	Monroe .....	14	7	1907
Hoffert, Earl .....	Racine .....	Racine .....	10	2	1912
Holverson, Myrtle....	Delavan .....	Walworth .....	16	8	1905
Hook, Merle .....	Madison .....	Dane .....	22	12	1900
Horn, Alvina .....	Columbus .....	Columbia .....	13	3	1910
Hultquist, Esther....	West Sweden .....	Polk .....	17	9	1905
Jacobs, Alfred .....	Beloit .....	Rock .....	20	7	1907
Jacobs, Harry .....	Madison .....	Dane .....	15	5	1909
Jacobson, Francis....	Waterford .....	Racine .....	17	5	1908
Jankiewicz, Alice .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	9	4	1910
Jaworsky, Alex .....	Manitowoc .....	Manitowoc .....	16	6	1909
Jensen, Russell .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	13	6	1908
Jensen, Tillie .....	Stoughton .....	Dane .....	17	9	1905
Johns, Arthur .....	Nekoosa .....	Wood .....	.....	5	1909
Johnson, Anna .....	Colfax .....	Dunn .....	27	10	1904
Jones, John .....	Mineral Point .....	Iowa .....	22	11	1908
Kammerer, Marie....	Racine .....	Racine .....	15	2	1912
Kanls, Elsie .....	Salem .....	Kenosha .....	12	3	1911
Karney, Marian .....	Brodhead .....	Green .....	13	9	1901
*Kassens, Cella .....	Grafton .....	Ozaukee .....	13	1	1913
*Kastner, August .....	Mauston .....	Juneau .....	6	1	1913

\* Admitted during last school year.



A PORTION OF THE PUPILS' DINING ROOM—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—DELAVAN.









PRINTING SHOP—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—DELVAN.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STUDENTS AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—Continued.

Name.	Post office.	County of residence.	Present age.	Years in school.	Year admitted to this school.
*Kastner, Marie .....	Mauston .....	Juneau .....	8	1	1913
*Kesch, Clayton .....	Oxford .....	Marquette .....	9	1	1913
Kiele, Annie .....	Clintonville .....	Waupaca .....	15	2	1912
Klemme, Arvin .....	Elkhart .....	Sheboygan .....	17	7	1907
*Koch, Annie .....	Lublin .....	Taylor .....	7	1	1913
Kollenbach, Mary .....	Prairie Farm .....	Barron .....	20	13	1901
*Krohn, Edna .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	15	1	1913
Krug, George .....	Green Bay .....	Brown .....	.....	4	1910
Langenberg, Ernest.	Whittlesey .....	Taylor .....	14	7	1906
*Larsen, Lillie .....	Peshigo .....	Marinette .....	18	1	1913
Larsen, Marvin .....	New Auburn .....	Chippewa .....	.....	4	1910
*Lauer, Wilson .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	13	1	1913
Lee, Elise .....	Mindoro .....	La Crosse .....	18	6	1906
Lee, Theodore .....	Mindoro .....	La Crosse .....	28	5	1909
Leisaman, Arthur .....	Merrill .....	Lincoln .....	20	10	1904
*Lenz, Edwin .....	Wausau .....	Marathon .....	24	1	1913
Lewis, Clarence .....	Blanchardville .....	Lafayette .....	16	7	1907
Lind, Harry .....	Strongs Prairie .....	Adams .....	18	4	1910
*Lucht, Edwin .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	15	1	1913
*Maertz, Alma .....	New London .....	Waupaca .....	6	1	1913
Maertz, Clara .....	New London .....	Waupaca .....	14	7	1907
Maertz, Ella .....	New London .....	Waupaca .....	12	6	1906
*Maertz, Winona .....	North Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	6	1	1913
Magli, Clara .....	Prairie du Sac .....	Sauk .....	18	7	1906
Marter, John .....	Madison .....	Dane .....	25	12	1901
Marti, Ellen .....	Delavan .....	Walworth .....	17	7	1906
Martinka, Louise .....	Saxon .....	Iron .....	8	3	1911
McCarthy, Harold .....	Cassville .....	Grant .....	16	5	1906
McKeefry, Lawrence .....	Appleton .....	Outagamie .....	19	11	1903
McLane, Francis .....	Lyons .....	Walworth .....	9	2	1912
Meloy, Loretto .....	Benton .....	Lafayette .....	27	5	1909
Meredith, Thomas .....	Walworth .....	Walworth .....	16	11	1903
*Miller, Rose .....	Horicon .....	Dodge .....	16	1	1913
Moe, Alma .....	Field .....	Price .....	.....	3	1911
Moore, Delmar .....	Brodhead .....	Green .....	.....	3	1911
Mules, Aldred .....	Palmyra .....	Jefferson .....	23	12	1902
Myers, Frances .....	Arbor Vitae .....	Vilas .....	10	3	1911
Nelson, Andrew .....	Stanley .....	Chippewa .....	25	.....	1912
Nessl, John .....	Lenroot .....	Sawyer .....	18	2	1912
Newlen, Vance .....	Washburn .....	Bayfield .....	18	4	1910
Nick, Joseph .....	Spirit Falls .....	Lincoln .....	19	8	1906
Nueske, Arthur .....	Wittenberg .....	Shawano .....	22	8	1902
O'Brien, Ina .....	Auburndale .....	Wood .....	23	4	1907
O'Brien, Minnie .....	Auburndale .....	Wood .....	18	6	1908
Paake, Elmer .....	Poynette .....	Columbia .....	7	2	1912
*Peterson, Rosebud .....	Stanley .....	Chippewa .....	11	1	1913
Phillips, Claude .....	Veedum .....	Wood .....	22	10	1901
Platte, Elton .....	Eau Claire .....	Eau Claire .....	19	4	1910
Pohl, Laura .....	Glidden .....	Ashland .....	9	4	1910
Polakowski, Joseph .....	Ashland .....	Ashland .....	14	4	1908
Rasmus, Edward .....	Bloomer .....	Chippewa .....	20	12	1900
Riddell, Charles .....	Delavan .....	Walworth .....	21	11	1903
Reige, Herman .....	Waterloo .....	Jefferson .....	24	13	1900
*Reineck, Walter .....	Black River Falls .....	Jackson .....	16	1	1913

\* Admitted during last school year.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STUDENTS AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR  
THE DEAF—Continued.

Name.	Post office.	County of residence.	Present age.	Years in school.	Year admitted to this school.
*Rise, Francis .....	Delavan .....	Walworth .....	19	1	1913
Rockney, Gladys ....	Cambridge .....	Dane .....	7	2	1912
Rudnicki, Joseph.....	Thorp .....	Clark .....	10	2	1912
*Ruetz, Leon .....	Racine .....	Racine .....	9	1	1913
Rybacki, Michael ....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	17	4	1909
Sands, George .....	Evansville .....	Dane .....	18	7	1907
Saxer, Alexander.....	Oshkosh .....	Winnebago .....	8	2	1911
Sayles, Frank .....	Rockton .....	Vernon .....	25	13	1899
Schramski, Andraes..	Turtle Lake .....	Barron .....	17	8	1906
Schroeder, Walter ...	Madison .....	Dane .....	11	5	1909
Schwalbach, Hellena..	North Milwaukee....	Milwaukee .....	19	7	1906
Shersmith, Ruby ....	Darien .....	Walworth .....	20	10	1904
Shier, Eunice .....	Sparta .....	Monroe .....	18	3	1911
Shrank, Harold .....	Portage .....	Columbia .....	9	3	1911
Shrank, William .....	Portage .....	Columbia .....	15	5	1909
*Smercheck, Mabel ...	Racine .....	Racine .....	7	1	1913
Smith, Beulah .....	Delavan .....	Walworth .....	19	10	1908
*Smith, Marguerite....	New Richmond.....	St. Croix .....	14	1	1913
Smith, Sibil .....	Delavan .....	Walworth .....	17	11	1903
Starr, Ruby .....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa .....	15	6	1906
Steinh, Annie .....	Pewaukee .....	Waukesha .....	21	3	1911
Stein, Mary .....	Madison .....	Dane .....	16	7	1907
Stellmacher, Elmer..	Beaver Dam.....	Dodge .....	15	4	1910
Stellmacher, Florence	Beaver Dam.....	Dodge .....	14	4	1910
Stone, Nellie .....	Augusta .....	Eau Claire .....	21	11	1903
Sullivan, Rosalia ....	Barnum .....	Crawford .....	10	5	1909
*Sveen, Elvin .....	Westby .....	Vernon .....	6	1	1913
Swanson, Harry ....	Gratiot .....	Lafayette .....	25	6	1907
Ten Eycke, Irven....	Brodhead .....	Green .....	7	2	1912
Tinney, Vera .....	Delavan .....	Walworth .....	11	5	1909
Toombs, Flora .....	Wauwatosa .....	Milwaukee .....	23	2	1911
Van Mater, Vera....	Delavan .....	Walworth .....	13	4	1910
Van Vranken, Everett	Janesville .....	Rock .....	14	7	1907
Vogt, Sophia .....	Fremont .....	Waupaca .....	19	8	1906
Wartchow, Henry ...	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	15	.....	1912
*Weiss, Leonard .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	.....	1	1913
West, Roscoe .....	Darien .....	Walworth .....	24	11	1908
Willie, Freida .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	9	4	1910
*Willie, Harry .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	6	1	1913
Wohlfort, Ina .....	Kilbourn .....	Columbia .....	11	5	1909
Wood, Glen .....	Waupaca .....	Waupaca .....	19	10	1904
Ziarnik, Theodore....	Manitowoc .....	Manitowoc .....	16	7	1907

\* Admitted during last school year.



FOURTH GRADE IN THE ORAL DEPARTMENT—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—DELAVER.







COOKING ROOM—DOMESTIC SCIENCE—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—DELAVER.



GRADUATING CLASS FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL—1913.

---

Alma Matilda Anderson, *Baldwin*

Dorothy M. Conover, *Plymouth*

Anna Pauline Johnson, *Colfax*

Arthur Gustave Leisman, *Merrill*

Flora Jane Toombs, *Wausatona*

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CERTIFICATING CLASS FROM THE ELEMENTARY COURSE—1913.

Mary Antonia Greenheck, *Lone Rock*

Myrtle Margaret Holverson, *Delavan*

Merle Norman Hook, *Madison*

Harry Carl Lind, *Strongs Prairie*

Arthur Henry Nueske, *Wittenberg*

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GRADUATING CLASS FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL—1914.

Mary Kollenbach, *Prairie Farm*

---

CERTIFICATING CLASS FROM THE ELEMENTARY COURSE—1914.

Amanda Annie Bausch, *Glen Haven*

Beatrice Margaret Bemis, *Horicon*

Hubert Fiedler, *Tomah*

John Elmer Jones, *Mineral Point*

Theodore Lee, *Mindoro*

Edward Markus Rasmus, *Bloomer*

Herman Albert Reige, *Waterloo*

**NAMES ON TEACHERS' PAY ROLL AT THE END OF THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING IN JUNE, 1914.**

Name.	When first employed.	Salary per month.	Position.	Residence when appointed.
Cochrane, W. A. <sup>1</sup> .....	Sept. 1887..	\$125 00	Teacher .....	Beloit, Wis.
Congdon, H. A. <sup>1</sup> .....	Sept. 1906..	120 00	Teacher .....	Delavan, Wis.
Eckart, J. O. <sup>1</sup> .....	Sept. 1904..	95 00	Teacher—Woodwkg. ....	Delavan, Wis.
Fisher, Alice S. <sup>2</sup> .....	Sept. 1907..	55 00	Teacher .....	Delavan, Wis.
Fiske, Stella A. <sup>2</sup> .....	Sept. 1907..	80 00	Teacher .....	Delavan, Wis.
Fitzgerald, Edith <sup>2</sup> ....	Sept. 1906..	60 00	Teacher .....	Quincy, Ill.
Fonner, Mary D. <sup>2</sup> ....	April 1897..	80 00	Teacher .....	Chicago, Ill.
Gray, W. F. <sup>1</sup> .....	Sept. 1887..	125 00	Teacher .....	Oregon, Wis.
Hagerty, Thomas <sup>2</sup> ....	Dec. 1891..	110 00	Teacher .....	Manitowoc, Wis.
Hammond, Ethelwyn <sup>2</sup> ..	Sept. 1906..	65 00	Teacher .....	Olathe, Kan.
Henderson, Clara <sup>2</sup> ....	Sept. 1897..	65 00	Teacher .....	Delavan, Wis.
Hobart, Almira I. <sup>2</sup> ....	Sept. 1884..	80 00	Teacher .....	Janesville, Wis.
Lance, Edythe <sup>2</sup> .....	Sept. 1913..	45 00	Teacher .....	Swarthmore, Pa.
Lange, Paul <sup>1</sup> .....	Oct. 1901..	125 00	Teacher .....	Evansville, Ind.
Larsen, F. O. <sup>1</sup> .....	Sept. 1896..	100 00	Teacher—Printing .....	Delavan, Wis.
Lowe, Dora H. <sup>2</sup> .....	Sept. 1901..	75 00	Teacher .....	Manitowoc, Wis.
Matteson, Edith <sup>2</sup> ....	Sept. 1912..	25 00	Teacher .....	Darien, Wis.
Nessam, Fred J. <sup>1</sup> ....	Sept. 1906..	110 00	Teacher .....	Gallaudet, Col.
Robinson, Warren <sup>1</sup> ...	Sept. 1884..	125 00	Teacher .....	Moscow, Wis.
Sheron, Louis <sup>1</sup> .....	Sept. 1906..	75 00	Teacher—Shoemaking .....	Madison, Wis.
Steinke, Elsie M. <sup>2</sup> ....	Sept. 1887..	80 00	Teacher .....	Horicon, Wis.
Taylor, La Verne <sup>2</sup> ....	Dec. 1910..	40 00	Teacher .....	Darien, Wis.
Wells, Anita H. <sup>2</sup> .....	Mar. 1912..	50 00	Teacher .....	Swarthmore, Pa.
Williams, Katharine <sup>2</sup> ..	Sept. 1906..	85 00	Teacher .....	Delavan, Wis.
Winston, Matie E. <sup>2</sup> ....	Sept. 1901..	80 00	Teacher .....	Delavan, Wis.

<sup>1</sup> No board.<sup>2</sup> Dinners only.<sup>3</sup> Board.

**NAMES ON OFFICERS' AND EMPLOYEES' PAY ROLL FOR MONTH ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.**

Name.	When first employed.	Salary per month.	Position.	Residence when appointed.
Oahill, Elmer <sup>2</sup> .....	Sept. 1910..	\$65 00	Asst. Engineer.....	Delavan, Wis.
Cannon, Tillie <sup>2</sup> .....	June 1878..	36 00	Asst. Matron.....	Darien, Wis.
Chort, Emma <sup>2</sup> .....	Oct. 1911..	21 00	Usher .....	Clinton, Wis.
Chort, Sophie <sup>2</sup> .....	Sept. 1913..	16 00	Waitress .....	Clinton, Wis.
Clements, Tracey <sup>2</sup> ....	Feb. 1913..	23 00	Pupils' Cook .....	Sparta, Wis.
Dieveney, Bridget <sup>2</sup> ...	Mar. 1903..	20 00	Waitress .....	New Richmond, Wis.
Einolf, Annie <sup>2</sup> .....	Nov. 1900..	25 00	Ironer .....	Clinton, Wis.
Fischer, Gertrude <sup>2</sup> ....	Sept. 1911..	26 00	Nurse .....	Johnson Ck., Wis.
Fiske, Edgar D. <sup>2</sup> .....	June 1899..	70 00	Asst. Steward.....	Darien, Wis.
Fossan, Mary D. <sup>2</sup> .....	Sept. 1911..	22 00	Seamstress .....	Dalton, Minn.
Fuder, Antoinette <sup>2</sup> ....	Oct. 1911..	26 00	Supt's Cook .....	Milton, Wis.
Geyer, Charles <sup>2</sup> .....	May 1914..	32 00	Laborer .....	Delavan, Wis.
Geyer, John <sup>2</sup> .....	April 1910..	50 00	Asst. Engineer.....	Delavan, Wis.
Gilbert, Theodore <sup>2</sup> ...	July 1904..	70 00	Engineer .....	.....
Grenier, William <sup>2</sup> ....	April 1911..	42 00	Watchman .....	New Auburn, Wis.
Helminiak, Pearl <sup>2</sup> ....	Sept. 1912..	18 00	Chambermaid .....	Ossimir, Wis.
La Fave, Ernest <sup>2</sup> ....	April 1911..	68 00	Baker .....	Delavan, Wis.
La Fave, Mrs. E. <sup>2</sup> ....	Sept. 1913..	20 00	Nurse .....	Delavan, Wis.
Ling, Phillip B. <sup>2</sup> .....	Jan. 1907..	58 00	Boys' Supervisor....	New Auburn, Wis.
Marti, Mary <sup>2</sup> .....	Sept. 1907..	20 00	Laundress .....	Beloit, Wis.
Matchette, Lois <sup>2</sup> .....	Sept. 1913..	16 00	Laundress .....	Chetek, Wis.
Matchette, Ruth <sup>2</sup> ....	Sept. 1913..	30 00	Officers' Cook .....	Chetek, Wis.
Passage, Nellie M. <sup>2</sup> ....	April 1906..	45 00	Stenographer .....	Delavan, Wis.
Schwartz, Amelia <sup>2</sup> ....	Sept. 1913..	16 00	Chambermaid .....	Burnett Jct., Wis.
Stapleton, Mabel <sup>2</sup> ....	June 1914..	24 00	Usher .....	Delavan, Wis.
Sundstrom, Ida <sup>2</sup> .....	Sept. 1911..	28 00	Asst. Boys' Supervis. ....	Delavan, Wis.
Thompson, Gregor <sup>2</sup> ...	Nov. 1912..	32 00	Barnman .....	Delavan, Wis.
Timmerman, Martha <sup>2</sup> ..	April 1911..	20 00	Chambermaid .....	Waupun, Wis.
Walker, E. W. <sup>2</sup> .....	Sept. 1902..	183 33	Superintendent .....	Superior, Wis.
Walker, Mrs. E. W. <sup>2</sup> ..	Sept. 1902..	45 00	Matron .....	Superior, Wis.

<sup>1</sup> No board.<sup>2</sup> Dinners only.<sup>3</sup> Board.





MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—DELAVER.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	For fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.	For fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.
Number present at beginning of each fiscal year.....		
Former students returned from their homes during each school year .....	145	144
New students admitted during each year.....	21	38
Total .....	166	182
Transferred to other institutions during each year.....		1
Died .....	2	
Graduated from the high school during each year.....	5	1
Left school during each year.....	6	4
Out on visit home on June 30, of each year.....	153	176
Number remaining at end of each fiscal year.....		
Total .....	166	182
*Average daily number of students.....	156	172
Average daily number of officers and employees during year...	57	56

\* Average based on school year only.

TABLE II.—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEAFNESS IN NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Brain fever.....	3	Spinal meningitis .....	2
Catarrh .....	2	Typhoid fever .....	2
Congenital .....	31	Ulcers .....	1
Measles .....	1	Unknown .....	12
Pneumonia .....	1		
Scarlet fever .....	4	Total .....	59

TABLE III.—SHOWING THE NATIONALITY OF THE PARENTS OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

American .....	8	Hungarian .....	1
American-Norwegian .....	1	Irish .....	1
Austrian .....	2	Norwegian .....	2
Belgian .....	1	Norwegian-Dane .....	2
Bohemian .....	1	Polish .....	2
Dane .....	1	Scotch-Irish .....	1
French-German .....	2	Swedish-German-American .....	1
Galleian .....	1	Welsh-German .....	1
German .....	24	Unknown .....	3
German-American .....	3		
German-Polish .....	1	Total .....	59

TABLE IV.—SHOWING AGE AT WHICH SENSE OF HEARING WAS LOST IN NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

At birth .....	31	At seven years of age.....	2
At one year of age and under.....	11	At nine years of age.....	1
At two years of age.....	4	At thirteen years of age.....	1
At three years of age.....	1	Unknown .....	5
At four years of age.....	1		
At six years of age.....	2	Total .....	50

TABLE V.—SHOWING AGE OF NEW PUPILS ON DATE OF ADMISSION TO THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF FOR THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Number admitted at 5 years of age..	3	Number admitted at 17 years of age..	4
Number admitted at 6 years of age..	7	Number admitted at 18 years of age..	4
Number admitted at 7 years of age..	5	Number admitted at 19 years of age.....	1
Number admitted at 8 years of age..	3	Number admitted at 20 years of age..	1
Number admitted at 9 years of age..	6	Number admitted at 21 years of age..	1
Number admitted at 10 years of age..	2	Number admitted at 22 years of age.....	1
Number admitted at 11 years of age.....	2	Number admitted at 23 years of age..	1
Number admitted at 12 years of age..	2	Number admitted at 24 years of age..	1
Number admitted at 13 years of age..	3	Number admitted at 25 years of age..	1
Number admitted at 14 years of age..	7		
Number admitted at 15 years of age..	4	Total .....	59
Number admitted at 16 years of age..	4		

TABLE VI.—SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES OF RESIDENCE OF ALL THOSE WHO ATTENDED THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AT ANY TIME DURING THE SCHOOL YEARS FROM SEPTEMBER, 1912, TO JUNE, 1913, AND FROM SEPTEMBER, 1913, TO JUNE, 1914.

County.	No.	County.	No.
Adams .....	2	Marquette .....	1
Ashland .....	2	Marquette .....	1
Barron .....	4	Milwaukee .....	25
Bayfield .....	1	Monroe .....	6
Brown .....	1	Outagamie .....	1
Chippewa .....	5	Ozaukee .....	1
Clark .....	2	Pierce .....	1
Columbia .....	5	Polk .....	3
Crawford .....	3	Price .....	2
Dane .....	12	Racine .....	10
Dodge .....	4	Richland .....	2
Douglas .....	1	Rock .....	6
Dunn .....	2	St. Croix .....	3
Eau Claire .....	3	Sauk .....	4
Fond du Lac.....	1	Sawyer .....	1
Grant .....	2	Shawano .....	1
Green .....	7	Sheboygan .....	3
Iowa .....	2	Taylor .....	3
Iron .....	3	Vernon .....	3
Jackson .....	2	Vilas .....	1
Jefferson .....	4	Walworth .....	18
Juneau .....	2	Washington .....	1
Kenosha .....	1	Waukesha .....	3
Kewaunee .....	3	Waupaca .....	6
La Crosse .....	2	Winnebago .....	4
Lafayette .....	3	Wood .....	6
Lincoln .....	3	Out of state.....	1
Manitowoc .....	3		
Marathon .....	2	Total .....	204





SEWING ROOM--DOMESTIC SCIENCE--WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF--DELAVER.



TABLE VII.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE INSTITUTION FARM AND TRANSFERRED TO THE "SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT" AND THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Transferred to the "Subsistence Account:"				
Beans, shelled .....	Qts. 25	\$1 00	.....	.....
Beans, string .....	Bu. 2	1 00	Bu. 4	\$4 00
Beets .....	Bunches 70	2 10	Bunches 10	50
.....	Bu. 23	11 50	Bu. 14	7 00
Cabbage .....	Heads 320	12 20	Heads 150	6 18
Carrots .....	Bunches 10	40	.....	.....
.....	Bu. 4	2 00	.....	.....
Cauliflower .....	No. 25	75	.....	.....
Corn, green .....	Doz. 138	13 80	Doz. 60	6 00
Cucumbers .....	Bu. 6	6 00	Doz. 13	3 00
Lettuce .....	Bunches 175	5 75	Bunches 70	3 10
Milk .....	Lbs. 76,425	966 30	Lbs. 76,232	963 50
Onions .....	.....	.....	Bu. 1	75
Onions, green .....	Bunches 65	2 35	Bunches 70	2 70
Peas .....	Bu. 3	4 50	Bu. 14	1 75
Pieplant .....	Lbs. 150	3 00	Lbs. 133	3 61
Potatoes .....	Bu. 23	16 25	Bu. 12	12 00
Radishes .....	Bunches 40	2 00	.....	.....
.....	Bu. 4	8 00	Bu. 3	6 00
Squash, summer .....	No. 75	3 30	.....	.....
Tomatoes .....	Bu. 36	22 50	Bu. 18	13 50
Turnips .....	Bu. 5	2 50	Bu. 2	1 00
Totals .....		\$1,076 20		\$1,024 59
Sold:				
Calves .....	No. 6	\$55 00	No. 4	\$20 00
Cow .....	No. 1	45 00	.....	.....
Cow and calf .....	.....	.....	No. 1	97 50
Hogs .....	Lbs. 3,557	260 11	Lbs. 2,500	175 00
Milk .....	Lbs. 1,866	23 39	.....	.....
Totals .....		\$392 50		\$292 50
Summary:				
Total transferred to "Subsistence Account" .....		\$1,076 20		\$1,024 59
Total amount of farm products sold .....		392 50		292 50
Grand total .....		\$1,468 70		\$1,317 09

TABLE VIII.—STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1912.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1912.	Disburse- ments during the year.	Trans- ferred to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1912.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Trans- ferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net expendi- tures for the year.
Amusements and means of instruction...	\$3,219 76	\$1,264 63	\$84 76	\$4,569 13	\$3,457 45	\$58 42		\$3,515 97		\$1,053 26
Barn, farm and garden.....	1,917 95	1,985 57	120 00	4,023 52	2,040 80	392 50	\$1,076 20	3,509 50		514 02
Clothing and expense of pupils.....	164 50	406 49	108 29	674 28	53 00	187 25		210 25		464 03
Discounts.....							67 04	67 04	\$67 04	
Drug and medical department.....	24 50	561 04		585 54	24 50			24 50		561 04
Engines and boilers.....	8,885 55	380 31		9,265 86	8,560 85	80 00		8,580 85		685 01
Fire and boiler insurance.....		2,206 35		2,206 35						2,206 35
Fire apparatus.....	311 40	70 46		381 86	301 40		35	301 65		80 21
Freight and express.....		3 55		3 55						3 55
Fuel.....	962 00	8,882 21		9,874 21	1,057 50	1 50	750 00	1,809 00		8,065 21
Furniture.....	6,016 85	98 63	13 20	6,128 73	6,103 45			6,103 45		25 28
Gas and other lights.....	4,628 00	324 06	760 00	5,712 06	4,547 00			4,547 00		1,165 06
House furnishings.....	8,123 92	1,063 94		9,187 86	7,829 10	5 49		7,884 59		1,323 27
Laundry.....	1,295 45	313 35	72 30	1,681 10	1,301 85			1,301 85		379 25
Library.....	2,470 00	170 22		2,640 22	2,470 00			2,470 00		170 22
Machinery and tools.....	3,601 51	121 53		3,723 09	3,603 83			3,603 88		119 26
Miscellaneous.....	584 75	469 30		1,054 05	535 00			535 00		469 05
Officers' expenses.....		388 61		388 61						388 61
Printing office.....	3,057 65	226 92	1,000 00	4,284 57	3,086 30	151 85	133 50	3,331 65		952 92
Printing, postage, stationery and tele- graph.....	219 80	236 85	43 75	500 40	182 10	22 86		204 96		300 44
Real estate, including buildings.....	223,755 46		13,400 00	237,155 46	226,870 46		335 00	237,155 46		
Rent of flat.....			80 00	80 00		80 00		80 00		
Repairs and renewals.....	1,808 20	1,631 39		3,439 59	1,720 58	24 73	13	1,745 43		1,694 16

Shoe shops .....	432 79	308 47	891 00	1,022 26	774 94	205 41	103 29	1,033 64	598 08
Subsistence .....	433 10	11,394 50	1,076 90	12,963 90	765 83	299 71	194 97	1,350 00	11,703 80
Wages and salaries .....		83,469 73		83,469 73			1,700 00	1,700 00	31,769 73
Totals .....	\$272,008 13	\$65,937 21	\$17,639 49	\$355,634 83	\$386,235 43	\$1,429 72	\$4,361 27	\$297,026 42	\$64,676 85
				291,026 42					67 94
				\$64,608 41					\$64,608 41
Less discounts and other credits .....		70 98							
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for printing .....		\$65,916 23							17 98
* Net disbursements for current expenses .....		17 98							
† Net expenditures for current expenses .....		\$65,934 16							\$64,626 84

1 This item includes the amounts paid to the state insurance fund for the fiscal years 1912 and also 1913. The charge for insurance for the fiscal year 1912 was not actually deducted by the Secretary of State until after the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

\* The amounts given in the second column are the total amounts paid out during the year for running the institution, including repairs and renewals of property. Disbursements for new buildings or other permanent improvements are not included. For a statement of these latter disbursements see "Statement of Special Appropriation Funds" in Table XIV.

† The per capita cost per week based on the "Net expenditures" given above was \$7.96.

Note: Section 20.24 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that the detailed list of purchases shall not be printed. The complete details of the financial statistics given in the above table are on file in the office of the State Board of Control.

TABLE IX.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION EXPENDITURES, AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Disburse- ments during the year.	Trans- ferred to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1914.	Refunds credited to this account during the year.	Trans- ferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net expendi- tures for the year.
<b>Operation Expenditures:</b>										
Amusements and means of instruction...	\$3,457 45	\$2,297 10	\$116 50	\$5,871 05	\$4,437 52			\$4,437 52		\$1,433 53
Barn, farm and garden...	2,040 80	1,965 47	104 00	4,110 27	3,249 61		\$1,025 26	4,274 87	\$164 60	345 01
Clothing and expense of pupils...	53 00	386 08	71 67	490 75	145 74		60 35	145 74	60 35	509 87
Discounts										
Drug and medical department...	24 50	508 97		533 47	24 60			24 60		
Engines and boilers...	8,550 85	991 37		9,442 22	8,317 05		94	8,317 99		1,124 23
Fire and boiler insurance...		843 98		843 98						843 98
Fire apparatus	301 40		30 00	331 40	315 90			315 90		15 50
Freight and express		3 12		3 12						3 12
Fuel	1,057 50	7,498 85		8,546 35	939 75		750 00	1,689 75		6,856 60
Furniture	6,103 45	334 77		6,438 22	6,170 15			6,170 15		268 07
Gas and other lights	4,547 00	332 28	750 00	5,629 28	4,697 81	\$2 90		4,670 71		958 57
House furnishings	7,829 10	1,425 26		9,254 36	8,708 69			8,708 69		545 67
Laundry	1,301 85	298 80	33 00	1,543 65	1,325 19			1,325 19		218 46
Library	2,470 00	212 76		2,682 76	2,468 00			2,468 00		214 76
Machinery and tools	3,603 83	292 12		3,895 95	3,697 53			3,697 53		198 42
Miscellaneous		788 24		1,823 24	569 00			569 00		754 24
Officers' expenses		418 66		418 66						418 66
Printing office	3,096 30	298 51	3,522 51	6,917 32	5,732 69		132 75	5,865 44		1,051 88
Printing, postage, stationery and tele- graph	182 10	364 61	16 25	562 96	181 04			181 04		381 92
Real estate including buildings	236 820 46			236 820 46	236 820 46			236 820 46		
Shoe shop	774 04	431 15	750 00	1,946 09	840 11		71 67	911 78		1,084 31
Subsistence	766 82	10,906 24	1,024 59	12,696 15	506 36	\$ 79	137 00	643 15		12,043 00

Wages and salaries.....	\$4,157 27	\$4,157 27	\$259,107 20	\$7 00	\$3,927 97	1,750 00	1,750 00	\$2,407 27
Totals .....	\$64,515 61	\$64,418 53	\$254,448 08		\$3,927 97	\$238,042 86	\$234 96	\$61,631 07
			238,042 86					224 96
Less discounts and other credits.....	61 86		\$61,408 12					\$61,408 12
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for printing.....	\$64,453 65							
Net disbursements for operation.....	47 89							47 89
Net expenditures for operation.....	\$64,501 54							\$61,454 01
Repairs and Maintenance Expenditures:								
Repairs and renewals.....	\$4,056 92		\$5,777 50	\$1,848 57	\$4 06	\$1,897 18		\$3,890 82
Discounts .....					16 31	16 31	\$16 31	
Totals .....	\$1,720 58		\$5,777 50	\$1,848 57	\$21 27	\$1,913 49	\$16 31	\$3,890 82
			1,913 49					16 31
Less discounts and other credits.....	21 27		\$3,864 01					\$3,864 01
Net disbursements for repairs and maintenance.....	\$4,065 65							
Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance .....								\$3,864 01
Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance.....	\$68,537 19							
Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance.....								\$65,318 02

See note at the end of Table X in regard to "Cash Receipts" showing the change in method of accounting used for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from that used in former years.

Note: The per capita cost per week based on the "Net expenditures for operation" plus the "Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance" was \$7.23.

TABLE X.—STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of Items.	Total remitted to State Treasurer.	Receipts credited to the General Fund of the state.	Refunds credited to Operation Fund.	Refunds credited to Repairs and Maintenance Fund.
Amusements .....	\$33 75	\$33 75	.....	.....
Barn, farm and garden.....	292 50	292 50	.....	.....
Clothing and expense of pupils....	21 00	21 00	.....	.....
Fuel .....	22 50	22 50	.....	.....
Gas and other lights.....	2 90	.....	\$2 90	.....
Printing office .....	15 50	15 50	.....	.....
Rent of flat.....	16 00	10 00	.....	.....
Repairs and renewals.....	52 65	9 00	.....	\$43 65
Shoe shop .....	296 01	296 01	.....	.....
Subsistence .....	4 79	.....	4 79	.....
Totals .....	\$751 60	\$700 26	\$7 69	\$43 65

Note: The 1913 Legislature provided that after July 1, 1913, all cash receipts from such sources as board and clothing of pupils, receipts from the sale of farm products, and other miscellaneous receipts were all to be turned into the "General Fund" of the state treasury instead of being credited to the appropriation for the particular institution as was done in former years.

In making the appropriations for the biennial period July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1915 (Chapter 669, Laws of 1913), the Legislature separated the amount usually appropriated for the "Current Expense Fund" into two funds, viz., "Operation Fund" and "Repairs and Maintenance Fund."

The only change in the method of accounting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from the accounting used in former years is that the account known as "Repairs and Renewals" shown in Table VIII was taken out of Current Expenses and used as a classification under the "Repairs and Maintenance Expenditures." The "Operation Fund" is the same as the old "Current Expense Fund" with the exception that repairs and renewals are charged to "Repairs and Maintenance Fund."

TABLE XI.—STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

1912			
July 1.....	Balance left in fund.....	.....	\$63,191 84
1913			
June 30.....	Received during fiscal year—sale of farm and garden products .....	.....	392 50
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year—rent of flats .....	.....	80 00
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year—miscellaneous receipts .....	.....	967 22
June 30.....	Disbursements from the "Current Expense Fund" during fiscal year.....	\$65,934 16	.....
June 30.....	Deficit in fund .....	\$1,549 22	.....
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	296 62	.....
June 30.....	Net deficit .....	.....	1,312 60
		\$65,934 16	\$65,934 16

TABLE XII.—STATEMENT OF THE OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 1 ....	Deficit in fund.....	\$1,312 00	.....
July 24.....	Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913. Section 172—67.8 R. S. 1913.....		\$65,631 00
July 31.....	Refunds credited to the "Operation Fund".....		7 60
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from the "Operation Fund" during the fiscal year.....	64,501 54	.....
June 30.....	Deficit in fund.....	\$412 07	.....
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	236 62	.....
June 30.....	Net deficit .....		175 45
		\$65,814 14	\$65,814 14

TABLE XIII.—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172-67.10 R. S. 1913.

1913			
July 24.....	Appropriation .....		\$7,600 00
1914			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to "Repairs and Maintenance Fund" .....		43 65
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$4,085 65	.....
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	3,606 00	.....
		\$7,643 65	\$7,643 65

TABLE XIV.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

*Hog Pen, Water Tank, Laundry Machinery, Boiler House, Plumbing for School-house, Tunnels, and Repairs to Boys' Dormitory Fund. (Appropriation Chapter 585, Laws of 1911.)*

1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$2,360 73
1913			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$2,360 73	.....
		\$2,360 73	\$2,360 73

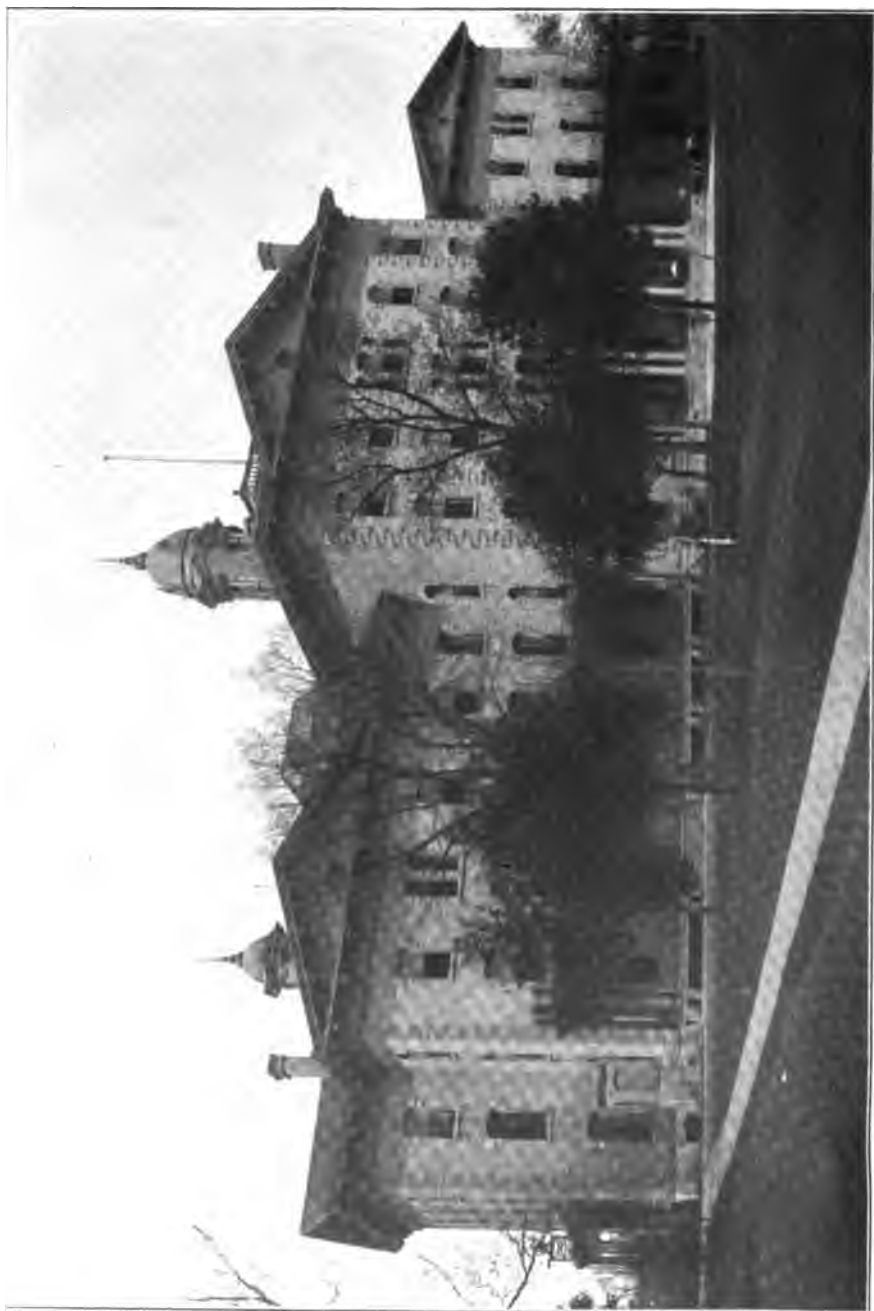
*Gas Plant, Printing Plant, etc., Fund. (Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.11 R. S. 1913.)*

1913			
July 24.....	Appropriation .....		\$7,050 00
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	\$2,522 51	.....
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	4,527 49	.....
		\$7,050 00	\$7,050 00









MAIN BUILDING WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—JANESVILLE.

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**SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND**

**LOCATED AT JANESVILLE, WIS.**

**FOR THE**

**BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.**

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## OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

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### OFFICERS.

JUNIUS T. HOOPER.....Superintendent and Steward  
KATHARINE ANDERSON.....Assistant Steward  
MARJORIE SEATON.....Matron  
MARGARET K. DAVIDSON.....Boys' Supervisor  
M. ADA TURNER.....Field Worker

---

### TEACHERS.

E. G. BUCK.....Principal

---

### LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

E. G. BUCK.....High School  
ALICE K. MCGREGOR.....High School  
LESTER MACHIA.....Grammar and Boys' Supervisor  
EMILLA J. NUGENT.....Grammar and Typewriting  
HELEN L. TUTTLE.....Intermediate  
SUSAN MURPHY.....Intermediate  
ELIZABETH McGRATH.....Primary  
MAY L. FERSON.....Kindergarten

---

### MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

JOANNA H. JONES.....Piano and Pipe Organ  
LAURA ENGLESON.....Piano  
ENID MORGAN.....Vocal  
HERBERT ADAMS.....Orchestra

---

### INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

H. G. ARNOLD.....Weaving  
GEORGE D. BERGMANN.....Tuning  
ROY J. CLUKIA.....Manual Training and Seating  
JOSEPH PRESTON.....Broom and Hammock Making  
MARTHA WHITHAM.....Domestic Science

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### PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

ALMA L. SWAN.....Director





MUSIC BUILDING—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—JANESVILLE.

# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, NOV. 1. 1914.

*The Honorable State Board of Control:*

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit the Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin School for the Blind for the two years ending June 30, 1914.

Again, as in my previous report, I wish to emphasize the fact that this is a school and whatever I have to say in this report regarding the management of this institution and in respect to recommendations for future progress is based upon the fact that this is a school and planned for the education of the blind.

As you will notice in the statistical report, the enrollment for the present biennial period shows an increase of about 50 per cent over that of the previous biennial period, or a total of 145, as compared with 102 two years ago. The average attendance shows even a greater increase. The increase is due largely to effective advertising so that the school is presented in an attractive way to those who need an institution of this kind. We have done this through entertainments, talks, newspaper write-ups and fieldwork by a fieldworker who meets the children and their parents in their homes. We are making also a systematic effort to bring parents and those interested to the school itself, thus giving them an idea of what we are trying to do. We make it a rule to have our institution open at all times to visitors and so keep the public thoroughly informed upon the policies of the school and the treatment which the children get who come here. We not only keep no one out, but we welcome visitors in every way possible.

There is still great need for educating the seeing people of the state of Wisconsin about the blind, the education which they need and the lines of work which they are capable of doing. As I stated in my report of 1912, "the greatest handicap which the blind have is the ignorance of the seeing people in regard to the education, capabilities and needs of blind people."

In order that this work may be continued and enlarged, we are asking an increase in the appropriation for traveling expenses for the fieldworker for the coming biennial period. It is one of the most important things which we are now doing. The work planned not only brings the school in touch with those who need it, but it looks after those who have left the school and those who have become blind as adults and who are

unable to attend a school of any kind. The whole work is planned to put the blind upon an independent and self-supporting basis, or as nearly so as possible under the conditions. In the end there ought to be some home teaching and some summer school work done for the adults, both for those who did not get the right attitude while in school, for those who did not obtain an education along lines which would fit them for practical work and also for those who become blind later in life.

We are preparing a card index of all the blind of the state of Wisconsin, finding out their difficulties, their successes and their failures, and, if possible, are trying to determine the reason for such successes or failures. This will not only be a guide for future work, but will also give us a means of testing the efficiency of the work done in the school. In the end we hope to get the entire policy of this institution upon an intelligent, business basis, and test the efficiency of our work by the results in future life.

We wish again to testify to the excellent work done by the Wisconsin State Association for the Blind along the lines of prevention. The last Legislature passed a law providing for free distribution of a nitrate of silver solution for the prevention of blindness from ophthalmia neonatorum, or infantile blindness, and we trust that every assistance will be given to this line of work, for the greatest benefit which can be done for the individual as well as for the state is to prevent blindness.

In my last report I laid special emphasis upon the health of the children of this school. Again I wish to emphasize the necessity for attention to this matter. The natural tendency of the blind is to lead an inactive, sedentary life. The only possible means of overcoming timidity in moving around and to get natural movements from blind children is through play. However, the number of games which the blind can play and the manner of playing even simple games must be so modified for people with defective vision that it is difficult to find variety along this line. Yet no education can develop the proper spirit in any child which is not based upon play. It is therefore especially necessary that every piece of apparatus and all kinds of material be provided for these children so that a spontaneous and healthful play shall be developed. A sound physique, with natural animal activity, always produces an active, progressive, intellectual and spiritual development. It is this thought that forms the basis for our recommendation for a liberal allowance for playground and gymnasium apparatus.

In addition to the apparatus for developing play, the health of the children must be looked after by the employment of physicians, oculists, aurists and dentists. Most of the expense for these items is met by the parents of the children, but in some cases the parents are unable to do so. Frequently these less fortunate ones are the ones who need the most attention, and I therefore have asked for the usual allowance to take care of doctors' and dentists' bills and to provide glass eyes, glasses and other things which pupils of defective vision and weak physique are apt to require.

As has been frequently mentioned in reports from this institution,





TUG OF WAR—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—JANESVILLE.







PIANO TUNING—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—JANESVILLE.

the course of study for this school follows very closely, in a literary way, the course prescribed in the ordinary grade and high schools of the public schools of the state. The only difference in the education given here is that the information is obtained by the pupils of this school through their fingers, while in ordinary schools it is obtained through the eyes. There is this additional difference, that it is necessary in a school of this kind to make the courses as practical as possible. Therefore, in addition to the literary subjects, we aim to give the children of this school some skill in practical trades and handicraft which will fit them, as nearly as possible, for independent self-support in after-life. We especially aim to develop any talent which a child may have and aim not to graduate any of our pupils who have not a sufficient knowledge of some trade with which they can earn a living.

To give the fundamentals in the literary subjects even, requires a great deal of apparatus and many concrete objects in order that the children here may get through their fingers that which the ordinary seeing child gets by looking around upon the world at large. Only those who have had experience in educating the blind can fully appreciate how necessary it is to have in a school of this kind a museum containing all familiar objects. Moreover, many things which are taught along the line of handicraft, and even work in ordinary gymnastics and a great deal of the work in cooking, sewing and all kindred subjects, must be done largely individually. Each pupil must be dealt with and his fingers trained to see and to do each piece of work required. The ordinary class work in which whole classes can see demonstrations given by the teacher cannot be used with the blind. It is on account of these things that the education of people of defective vision is more expensive than the education of sighted children, and for these reasons larger appropriations are necessary to make effective the work of this institution. However, the mere fact that education can be acquired only in this way makes it doubly urgent that sufficient appropriations to do the work should be made.

#### PHYSICAL PLANT.

In our last report we made special mention of the neglected condition of the physical plant of this institution, and of the urgent need for many necessary repairs. The appropriations of the last Legislature has made it possible to put the buildings in a very passable condition, but it will require another liberal appropriation to do the work which is necessary to make them sanitary and to complete the needed repairs.

The fences around the entire property ought to be rebuilt, as they are in a very dilapidated and run-down condition. The plumbing in the main building is very unsanitary, and in most cases is in dark and unventilated rooms. If the same plumbing were in private buildings, or in the schoolhouses of an ordinary city, it would be condemned by state authorities. We do not feel that plumbing which would not be allowed in ordinary public buildings ought to be tolerated in the state's own

structures. Nor do we think that places which would be unsanitary for seeing children ought to be forced upon those who are handicapped by the loss of sight.

The west building, which was hastily repaired during the summer of 1913, needs another coat of paint throughout to put it in proper condition, and the east building, which has never been painted since it was built and has never been decorated, needs entire overhauling and painting. These are matters of purely business economy.

The engine room and pump house need new roofs and new floors and the greenhouse needs entire overhauling in order to be kept in serviceable condition. It would be a sheer waste to neglect them at this time.

In addition to the repairs on buildings proper, the seats in all of the schoolrooms are old and inadequate, nor are they suited to the age and size of the children using them. In all properly equipped public schools adjustable, up-to-date seats are furnished. Certainly the state ought to provide for those who, on account of loss of sight, are forced to obtain an education away from home, accommodations equal to those furnished in our city schools.

A number of the pianos in the music department and practically all of the pianos in the tuning department are no longer fit for use. Those in the tuning department must be discarded, while those in the music department should be transferred to the tuning department and new ones purchased for that department.

The American Association of Workers for the Blind and the American Association of Teachers of the Blind have a committee at work to report at the San Francisco convention in the summer of 1915 on a scheme for uniform type for the blind of the United States and probably of the world. Most of the schools of this country expect to adopt the report of the committee and it is on this account that I ask for quite an increase in the appropriation for point textbooks. In the end this will be economy. At present there are at least four systems of types used and a great waste and duplication in the printing of books, and therefore increase in the cost of obtaining same. Under a uniform system books will be cheaper and the publication of them will be more satisfactory in every way.

As was stated in the beginning of this report, there has been a great increase in the enrollment of this school during the past three years. The enrollment for the fall of 1914 indicates that this increase will continue for some time to come. Moreover, the census of the young blind of the state, which we have up-to-date, bears out the prediction that the school will continue to grow for a number of years. At present we have reached our limit as far as dormitory accommodations for girls is concerned. The building of a new kindergarten cottage, for which plans are now prepared, will relieve very little the crowded condition on the girls' side. Unless further accommodations are provided, we will have to refuse to admit new pupils within a short time. In attempting a solution of this question we have looked over the grounds very thoroughly and have concluded that the best thing to do is to remodel the



**BROOM AND HAMMOCK MAKING--WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND--JANESVILLE.**









GYMNASIUM CLASS—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—JANESVILLE.

present gymnasium, which is on the third floor, or dormitory floor, of the girls' side, and out of it to make additional dormitories. The reason for this recommendation comes from the fact that the gymnasium, which is also used as an auditorium, is not properly located either for a gymnasium or for an auditorium.

With the gymnasium on the third floor of the main building and shower baths and swimming pool in the basement of the music building, it is impossible to do proper gymnastic work and to give the proper baths after the work has been done. With the auditorium on the third floor and entrance to same past the girls' dormitories and the fire escape through the girls' dormitories, it is neither safe nor proper. For these reasons we have thought it best to convert the gymnasium into dormitories and to ask for funds for a new gymnasium and auditorium on the ground floor, and have therefore estimated an appropriation of \$25,000 a year for two years for this purpose.

The present laundry is absolutely inadequate and unsanitary. It is located now in the basement of the west building, without proper ventilation and without sufficient room. It is not fair to the girls who work in the laundry to require them to work under conditions of this kind, and we do not believe that the Industrial Commission would tolerate these conditions in a private laundry. We have therefore asked for an appropriation of \$12,000 for a new laundry, which we think is a proper sum for making adequate provisions for such a building.

When we built the new dining room and kitchen it was thought best, after careful consideration, to change the location from that under which the appropriation was originally made and to place the building at the rear of the central part of the main building, instead of at the rear of the east wing, where it was originally planned. This increased the cost of the building and, as the Board knows, there was not a sufficient sum appropriated to build the buildings as was thought proper under the revised plans. We have therefore asked for an additional \$10,000 to cover the deficiency in this building, or, as it may appear, the deficiency in the erection of this building and that of the new kindergarten cottage.

It is also necessary to ask for \$3,000 for a cooling room, or refrigerator, for this addition. This is about the sum for which two or three bids for providing such a plant have been made. The appropriation was not sufficient to provide a plant of this kind when the addition was completed.

An appropriation of \$4,000 is also asked to make the necessary alterations in the main building which will convert the gymnasium into girls' dormitories.

There is only one further item which needs to be mentioned. At present the amount of land in the farm of this institution is not sufficient to take care of the stock and garden which is required with the increased enrollment, and in my recommendation I ask for an appropriation of \$4,000 to buy 20 additional acres of land.

The estimates which we have made for this institution for the coming biennial period are somewhat in advance of those previously made. However, the growth of the institution, which will be an increase of about 100 per cent in two biennial periods, makes necessary new buildings and large additions in operating expenses. Moreover, the dilapidated condition of the school plant has made necessary considerable expenditures to put the buildings in proper condition and to practice ordinary business economy in the care of property.

When a sufficient sum for educational purposes is not levied frequently there results a condition in which the amount which is appropriated is almost wholly wasted, and, as I said in the beginning, whatever I have to say in this report is based on the idea that this is a school, and a school is not the place to make money. Schools are provided for education, and although we do not believe that money should be wasted, and we fully appreciate the fact that every dollar should bring a dollar's worth of value, we do plead for a sufficient sum to put those children of the state of Wisconsin who are handicapped with defective sight upon a basis which will fit them, as far as possible, to become independent, self-supporting and self-respecting citizens.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. HOOVER.

*Superintendent.*



PIANO LESSON—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—JANESVILLE.







**THE ORCHESTRA—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—JANESVILLE.**



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BOYS ENROLLED AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR  
THE BLIND DURING THE SCHOOL YEARS SEPTEMBER, 1912, TO  
JUNE, 1913; AND SEPTEMBER, 1913, TO JUNE, 1914.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Andrews, Edwin .....	Plymouth .....	Sheboygan
Baumann, William .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee
Beals, William .....	Fort Atkinson .....	Jefferson
Bell, Thomas .....	Fish Creek .....	Door
Bellman, Leonard .....	Oshkosh .....	Winnebago
Bentzine, Harold .....	Cumberland .....	Barron
Berger, Walter .....	Mattoon .....	Shawano
Bernhardt, Guido .....	Loomis .....	Marinette
Bistoff, John .....	Underhill .....	Oconto
Blanding, Joseph .....	St. Croix Falls .....	Polk
Bonville, Phillip .....	Fish Creek .....	Door
Braxmeier, Edwin .....	Manitowoc .....	Manitowoc
Brees, Charles .....	Lancaster .....	Grant
Burbite, Henry .....	New Rome .....	Adams
Butterworth, Thomas .....	Platteville .....	Grant
Callin, Arthur .....	Bayfield .....	Bayfield
Cole, Loyal .....	Kenosha .....	Kenosha
Czerwinski, Clemens .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee
Davis, Alton .....	Oshkosh .....	Winnebago
Defouw, Johannes .....	Sheboygan .....	Sheboygan
Denning, Eugene .....	Janesville .....	Rock
Dewey, Lavern .....	Bridgeport .....	Grant
Earle, Robert .....	Edgerton .....	Rock
Eberl, George .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee
Emberson, Archie .....	Eleva .....	Trempealeau
Feldman, Edward .....	Kaukauna .....	Outagamie
Firlus, Leo .....	Union Center .....	Juneau
Fitzgerald, Edward .....	Green Bay .....	Brown
Fitzpatrick, Edward .....	Watertown .....	Jefferson
Fournier, Cedric .....	Green Bay .....	Brown
Gibson, Lyle .....	La Crosse .....	La Crosse
Gittings, Halbert .....	Union Grove .....	Racine
Graves, Leroy .....	Eau Claire .....	Eau Claire
Graykowski, Aloysius .....	La Crosse .....	La Crosse
Grebner, Joseph .....	Barneveld .....	Iowa
Hansen, William .....	Union Grove .....	Racine
Harmon, Lloyd .....	Belleville .....	Dane
Hasse, Loyd .....	Monroe .....	Green
Hendrics, Louis .....	Peshigo .....	Marinette
Hill, Chester .....	Dodgeville .....	Iowa
Hudson, Phillip .....	Lake Geneva .....	Walworth
Johnson, Angus .....	Madison .....	Dane
Keeler, Randall .....	Sparta .....	Monroe
Kemmeter, Bernard .....	Jefferson .....	Jefferson
Klatt, Walter .....	Janesville .....	Rock
Kostuch, John .....	Stevens Point .....	Portage
Kraus, Edward .....	Malone .....	Fond du Lac
Laubenheimer, Ervin .....	Richfield .....	Washington
Mathis, Albert .....	Fountain City .....	Buffalo
McKinnon, Donald .....	Janesville .....	Rock
Mescham, Donald .....	Sparta .....	Monroe
Meyer, Elmer .....	Ripon .....	Fond du Lac
Miller, Peter .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee
Montag, Adolph .....	Potosi .....	Grant
Moon, Theron .....	Edgerton .....	Rock
Novak, Leon .....	Stratford .....	Marathon
Novak, Stanislaus .....	Stratford .....	Marathon

**ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BOYS ENROLLED AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR  
THE BLIND DURING THE SCHOOL YEARS SEPTEMBER, 1912, TO JUNE  
1913; AND SEPTEMBER, 1913, TO JUNE, 1914.—Continued.**

Name.	Post Office.	County.
O'Polka, Herman .....	Rhinelander .....	Lincoln
Peter, Hugo .....	Mercer .....	Iron
Peterson, Arthur .....	Kenosha .....	Kenosha
Peterson, Carl .....	Ashland .....	Ashland
Quincy, Lorenz .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee
Rausch, Edward .....	Racine .....	Racine
Rector, Louis .....	Atbelstane .....	Marinette
Scotfield, Edward .....	Beloit .....	Rock
Seehafer, Herman .....	Hamburg .....	Marathon
Selke, Henry .....	Sheboygan .....	Sheboygan
Shepard, Phillip .....	Elkhorn .....	Walworth
Shern, Oscar .....	Beldenville .....	Pierce
Smith, Calvin .....	Madison .....	Dane
Sorenson, Harvey .....	Green Bay .....	Brown
Specht, George .....	Marinette .....	Marinette
Stranen, William .....	Oshkosh .....	Winnebago
Sweet, John .....	Albion .....	Dane
Tufts, Donald .....	Withee .....	Clark
Vannucci, Frank .....	Beloit .....	Rock
Wauzon, Stanley .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee
Wickstrom, Arthur .....	Loraine .....	Polk
Willis, Daniel .....	Platteville .....	Grant
Winter, Billie .....	Janesville .....	Rock
Wolf, George .....	Appleton .....	Outagamie
Womack, Adolph .....	Platteville .....	Grant
Wright, Harry .....	Milton Junction .....	Rock

Total number of boys enrolled, 83.



GEOGRAPHY CLASS—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—JANESVILLE.







**BASKET MAKING AND CHAIR CANING—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—JANESVILLE.**

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GIRLS ENROLLED AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR  
THE BLIND DURING THE SCHOOL YEARS SEPTEMBER, 1912, TO  
JUNE, 1913; AND SEPTEMBER, 1913, TO JUNE, 1914.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Basacker, Beryl .....	Eau Claire .....	Eau Claire
Bentzine, Ellen .....	Cumberland .....	Barron
Bentzine, Jennie .....	Cumberland .....	Barron
Berger, Anna .....	Mattoon .....	Shawano
Berger, Mary .....	Mattoon .....	Shawano
Bergum, Selma .....	Spooner .....	Washburn
Bornhuetter, Minnie .....	Kenosha .....	Kenosha
Braunel, Luella .....	Manitowoc .....	Manitowoc
Burke, Agnes .....	Janesville .....	Rock
Burke, Dorothy .....	Coloma .....	Waushara
Christman, Fern .....	Tony .....	Rusk
Cornell, Blanche .....	Plainfield .....	Waushara
Devins, Esther .....	Footville .....	Rock
Doegge, Adele .....	Walworth .....	Walworth
Duncomb, Elsie .....	Delavan .....	Walworth
Elghme, Iva .....	Sparta .....	Monroe
Enders, Emma .....	Marinette .....	Marinette
Flack, Genevieve .....	Delavan .....	Walworth
Flack, Katharine .....	Delavan .....	Walworth
Giese, Lydia .....	Random Lake .....	Sheboygan
Giesen, Tillie .....	Cassville .....	Grant
Graykowski, Helen .....	La Crosse .....	La Crosse
Graykowski, Isabel .....	La Crosse .....	La Crosse
Haavisto, Alma .....	Greenwood .....	Clark
Hallada, Katherine .....	Ashland .....	Ashland
Hartt, Agnes .....	Columbus .....	Columbia
Hann, Mary .....	Cashton .....	Monroe
Hillsberg, Elizabeth .....	Wausau .....	Marathon
Hoppe, Ruth .....	Fond du Lac .....	Fond du Lac
Jax, Marion .....	Mauston .....	Juneau
Jude, Vera .....	East Troy .....	Walworth
Koepke, Adeline .....	Kewaskum .....	Washington
Kuhn, Lillian .....	Portage .....	Columbia
Lohry, Lillie .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee
Lowry, Frances .....	Janesville .....	Rock
Mattice, Gladys .....	Augusta .....	Eau Claire
McCallum, Ella .....	Wausau .....	Marathon
Meisner, Martha .....	Janesville .....	Rock
Memhard, Hattie .....	Racine .....	Racine
Nelson, Louise .....	Marinette .....	Marinette
O'Brien, Mary .....	Roberts .....	St. Croix
Orcutt, Lucile .....	Fontana .....	Walworth
Osweller, Elizabeth .....	La Crosse .....	La Crosse
Otto, Alice .....	Appleton .....	Outagamie
Patterson, Helen .....	Bloomington .....	Grant
Peter, Pauline .....	Mercer .....	Iron
Petty, Gladys .....	Marshall .....	Dane
Raush, Clara .....	Racine .....	Racine
Reuter, Mildred .....	Fort Atkinson .....	Jefferson
Rice, Lunetta .....	Janesville .....	Rock
Rogers, Hazel .....	Augusta .....	Eau Claire
Ryder, Clara .....	Janesville .....	Rock

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GIRLS ENROLLED AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR  
THE BLIND DURING THE SCHOOL YEARS SEPTEMBER, 1912, TO JUNE,  
1913; AND SEPTEMBER, 1913, TO JUNE 1914—Continued.

Name.	Post Office.	County.
Smith, Mildred .....	Arkansas .....	Pepin
Soderstrom, Elna .....	Barron .....	Barron
Soderstrom, Florence .....	Barron .....	Barron
Speckman, Irma .....	Sheboygan .....	Sheboygan
Stroetz, Florence .....	Menasha .....	Winnebago
Van Duzee, Theima .....	Cashton .....	Monroe
Van Gemert, Elizabeth .....	De Pere .....	Brown
Wahlers, Minnie .....	Manitowoc .....	Manitowoc
Warner, Clara .....	Sparta .....	Monroe
Williams, Norma .....	La Crosse .....	La Crosse

Total number of girls enrolled, 62.





THE KINDERGARTEN-WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND-JANESVILLE.







SENIOR CHORUS—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—JANESVILLE.

GRADUATES DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS.

No Graduating Class in 1913.

GRADUATING CLASS OF 1914.

Anna Veronica Berger, *Mattoon*.

Bessie Blanche Cornell, *Plainfield*.

Joseph Grebner, *Barneveld*.

Agnes Mary Hartt, *Columbus*.

Mary Lucy O'Brien, *Roberts*.

Carl L. Peterson, *Ashland*.

15—S. B. C.

## THE ALUMNI.

The first formal graduating exercises were held in 1885. The total number of graduates to date is 94. Those marked with a \* are totally blind or so nearly blind as to be unable to read ink print.

The Alumni have an organization known as the "Alumni Association of the Wisconsin School for the Blind," which usually holds a reunion every three years. Such a reunion was held in June, 1912. The officers of the Alumni association are: W. U. Parks, President, Allison, Iowa; M. A. McGalloway, class of 1885, Secretary, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.
<b>1885.</b>		
1. Henry P. Klyver.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	Clergyman.
2. M. A. McGalloway*.....	Fond du Lac.....	Mfr. extracts and liniments.
<b>1886.</b>		
1. Laura Engleson* .....	Janesville .....	Music teacher Wisconsin School for the Blind.
2. Anna Carter .....	New York City.....	Writer.
3. Libbie Wood* .....	Fond du Lac.....	Deceased.
4. Mary Shanahan* .....	Manitowoc .....	Sister Mary Efram, teacher in convent. Deceased.
5. May Lyon (Person).....	Janesville .....	Kindergarten teacher at Wisconsin School for the Blind. Married.
6. Fritz Klemp* .....	Thorp .....	Merchant.
7. Willard Tubbs .....	River Falls .....	Patent Medicine Mfr.
8. Arthur Whitney .....	Edgerton .....	.....
<b>1887-1888.</b>		
1. Ida Flick (Houghtelling)* .....	Sparta .....	Married. Housekeeper.
2. Amelia Nix (Pickert)* .....	Waukesha .....	Married. Housekeeper.
3. Jennie Connor* .....	Sun Prairie .....	Housekeeper and chambermaid.
4. Olof Olson .....	La Crosse .....	Tuner and music teacher.
<b>1889-1890-1891.</b>		
1. Jessie Anderson (Barlow) .....	Chicago, Ill. ....	Married.
2. Mary Hedberg* .....	Minneapolis, Minn. ....	Deceased.
3. Bertha Squire* .....	Sheboygan .....	Housekeeper.
<b>1892.</b>		
1. Andrew Donhard* .....	Marshfield .....	Music teacher.
<b>1894.</b>		
1. Edward Weller .....	Sparta .....	Printer (deceased).
2. Agnes Trainer .....	Topeka, Kans. ....	Student.
<b>1895-1896.</b>		
1. George Wolf* .....	Prescott .....	Tuner and piano teacher.
2. Herbert Adams* .....	Janesville .....	Tuner and orchestra teacher, Wisconsin School for the Blind.
3. John Berger .....	Mattoon .....	Laborer.
4. Chester Hurlburt* .....	Fox Lake .....	Clergyman.
5. Minnie O'Connor .....	Iowa .....	.....
6. Lizzie Zimmerman* .....	Johnson Creek .....	Housekeeper.
7. Burdell Washburn (Slack) .....	Oklahoma .....	Housekeeper.
<b>1897.</b>		
1. Joseph Langenkamp* ....	Manitowoc .....	Tuner.
2. Louise Belongia* .....	Oconto .....	Teacher, Milwaukee.
3. Louise Pundt* .....	Milwaukee .....	Housekeeper.
4. Cassie Carr* .....	Eau Claire .....	Housekeeper.
5. Louise Tuttle .....	Janesville .....	Teacher in Wisconsin School for the Blind.
6. Genevieve Gallagher .....	Sauk City, Minn.....	Teacher in public school.
7. Edward Raabe* .....	Milwaukee .....	Clerk in general store.
8. Joseph Heli* .....	Stevens Point .....	Tuner.
9. Andrew Anderson* .....	Oshkosh .....	Masseur.
10. Fred Belongia* .....	Oconto .....	Tuner.





MORNING WORK - WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND - JANESVILLE.



## THE ALUMNI—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.
1898-1899.		
1. Margaret Davies .....	Corliss .....	Point printer Wisconsin School for the Blind.
2. Anna Davies .....	Oconto .....	Mechano-therapist.
3. Anna Zimmerman* .....	Johnson Creek .....	Housekeeper.
4. Leo Heck .....	Sheboygan .....	Deceased.
5. Orson Cochran .....	Grand Rapids .....	Tuner.
6. Arthur Nitschke* .....	Milwaukee .....	In Workshop for Blind.
7. John Schuster* .....	Milwaukee .....	Osteopathic physician.
8. Ohas. Winkelman .....	Footville .....	Weaver.
9. Robert Barnes* .....	Milwaukee .....	Clergyman.
1900-1901—no class.		
1902.		
1. Jesale Foster* .....	Janesville .....	Music teacher.
2. Carrie Palmer* .....	Janesville .....	Canvasser.
3. Elizabeth Emmerson* .....	Beloit .....	Housekeeper.
4. Mathilde Schnitzke (Judd) .....	Des Moines, Iowa.....	Married.
5. William Dobbins* .....	Marinette .....	Tuner.
6. Samuel Egtedt .....	Janesville .....	Tuner.
7. Alfred Felstel .....	Sheboygan .....	Tuner.
8. Daniel Roberts* .....	Chicago, Ill. ....	Tuner.
1903.		
1. Arthur Cory* .....	Spokane, Washington .....	Tuner. Post graduate student.
2. Oscar Summons* .....	Portland, Oregon .....	Tuner.
3. Frank Lemere* .....	Kenosha .....	Tuner.
4. Winifred Gilbert .....	Stoughton .....	Public school teacher.
5. Anna Hull .....	Montello .....	Lawyer.
6. Emma Bentzine* .....	Cumberland .....	Housekeeper.
1904.		
1. Thea Lorentson* .....	Baldwin .....	Housekeeper.
2. Chester Parish* .....	Whitewater .....	Osteopathic physician.
3. Leo Lange* .....	Milwaukee .....	Tuner.
4. Wm. Cochran* .....	Grand Rapids .....	.....
1905.		
1. Sarah Davies .....	Whitewater .....	Housekeeper for wages.
2. Julia Hawke .....	Eau Claire .....	Married.
1906.		
1. Ludwig Ness* .....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Tuner.
2. Herbert Cooley* .....	Superior .....	Tuner.
1907.		
1. Mary Larson* .....	Dallas .....	Married.
2. John Baer* .....	Ashland .....	Tuner.
3. William Twade* .....	Milwaukee .....	Tuner.
4. George Bergmann .....	Janesville .....	Tuner.
1908.		
1. Florence Gomm .....	Milwaukee .....	Music teacher. Married.
2. Charles Rauch* .....	Mauston .....	Tuner.
1909.		
1. Arndt Johnson .....	Des Moines, Iowa.....	Clerk.
2. Edward Klingbell* .....	Fond du Lac.....	Tuning.
3. Walter Smiley* .....	Caledonia .....	Tuning.
4. Tomsina Carlyle .....	La Crosse .....	Student (University of Wisconsin).
5. Margaret O'Shea* .....	Glenwood .....	Housekeeper.
6. Stella O'Shea* .....	Glenwood .....	Housekeeper.
7. Tillie Raush* .....	Racine .....	Housekeeper.
1910.		
1. Joseph Kimball* .....	Stevens Point .....	.....
2. Sara Von Wald* .....	Kenosha .....	Masseuse.

## THE ALUMNI—Concluded.

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.
<b>1911.</b>		
1. Florence McKinnon .....	Janesville .....	School teacher.
2. Ethel Terrill .....	Red Granite .....	Massense.
3. Oscar Tesser .....	Saratoga .....	Tuning.
4. James Prosser* .....	Menasha .....	Weaver.
<b>1912.</b>		
1. Dora Quade .....	Milwaukee .....	.....
<b>1913—no class.</b>		
<b>1914.</b>		
1. Anna Berger* .....	Mattoon .....	Housekeeper.
2. Blanche Cornell* .....	Plainfield .....	Music teacher.
3. Joseph Grebner* .....	Barneveld .....	Orchestra and tuning teacher.
4. Agnes Hartt* .....	Columbus .....	Teacher.
5. Mary O'Brien* .....	Roberts .....	Office assistant.
6. Carl Peterson* .....	Ashland .....	Deceased—July, 1914.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
Number present at beginning of each fiscal year.....	.....	.....
Returned from homes and leave of absence.....	80	94
Original admissions during the year.....	31	30
Totals .....	111	124
Graduated .....	.....	6
Left school during the year.....	7	10
Dropped for various reasons.....	3	4
Out on visit home.....	101	104
Totals .....	111	124
Average daily number of pupils.....	*96	*111

\* This average number of pupils is based on the school year only.





**FIRE ESCAPE—WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—JANESVILLE.**

TABLE II.—SHOWING ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

For school years:	Males.	Females.	Total.
1904-1905 .....	56	45	101
1905-1906 .....	56	53	109
1906-1907 .....	54	53	107
1907-1908 .....	47	50	97
1908-1909 .....	50	48	98
1909-1910 .....	43	44	87
1910-1911 .....	45	46	91
1911-1912 .....	44	41	85
1912-1913 .....	64	47	111
1913-1914 .....	68	50	124

TABLE III.—SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES OF RESIDENCE OF ALL THOSE WHO ATTENDED THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AT ANY TIME DURING THE SCHOOL YEARS FROM SEPTEMBER, 1912, TO JUNE, 1913, AND FROM SEPTEMBER, 1913, TO JUNE, 1914.

Adams .....	1	Marathon .....	5
Ashland .....	2	Marinette .....	6
Barron .....	5	Milwaukee .....	7
Bayfield .....	1	Monroe .....	6
Brown .....	4	Oconto .....	1
Buffalo .....	1	Outagamie .....	3
Clark .....	2	Pepin .....	1
Columbia .....	2	Pierce .....	1
Dane .....	5	Polk .....	2
Door .....	2	Portage .....	1
Eau Claire .....	4	Racine .....	5
Fond du Lac .....	3	Rock .....	15
Grant .....	3	Rusk .....	1
Green .....	1	St. Croix .....	1
Iowa .....	2	Shawano .....	3
Iron .....	2	Sheboygan .....	5
Jefferson .....	4	Trempealeau .....	1
Juneau .....	2	Walworth .....	3
Kenosha .....	3	Washburn .....	1
La Crosse .....	6	Washington .....	2
Lincoln .....	1	Wausara .....	2
Manitowoc .....	3	Winnebago .....	4
		Total .....	145

TABLE IV.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE INSTITUTION FARM AND TRANSFERRED TO THE "SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT"; THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD; AND OTHER CASH RECEIPTS OREDITED TO THE "BARN, FARM, AND GARDEN ACCOUNT" DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Transferred to the "Subsistence Account":				
Apples .....			Bu. 3	\$3 40
Asparagus .....	Doz. 600	\$36 00	Doz. 1,712	102 72
Beans, string .....	Bu. 10	5 00	Bu. 10	5 00
Beets, table .....	Lbs. 4,200	62 00	Bu. 65	42 25
Blackberries .....			Qts. 250	35 00
Cabbage .....	Heads 2,200	55 00	Heads 1,900	47 50
Carrots .....	Bu. 85	32 25	Bu. 40	18 00
Cauliflower .....	Heads 60	4 20	Heads 48	2 28
Chickens .....	No. 180	90 00	No. 100	50 00
Corn, sweet .....	Bu. 150	90 00	Tons 5	30 00
Cucumbers .....	Bu. 175	121 25	Bu. 200	150 00
Currants .....	Bu. 10	20 00	Bu. 9	18 00
Eggs .....	Doz. 420	184 00	Doz. 980	192 00
Grapes .....	Bu. 12	18 00	Bu. 10	15 00
Lettuce .....	Heads 650	16 25	Heads 850	21 25
Milk .....	Lbs. 90,221	1,890 48	Lbs. 102,178	2,554 44
Onions .....	Bu. 40	30 00	Bu. 80	22 50
Onions, green .....	Doz. 700	35 00	Doz. 1,300	65 00
Parsley .....			Heads 100	2 00
Parsnips .....	Bu. 50	20 00	Bu. 25	14 00
Peas .....	Bu. 9	6 75	Bu. 10	7 50
Pepper cress .....			Bunches 200	6 00
Peppers, red .....	Bu. 3	9 00	Bu. 4	12 00
Potplant .....	Lbs. 1,500	30 00	Lbs. 2,080	41 60
Potatoes .....	Bu. 250	87 50		
Pumpkins .....	Tons ¼	5 00		
Radishes .....	Bu. 5¼	5 50	Bu. 5	5 00
Raspberries .....	Qts. 150	15 00	Qts. 300	30 00
Spinach .....	Lbs. 400	20 00	Lbs. 640	32 00
Squash .....	Tons ¼	7 00	Tons 1	7 00
Tomatoes .....	Bu. 200	100 00	Bu. 200	100 00
Turnips .....	Bu. 50	12 50		
Vegetable oysters .....	Bu. 10	6 00	Bu. 8	4 80
Totals .....		\$2,999 68		\$3,637 32
Sold:				
Cabbages .....	No. 36	\$1 80		
Calves .....	No. 7	110 00		
Cows .....	No. 5	209 44		
Heifer .....	No. 1	25 00		
Hogs .....	Lbs. 2,120	169 60		
Totals .....		\$515 84		
Other cash receipts credited to "Barn, Farm and Garden Account":				
Totals .....				
Summary:				
Total transferred to "Subsistence Account" .....		\$2,999 68		\$3,637 32
Total amount of farm products sold .....		515 84		
Other cash receipts credited to "Barn, Farm and Garden Account" .....				
Grand total .....		\$3,515 52		\$3,637 32

TABLE V.—SHOWING OTHER FARM PRODUCTS RAISED AT THE INSTITUTION  
FARM NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE IV.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alfalfa .....	Tons 6	\$96 00	Tons 9	\$144 00
Beets, sugar .....	Tons 13	80 00	Tons 25	125 00
Cornstalks .....	Tons 7	35 00	Tons 15	75 00
Hay .....	Tons 34	544 00	Tons 30	450 00
Totals .....	.....	\$765 00	.....	\$794 00

TABLE VI.—STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1912.	Disburse- ments dur- ing the year.	Transfer- red to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Cash re- ceived on this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Transfer- red from this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net expan- ditures for the year.
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$4,374 58	\$1,478 90		\$5,853 48	\$4,437 52	\$515 84	\$2,999 68	\$7,953 04	\$2,099 56	\$510 92
Clothing and expense of pupils.....		512 92		512 92		2 00		2 00		
Discounts.....							39 52	39 52	39 52	
Drug and medical department.....	17 50	49 98		67 48	17 50			17 50		49 98
Engines and boilers.....	7,985 42	447 77		8,383 19	7,995 95	24 08		8,020 03		388 16
Fire and boiler insurance.....		1,991 10		1,991 10						1,991 10
Fire apparatus.....	193 95	122 58		316 53	193 95			193 95		122 58
Fuel.....	850 00	4,301 62		5,151 62	137 50	85 39	400 00	622 89		4,528 73
Furniture.....	4,907 44	211 55	\$130 87	5,249 85	5,111 73			5,111 73		138 13
Gas and other lights.....	7,740 63	308 13	400 00	8,446 76	7,723 43			7,723 43		723 33
House furnishings.....	6,363 34	1,530 43	140 50	8,034 29	6,927 48	60	1 71	6,989 79		1,104 50
Laundry.....	2,130 03	205 47		2,335 50	2,074 57			2,074 57		260 93
Machinery and tools.....	201 83	15 95		217 48	200 53			200 53		16 95
Means of instruction.....	17,268 92	762 69		18,031 61	17,392 59	32 20		17,424 88		606 73
Miscellaneous.....	239 50	527 87		767 37	131 00			131 00		636 37
Officers' expenses.....		386 44		386 44						386 44
Printing, postage, stationery and tele- graph.....	98 31	238 01		331 32	86 60			86 60		244 72
Real estate, including buildings.....	225,869 83		2,787 52	228,597 35	228,597 35			228,597 35		1,291 21
Repairs and renewals.....	123 40	1,266 12		1,384 52	102 06	1 25		103 31		10,669 08
Subsistence.....	118 50	7,574 73	2,999 68	10,483 00	230 20		3 77	323 97		
Wages and salaries.....		20,108 50		20,108 50				1 20		20,102 30



Work department .....	861 77	391 89	.....	1,253 06	833 44	384 97	140 50	1,337 91	104 33	.....
Totals .....	\$279,234 76	\$42,725 05	\$6,458 57	\$328,418 96 286,915 20	\$238,282 40	\$1,047 62	\$3,585 18	\$286,915 20	\$2,243 33	\$48,747 11 2,243 33
Less discounts and other credits.....		45 00		\$41,508 78						\$41,508 78
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for printing.....		\$42,680 05								11 54
* Net disbursements for current expenses..		11 54								
† Net expenditures for current expenses.....		\$42,692 19								\$41,515 33

<sup>1</sup> This item includes the amounts paid to the state insurance fund for the fiscal years 1912 and also 1913. The charge for insurance for the fiscal year 1912 was not actually deducted by the Secretary of State until after the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

\* The amounts given in the second column are the total amounts paid out during the year for running the institution, including repairs and renewals of property. Disbursements for new buildings or other permanent improvements are not included. For a statement of these latter disbursements see "Statement of Special Appropriation Funds" in Table XII.

† The per capita cost per week based on the "Net expenditures" given above was \$3.34.

Note: Section 30.24 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that the detailed list of purchases shall not be printed. The complete details of the financial statistics given in the above table are on file in the office of the State Board of Control.

TABLE VII.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION EXPENDITURES AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Disburse- ments dur- ing the year.	Transfer- red to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1914.	Refunds credited to this ac- count dur- ing year.	Transfer- red from this ac- count dur- ing year.	Total.	Gained.	Net expan- ditures for the year.
<b>Operation Expenditures:</b>										
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$4,457 52	\$2,451 24	.....	\$6,888 96	\$5,044 82	.....	\$3,687 32	\$6,651 64	\$1,702 78	.....
Clothing and expense of pupils.....	.....	337 26	.....	337 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$337 26
Discounts.....	.....	1 78	.....	1 78	.....	.....	33 26	33 26	31 43	.....
Drug and medical department.....	17 50	138 18	.....	155 68	22 50	.....	.....	22 50	.....	133 18
Engines and boilers.....	7,986 86	681 77	.....	8,677 72	8,008 25	.....	.....	8,008 25	.....	674 47
Fire and boiler insurance.....	.....	1,101 76	.....	1,101 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,101 76
Fire apparatus.....	193 95	.....	.....	193 95	193 95	.....	.....	193 95	.....	.....
Fuel.....	137 50	4,117 79	.....	4,255 29	442 43	.....	800 00	1,242 43	.....	3,012 86
Furniture.....	5,111 73	681 50	.....	5,793 23	5,751 85	.....	36 00	5,787 85	.....	155 38
Gas and other lights.....	7,723 43	422 47	\$500 00	8,575 90	8,044 85	.....	.....	8,044 85	.....	531 05
House furnishings.....	6,927 48	2,193 80	92 85	9,214 23	8,340 49	.....	25	8,340 74	.....	873 49
Laundry.....	2,074 57	907 92	.....	2,982 49	2,718 87	.....	1 46	2,719 33	.....	262 86
Machinery and tools.....	300 53	53 43	.....	353 96	337 65	.....	.....	337 65	.....	21 31
Means of instruction.....	17,392 50	1,362 10	.....	18,754 60	17,683 48	.....	.....	17,683 48	.....	1,071 12
Miscellaneous.....	131 00	580 49	.....	711 49	155 00	.....	.....	155 00	.....	556 49
Officers' expenses.....	.....	739 41	.....	739 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	739 41
Printing, postage, stationery and tele- graph.....	.....	282 86	.....	282 86	86 38	.....	14 50	101 33	.....	278 13
Real estate, including buildings.....	238,597 35	.....	.....	238,597 35	238,597 35	.....	.....	238,597 35	.....	.....
Substance.....	350 20	8,513 28	3,637 82	12,570 80	428 43	.....	2 06	430 49	.....	11,840 31
Wages and salaries.....	.....	23,356 87	.....	23,356 87	730 96	.....	56 96	787 92	.....	22,555 87
Work department.....	882 44	253 29	.....	1,085 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	257 85
Totals.....	\$232,130 34	\$48,202 30	\$4,530 27	\$284,912 91	\$236,455 88	.....	\$4,531 80	\$291,067 68	\$1,824 26	\$45,088 49
				\$271,067 66						1,254 26
				\$45,875 25						\$45,875 25

[illegible]

See note at end of Table VIII in regard to "Cash Receipts" showing the change in method of accounting used for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from that used in former years.

Note: The per capita cost per week based on the "Net expenditures for operation" plus the "Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance" was \$9.24.

TABLE VIII.—STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of Items.	Total remitted to State Treasurer.	Receipts credited to the General Fund of the state.	Refunds credited to Operation Fund.	Refunds credited to Repairs and Maintenance Fund.
Clothing and expense of pupils....	\$1 50	\$1 50		
Engines and boilers.....	3 45	3 45		
Means of instruction.....	17 76	17 76		
Work department.....	293 05	298 05		
Totals .....	\$315 76	\$315 76		

Note: The 1913 Legislature provided that after July 1, 1913, all cash receipts from such sources as board and clothing of pupils, receipts from the sale of farm products, and other miscellaneous receipts were all to be turned into the "General Fund" of the state treasury instead of being credited to the appropriation for the particular institution as was done in former years.

In making the appropriations for the biennial period July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1915 (Chapter 650, Laws of 1913), the Legislature separated the amount usually appropriated for the "Current Expense Fund" into two funds, viz., "Operation Fund" and "Repairs and Maintenance Fund."

The only changes in the method of accounting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from the accounting used in former years is that the account known as "Repairs and renewals," shown in Table VI., was taken out of Current Expenses and used as a classification under the "Repairs and Maintenance Expenditures." The "Operation Fund" is the same as the old "Current Expense Fund" with the exception that repairs and renewals are charged to "Repairs and Maintenance Fund."

TABLE IX.—STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$33,819 98
1913			
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year—sale of barn, farm and garden products.....		515 84
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year—sales from the "Work department".....		384 97
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year—miscellaneous .....		146 81
June 30.....	Disbursements from the "Current Expense Fund" during fiscal year.....	\$42,602 19	
June 30.....	Deficit in fund.....	\$8,165 99	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward .....	341 40	
June 30.....	Net deficit .....		7,824 50
		\$42,602 19	\$42,602 19

TABLE X.—STATEMENT OF THE OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 1.....	Deficit in fund.....	\$7,824 50	
July 31.....	Appropriation, Chapter 701, Laws of 1913.....		\$8,000 00
July 24.....	Appropriation, Chapter 650, Laws of 1913. Section 172—67. 12 R. S. 1913.....		47,541 00
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from the "Operation Fund" during the fiscal year.....	48,177 79	
June 30.....	Deficit in fund.....	\$802 78	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	341 40	
June 30.....	Net deficit .....		461 38
		\$56,002 38	\$56,002 38

TABLE XI.—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

*(Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67. 13 R. S. 1913.)*

1913			
July 24.....	Appropriation .....		\$14,805 00
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$10,095 71	.....
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	4,209 29	.....
		\$14,805 00	\$14,805 00

TABLE XII.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

*Cement Walks, Repairs, Etc., Fund. (Appropriation, Chapter 467, Laws of 1909.)*

1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$28 66
1914			
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	\$28 66	.....
		\$28 66	\$28 66

*For Dining Room, Kitchen, Etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chapter 585, Laws of 1911.)*

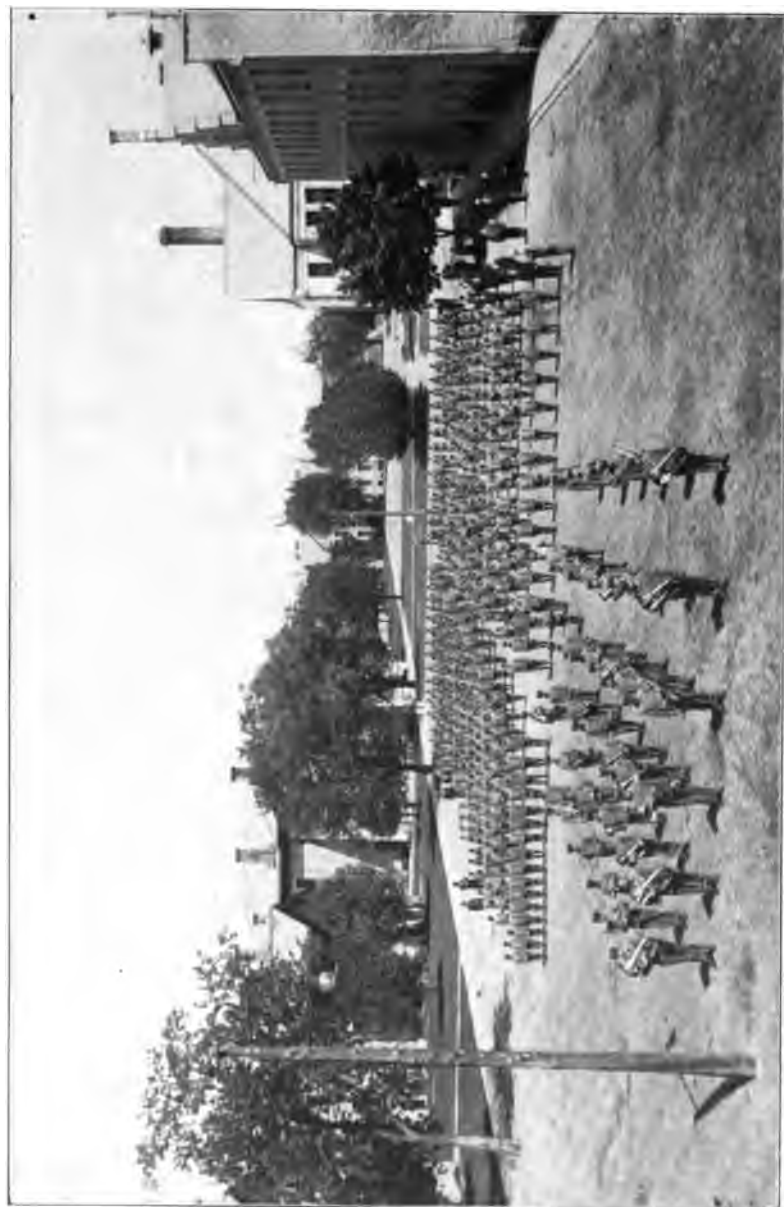
1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$19,123 19
1913			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$4,261 18	.....
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	14,862 06	.....
		\$19,123 19	\$19,123 19
1913			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$14,862 06
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from fund during fiscal year.....	\$14,765 07	.....
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	96 99	.....
		\$14,862 06	\$14,862 06

*Addition to Main Building, New Dormitories, Purchase of Apparatus, Etc., Fund. (Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67. 14 R. S. 1913.)*

1913			
July 31.....	Appropriation .....		\$25,825 00
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$9,183 44	.....
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	16,641 56	.....
		\$25,825 00	\$25,825 00







READY FOR MEMORIAL DAY PARADE—WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS—WAUKESHA.



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**SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR  
BOYS**

**LOCATED AT WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN**

**FOR THE**

**BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.**

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## OFFICERS.

---

A. J. HUTTON.....Superintendent and Steward  
L. F. MURPHY.....Assistant Superintendent and Assistant Steward  
MRS. A. J. HUTTON.....Matron  
F. E. BEACH.....Field Agent  
OSCAR LEE .....Field Agent  
C. H. FROEMMING.....School Principal  
J. B. NOBLE, M. D.....Physician





THE BAND—WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS—WAUKESHA.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

Waukesha, Wis., July 1, 1914.

*To the State Board of Control of Wisconsin:*

I submit herewith the Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, for the period ending June 30, 1914.

The new cottage provided by the Legislature of 1911, was occupied in November, 1913, so that we have now two fine new cottages on the new grounds of the institution. In these cottages the youngest boys are housed. They have their meals in their cottages. They sleep in large, well ventilated dormitories. They have ample playgrounds. The fine new schoolhouse provided by the Legislature of 1911 is all ready, and will be occupied by these boys within a few days. They are segregated from the older and tougher boys. They have no occasion to cross the street to the old grounds except to attend evening entertainments and Sunday religious services. This segregation, made complete just at the close of the biennial period, has had a marked salutary influence upon the little fellows. This is shown in their bearing, manners, cheerfulness, and their zest of life in work and play. My expectations of many years are being fully realized.

The Legislature of 1915 should be asked to amend the laws relating to this institution in two important respects:

The age of commitment for vagrants and incorrigibles is now from eight to sixteen; for boys committed by the juvenile courts, from eight to seventeen; for boys convicted of crimes, from eight to eighteen. For all classes of boys who may be legally committed, the age should be uniformly from eight to sixteen.

The term of commitment, at present, is uniformly until the boy attains the age of twenty-one years. This should be changed to eighteen years.

There are usually in the school about forty boys over eighteen years of age. Some of them are boys who should have been sent originally to the Wisconsin State Reformatory. Some of them are recidivists returned to the school from parole for serious crime. As a class, all of them have passed the age at which boys respond to the discipline suited to juvenile offenders for whose education and training this school was originally founded. Since the Wisconsin State Reformatory was opened, there is no necessity for caring for this class of boy in the Industrial School.

Paroled boys fall into two well defined classes; those that get to work, obey the laws, and become good citizens, and those that lead

lives of idleness, and lawlessness, and presently become hardened criminals. It is a hardship to require those that do well to report to the school and be under the control of the school until they are twenty-one years of age. They should not be regarded as a special class, but should be restored at eighteen to general good citizenship.

Those that go wrong need a sterner discipline than this school should give. It is a weak sentimentality that regards a more or less hardened criminal over eighteen as a juvenile offender. He has at that age, reached the point at which society should inquire not solely what is best for him, but also what is best for society whose laws he has violated and whose safety he has menaced.

For years I have asked for the segregation of the younger boys of the school from those older and more familiar with crime. That segregation has been successfully accomplished.

For years, too, I have asked for relief from the care of young men of criminal tendencies. They should be taken care of by the state, but they should not be taken care of in the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys. For their own good, for the good of the younger and more hopeful boys, and for the safety of society, they should be removed from this institution.

With the younger boys segregated from the main body of the school and the young men confirmed in crime removed to some other institution where they may receive the sterner discipline they require, this school will be better fitted than ever before to do the work it was designed to do by its founders in the early days of the state,—to instruct and save youthful offenders.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. HUTTON,  
*Superintendent.*





THE PRINT SHOP—WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS—WAUKESHA.



## PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

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TO PROFESSOR A. J. HUTTON,

*Superintendent of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys:*

I herewith submit to you the biennial report of the department of instruction for the period ending June 30, 1914.

While there is still ample room for improvement in this department, I am pleased to state that the changes that have taken place during the past two years have resulted in raising the standard of the school. Both instruction and discipline have improved, due to more definiteness in aim and preparation of subjects taught; and greater sympathy between teachers and pupils. Interest in the work and desire to succeed have taken the place of the fear of punishment as an incentive to do better work.

The new schoolhouse, to be occupied within a few days, will greatly facilitate the grading of the school. We can keep our younger boys by themselves, not only on the playgrounds, but in the classroom as well.

The good results of the segregation of the younger boys on the new grounds of the institutions, are already very noticeable in their daily conduct. When that segregation is made complete by the use of the new school buildings, as it will be within a week, we confidently expect still larger and more beneficial results.

Manual training and music are conducted along lines very similar to those in the public schools of the state. Both of these departments are very popular among the boys, and the progress which most of them make in the work in these departments during the short time we have them here, is quite remarkable.

The publication of our monthly periodical, "The Big Brother," has been continued during the past biennial period. It has furnished a most interesting and useful means of instruction for the boys of our institution.

Most of our boys are zealous in their studies, after once an interest is aroused. We endeavor to store their minds with such knowledge as will tend to gradually overcome the coarser elements of their characters. We realize the responsibility resting upon us in fitting these boys for future usefulness. It means work, work on the part of the teachers and work on the part of the boys. Work may not be the chief agent in reforming boys, but it surely has much to do with it. To reform boys, it is necessary to establish in them habits of industry; and

to instill in them respect for manual labor. They must be given work. This is as true of school work as of all other kinds of work. To drive useless and bad thoughts from their minds, it is necessary that they be given useful and good thoughts. In order to get thought, something must be given them to keep their minds active. Industry, if not the parent of reform, is certainly very closely related to it.

We have labored with the hope that much good may come to those whom it has been our lot to instruct, notwithstanding the great disadvantages which they must confront in fighting life's battles; for it must be remembered that our school is filled, almost exclusively, from a class who are shut out, by the nature of things, from the wholesome influences of society.

Patience with the dull and stupid, forbearance with the would-be vicious and obstinate, and perseverance in the arduous and responsible duties are elements which should be combined in the character of every instructor of youth. This we strive to do, and to live in hope that by our efforts the worst may be improved, the best made better, and both be encouraged and aided to higher life and nobler attainments.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for your unfailing support and interest in my work.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. FROEMMING,

*School Principal.*

Dated June 30, 1914.





**MEN'S DORMITORY—WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS—WAUKESHA.**

## FAMILY OFFICERS.

## COTTAGE NO. 1.

E. W. DIMMICK.....Officer  
MRS. E. W. DIMMICK.....Matron

## COTTAGE NO. 2.

E. T. EATON.....Officer  
MRS. E. T. EATON.....Matron

## COTTAGE NO. 3.

R. J. LYON.....Officer  
MRS. R. J. LYON.....Matron

## COTTAGE NO. 4.

MAX CARGILL.....Officer  
MARY BORNHEIMER.....Matron

## COTTAGE NO. 5.

H. E. PHILIP.....Officer  
MRS. H. E. PHILIP.....Matron

## COTTAGE NO. 6.

J. H. EVANS.....Officer  
MRS. BELL PHILIP.....Matron

## COTTAGE NO. 8.

A. C. BERARD.....Officer  
MRS. A. C. BERARD.....Matron

## COTTAGE NO. 9.

WILLIAM BARTZ.....Officer  
MRS. WILLIAM BARTZ.....Matron

## COTTAGE NO. 10.

E. R. NASH.....Officer  
MRS. E. R. NASH.....Matron

## LYON COTTAGE.

D. O. CARGILL.....Officer  
MRS. D. O. CARGILL.....Matron

## NEW COTTAGE (1912).

R. D. BOOTH.....Officer  
MRS. R. D. BOOTH.....Matron

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
<b>Admissions:</b>		
Number remaining in school at commencement of each year	369	374
Escaped boys returned	4	2
Paroled boys returned	72	107
Transferred from other institutions	3	3
Original admissions (committed by the courts)	152	191
<b>Totals</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>677</b>
<b>Discharges:</b>		
Released on parole by State Board of Control	198	250
Transferred to other institutions during the year	2	1
Pardoned by the Governor		1
Escaped	5	5
Discharged, expiration of sentence	3	3
Transferred to Wisconsin State Reformatory	14	7
Released by order of court	1	
Returned to court	3	3
Remaining at close of each year	374	398
<b>Totals</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>677</b>
Average daily number of inmates for the year	377	385

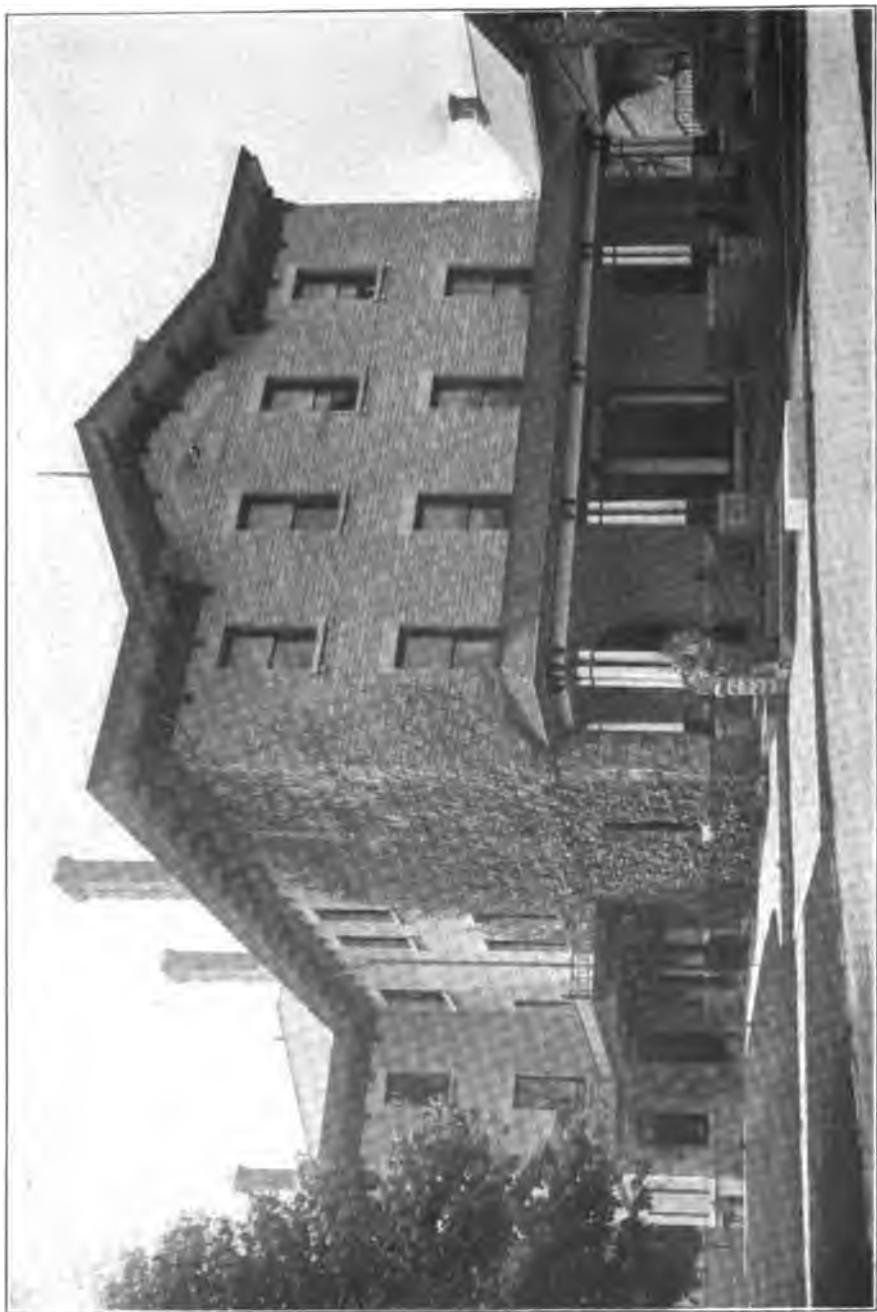
NOTE: The statistics given in the following tables are based on the "Original admissions" and those "Transferred from other institutions."

"Original admissions" during the year ending June 30, 1913	152
"Original admissions" during the year ending June 30, 1914	191
Transferred from other institutions during the year ending June 30, 1913	3
Transferred from other institutions during the year ending June 30, 1914	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>349</b>

TABLE II.—SHOWING NATIONALITY OF INMATES ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" AND THOSE "TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS" ONLY.

Nationality.	No.	Nationality.	No.
American	27	Hungarian	1
American-German	2	Irish	19
American-Indian	1	Irish-French	6
American-Irish	2	Irish-Norwegian	1
Austrian	1	Italian	1
Belgian	4	Jewish	4
Bohemian	5	Lithuanian	4
Danish	5	Negro	1
Danish-German	1	Norwegian	14
Dutch	3	Norwegian-German	2
English	17	Polish	91
English-French	1	Polish-German	5
English-German	6	Russian	1
English-Irish	3	Scotch-English	1
Finlander	1	Scotch-French	2
Flemish	2	Slav	2
French	14	Swedish	3
French-Indian	1	Swedish-German	1
German	80	Unknown	4
German-French	8		
German-Irish	7	<b>Total</b>	<b>349</b>





ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS—WAUKESHA.



TABLE III.—SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" AND THOSE "TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS."

Birthplace.	No.	Birthplace.	No.
<b>Foreign born:</b>		<b>Born in United States:</b>	
Australia .....	1	Arkansas .....	1
Bohemia .....	1	Illinois .....	12
Canada .....	1	Indiana .....	1
Denmark .....	1	Iowa .....	1
England .....	1	Massachusetts .....	1
Finland .....	1	Michigan .....	10
Germany .....	13	Minnesota .....	12
Hungary .....	1	Missouri .....	2
Italy .....	1	Montana .....	1
Norway .....	1	Nebraska .....	1
Russia .....	9	New Jersey .....	2
Total foreign born.....	31	New York .....	2
		North Dakota .....	2
		Ohio .....	3
		Pennsylvania .....	2
		South Dakota .....	1
		Washington .....	1
		Wisconsin .....	252
		Total born in United States...	309
		Total foreign born.....	31
		Unknown .....	10
		Total .....	349

TABLE IV.—SHOWING SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS OF INMATES ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" AND THOSE "TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS."

Both parents living.....	234	Mother and stepfather.....	23
Father only parent living.....	24	Parents both dead .....	11
Mother only parent living.....	39	Parents separated .....	5
Father and stepmother.....	9	Unknown .....	1
Foster parents .....	3	Total .....	349

TABLE V.—SHOWING THE DEPARTMENT IN WHICH THE INMATES WERE EMPLOYED—BASED ON THE NUMBER PRESENT ON JUNE 30, 1914.

Employment.	No.	Employment.	No.
Bakery .....	16	Schoolroom squad .....	11
Boys' dining room.....	17	Sewing room .....	13
Carpenter shop .....	2	Shoeshop .....	15
Cottage chore boys.....	94	Sloyd, 1st and 4th sessions.....	44
Engine room .....	10	Squad, general .....	11
Garden .....	50	Stock barn .....	12
Laundry .....	13	Store .....	1
Main dining room.....	3	Superintendent's housework .....	2
Main kitchen .....	5	Tailor shop .....	34
Office boys .....	2	Teams .....	10
Paint and blacksmith shop.....	7	Yard squad .....	16
Printing office .....	6	Total .....	308
Reception room .....	4		

TABLE VI.—SHOWING THE PARTICULAR OFFENSE: AGE WHEN COMMITTED; AND COUNTY COMMITTED BY, OF BOYS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" AND THOSE "TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS."

Counties.	Offenses.														Age of boys when committed.								Total.							
	Assault.	Assault with intent to murder.	Attempted rape.	Blackmail.	Burglary.	Carrying concealed weapons.	Delinquency.	Forgery.	Kidnapation.	Grand larceny.	Horse stealing.	Incorrigibility.	Indecent liberties with a female child.	Larceny.	Lascivious behavior in the presence of a girl.	Trisney.	Vagrancy.	Total.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.		12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	
Adams .....																1		1											1	1
Ashland .....																														2
Barron .....																														1
Bayfield .....																														1
Brown .....		1		3	1	4						6	1	6				24	24	2		5	1	6	4	1	5			24
Chippewa .....												1	1					2	2											2
Clark .....					1							1	1					1	1			1								1
Columbia .....												1	1					1	1											1
Crawford .....					3		2			1		2	1	1				17	17	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	17
Dane .....																		4	4											4
Dodge .....							1					2	2	3				24	24	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
Douglas .....							19					2	2					6	6											6
Eau Claire .....					1	1						1	1					1	1											1
Florence .....																		1	1											1
Fond du Lac .....							1											1	1											1
Grant .....	1																	1	1											1
Green .....					1													1	1											1
Green Lake .....																		1	1											1
Jackson .....																		1	1											1
Jefferson .....																		1	1											1

[illegible]

TABLE VII.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF THE INMATE POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION TO JUNE 30, 1914.

For the year ending—	No. committed.		Total from beginning.	No. returned.		Total received during year.	No. present at close of year.			Whole number for year.
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Dec. 31, 1860.....	33	7	40	.....	.....	40	33	7	40	40
Sept. 30, 1861.....	34	7	81	.....	.....	41	35	5	40	81
Sept. 30, 1862.....	37	3	121	.....	.....	40	51	4	55	80
Sept. 30, 1863.....	32	10	163	.....	1	42	66	13	72	98
Sept. 30, 1864.....	74	9	246	.....	.....	88	117	20	137	165
Sept. 30, 1865.....	85	22	353	1	.....	109	134	21	155	245
Sept. 30, 1866.....	45	2	400	4	8	54	118	16	131	209
Sept. 30, 1867.....	68	.....	468	4	11	83	143	12	155	217
Sept. 30, 1868.....	50	3	521	14	5	72	149	14	163	227
Sept. 30, 1869.....	59	4	584	5	2	70	163	13	176	233
Sept. 30, 1870.....	114	.....	698	3	.....	117	204	2	206	293
Sept. 30, 1871.....	75	.....	773	6	1	82	237	2	239	298
Sept. 30, 1872.....	107	.....	880	1	.....	196	278	.....	.....	347
Sept. 30, 1873.....	80	.....	960	4	.....	84	281	.....	.....	362
Sept. 30, 1874.....	115	.....	1,075	6	.....	121	301	.....	.....	402
Sept. 30, 1875.....	103	.....	1,178	8	.....	111	300	.....	.....	412
Sept. 30, 1876.....	107	.....	1,285	8	.....	115	318	.....	.....	415
Sept. 30, 1877.....	140	.....	1,425	13	.....	153	364	.....	.....	471
Sept. 30, 1878.....	151	.....	1,576	12	.....	163	419	.....	.....	527
Sept. 30, 1879.....	117	.....	1,693	8	.....	125	431	.....	.....	543
Sept. 30, 1880.....	109	.....	1,801	10	.....	118	430	.....	.....	549
Sept. 30, 1881.....	90	.....	1,901	7	.....	95	372	.....	.....	525
Sept. 30, 1882.....	88	.....	1,979	7	.....	95	299	.....	.....	497
Sept. 30, 1883.....	95	.....	2,074	8	.....	103	278	.....	.....	462
Sept. 30, 1884.....	113	.....	2,187	7	.....	120	297	.....	.....	386
Sept. 30, 1885.....	89	.....	2,276	8	.....	97	293	.....	.....	394
Sept. 30, 1886.....	121	.....	2,397	6	.....	127	325	.....	.....	420
Sept. 30, 1887.....	127	.....	2,524	6	.....	133	340	.....	.....	461
Sept. 30, 1888.....	135	.....	2,659	7	.....	142	376	.....	.....	483
Sept. 30, 1889.....	157	.....	2,816	7	.....	164	406	.....	.....	540
Sept. 30, 1890.....	162	.....	2,978	13	.....	175	423	.....	.....	581
Sept. 30, 1891.....	181	.....	3,159	17	.....	196	342	.....	.....	621
Sept. 30, 1892.....	173	.....	3,332	15	.....	188	308	.....	.....	590
Sept. 30, 1893.....	184	.....	3,516	13	.....	197	313	.....	.....	500
Sept. 30, 1894.....	198	.....	3,714	26	.....	224	351	.....	.....	537
Sept. 30, 1895.....	209	.....	3,923	30	.....	239	345	.....	.....	500
Sept. 30, 1896.....	178	.....	4,101	53	.....	231	328	.....	.....	576
Sept. 30, 1897.....	169	.....	4,270	43	.....	212	344	.....	.....	540
Sept. 30, 1898.....	137	.....	4,407	34	.....	171	305	.....	.....	515
Sept. 30, 1899.....	134	.....	4,541	26	.....	160	304	.....	.....	474
Sept. 30, 1900.....	160	.....	4,701	30	.....	190	323	.....	.....	498
Sept. 30, 1901.....	150	.....	4,851	28	.....	178	330	.....	.....	506
June 30, 1902.....	122	.....	4,973	21	.....	143	325	.....	.....	473
June 30, 1903.....	155	.....	5,128	22	.....	177	298	.....	.....	502
June 30, 1904.....	178	.....	5,306	43	.....	221	327	.....	.....	507
June 30, 1905.....	176	.....	5,482	43	.....	224	313	.....	.....	551
June 30, 1906.....	141	.....	5,623	45	.....	186	305	.....	.....	499
June 30, 1907.....	151	.....	5,774	41	.....	192	310	.....	.....	497
June 30, 1908.....	216	.....	5,990	44	.....	260	356	.....	.....	570
June 30, 1909.....	175	.....	6,165	62	.....	237	362	.....	.....	593
June 30, 1910.....	155	.....	6,320	72	.....	227	365	.....	.....	589
June 30, 1911.....	153	.....	6,478	37	.....	195	368	.....	.....	590
June 30, 1912.....	167	.....	6,645	56	.....	223	369	.....	.....	591
June 30, 1913.....	155	.....	6,800	76	.....	231	374	.....	.....	600
June 30, 1914.....	194	.....	6,994	109	.....	303	398	.....	.....	677





THE TAILOR SHOP—WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS—WAUKESHA.

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING STATISTICS OF INMATES PLACED ON PAROLE FROM THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1912.\*

	For year ending June 30, 1911.	For year ending June 30, 1912.
Number of boys on parole at beginning of fiscal year.....	639	646
Number of boys paroled, but returned to institution before fiscal year closed.....	27	24
Number of boys paroled and not returned during fiscal year..	179	197
Totals .....	845	867
Number of boys receiving final discharge while on parole.....	118	84
Number of boys returned to the Industrial School.....	52	77
Number of boys who joined the United States Army or Navy while out on parole.....	11	14
Number of boys transferred to Wisconsin State Reformatory while on parole.....		5
Number of boys sentenced by the courts to some penal insti- tution .....	16	7
Number of boys died while on parole.....	2	
Number of boys on parole at end of fiscal year.....	646	680
Totals .....	845	867

\* The statistics showing the operation of the parole law at this institution were not included in former biennial reports. For that reason the statistics for the years 1911 and 1912 are included here.

TABLE IX.—SHOWING THE NUMBER WHO VIOLATED THEIR PAROLE FROM THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND WERE RETURNED TO THE INSTITUTION DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1912,\* AND THE CAUSES FOR THEIR RETURN.

	For year ending June 30, 1911.	For year ending June 30, 1912.
Attempting to wreck street car.....	1	
Bumming and vagrancy.....	5	10
Burglarizing officer's room before being paroled.....	1	
Burglary .....	2	3
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	1
Defacing public property.....	1	1
General unreliability .....	3	4
Highway robbery .....		1
Incorrigibility .....	5	7
Indecent liberties with girls.....	2	1
Larceny .....	12	29
Leaving home or place assigned.....	16	15
Returned for transfer and held for dealing in tobacco.....	1	
Sickness .....	1	2
Sodomy with domestic animals.....	1	2
Tuancy .....		1
Totals .....	52	77

\* See note after Table VIII.

TABLE X.—SHOWING STATISTICS OF INMATES PLACED ON PAROLE FROM THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
Number of boys on parole at beginning of fiscal year.....	680	651
Number of boys paroled during fiscal year.....	198	259
Totals .....	878	910
Number of boys receiving final discharge while on parole.....	150	169
Number of boys returned to the Industrial School for violation of parole .....	60	85
Number of boys returned to the Industrial School for transfer to other places.....	12	22
Number of boys transferred to Wisconsin State Reformatory without being returned to this institution.....		1
Number of boys sentenced by the courts to some penal institution .....	2	2
Number of boys died while on parole.....	3	1
Number of boys on parole at end of fiscal year.....	651	680
Totals .....	878	910

TABLE XI.—SHOWING THE NUMBER WHO VIOLATED THEIR PAROLE FROM THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND WERE RETURNED TO THE INSTITUTION DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, AND THE CAUSES FOR THEIR RETURN.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
Assault .....	1	3
Bumming and vagrancy.....	5	4
Burglary .....	6	8
Carrying concealed weapons.....	4	
Disorderly conduct .....		1
Drunk and disorderly.....	3	
Forgery .....	1	
General unreliability .....	4	7
Horse stealing .....		1
Incorrigibility .....	6	11
Indecent liberties with girls.....	1	2
Larceny .....	13	22
Laziness .....	1	
Leaving home or place assigned.....	11	17
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	1	2
Receiving stolen property.....		1
Returned after serving sentence in Wisconsin State Reformatory .....	1	2
Sickness .....	1	4
Voluntary return .....	1	2
Totals .....	60	85



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DORMITORY. COTTAGE NO. 8—WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS—WAUKESHA.

TABLE XII.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE INSTITUTION FARM AND TRANSFERRED TO THE "SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT"; THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD; AND OTHER CASH RECEIPTS CREDITED TO THE "BARN, FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT" DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Transferred to the "Subsistence Account":				
Apples .....	Bu. 11%	\$12 13	Bu. 85	\$35 10
Asparagus .....	Bu. 87%	57 25	Bu. 18%	18 60
Beans, green .....	Lbs. 4,751	532 11	Lbs. 6,108	729 88
Beef .....	Bu. 3%	1 70	Bu. 35	21 50
Beet greens .....	Bu. 191	145 07	Bu. 40	24 70
Beets .....	Heads 4,887	149 58	Heads 2,580	75 45
Cabbage .....	Bu. 184%	110 85	Bu. 208%	123 40
Carrots .....	Heads 329	14 20	Heads 28	1 16
Cauliflower .....	Bunches 2,170	116 62	Bunches 1,025	105 90
Celery .....				
Celery root .....	Doz. 6	2 40	Doz. 6	2 40
Cherries .....	Qts. 16	2 40		
Chickens .....	Lbs. 470	84 60	Lbs. 108	18 54
Corn, sweet .....	Doz. 255	17 85	Doz. 384%	64 38
Cucumbers .....	Bu. 68%	37 68	Bu. 87	79 00
Currants .....	Bu. 34	51 00	Bu. 21%	68 60
Dill .....	Bu. 1	75		
Eggs .....	Doz. 1,688	361 57	Doz. 1,371	\$22 58
Egg plants .....			No. 8	30
Gooseberries .....	Bu. 10	20 00	Qts. 80	8 00
Grapes .....	Bu. 1%	2 25	Bu. 34%	69 50
Horseradish .....	Bu. 13	9 75		
Kohlrabi .....	Bu. 41%	30 94	Bu. 69	33 95
Lettuce .....	Bu. 70%	22 52	Bu. 193%	38 53
Malons, musk .....			Doz. 12%	7 50
Malons, water .....			No. 9	1 80
Milk .....	Qts. 146,924	5,876 96	Qts. 180,884	7,235 86
Onions, green .....	Bu. 31%	30 25	Bu. 93%	75 98
Onions, ripe .....	Bu. 117%	87 94	Bu. 116%	120 25
Parsnips .....	Bu. 288	177 40	Bu. 75%	44 80
Peas, green .....	Bu. 35%	36 15	Bu. 44	47 60
Peppers .....	Doz. 2%	38		
Peplant .....	Bu. 116%	37 36	Bu. 96%	31 08
Plums .....	Bu. 1%	1 50	Bu. 36	71 50
Popcorn .....			Bu. 40	40 00
Pork .....	Lbs. 4,823	482 30	Lbs. 3,237	339 90
Potatoes .....	Bu. 384%	157 08	Bu. 1,610	1,118 00
Pumpkins .....	No. 40	2 00	No. 152	7 60
Radishes .....	Bu. 27%	16 28	Bu. 27%	15 40
Raspberries .....	Qts. 112	17 92	Qts. 411	49 32
Salsify .....			Bu. 3	2 25
Spinach .....	Bu. 42	10 30	Bu. 89	9 75
Squash, hubbard .....	No. 124	13 00	No. 548	54 80
Squash, summer .....			No. 124	6 20
Strawberries .....	Qts. 1,629	162 90	Qts. 1,382	138 20
Swiss chard .....	Bu. 61	15 25	Bu. 50	10 00
Tomatoes, green .....	Bu. 9%	7 30	Bu. 9	6 15
Tomatoes, ripe .....	Bu. 62	30 90	Bu. 303%	136 58
Turnips .....	Bu. 33%	25 16	Bu. 88	48 26
Veal .....	Lbs. 1,388	173 73	Lbs. 1,825	259 24

TABLE XII—Concluded. SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE INSTITUTION FARM AND TRANSFERRED TO THE "SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT"; THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD; AND OTHER CASH RECEIPTS CREDITED TO THE "BARN, FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT" DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Vegetable oysters.....			Bu. 1½	75
Totals .....		\$9,143 08		\$11,727 18
Sold:				
Alfalfa seed.....	Lbs. 140	\$28 00		
Boar .....	No. 1	15 00		
Bull .....			No. 1	\$100 00
Butter fat.....			Lbs. 475.65	139 45
Calves .....	No. 19	234 50	No. 8	42 00
Celery plants.....	No. 100	50		
Corn, seed.....			Bu. 532/7	164 00
Cows .....			No. 8	75 00
Hides .....	Lbs. 85	8 85	(No. 9	6 60
			(Lbs. 543	68 30
Miscellaneous .....		30		15
Peppers .....	Bu. 8	1 95		
Pigs .....	No. 60	196 00	No. 21	55 75
Tomatoes .....			Bu. 19	8 00
Totals .....		\$480 10		\$659 25
Other cash receipts credited to "Barn, Farm and Garden Account":				
Refunds .....				\$33 00
Totals .....				\$33 00
Summary:				
Total transferred to "Subsistence Account".....		\$9,143 08		\$11,727 18
Total amount of farm products sold.....		480 10		659 25
Other cash receipts credited to "Barn, Farm and Garden Account".....				33 00
Grand total .....		\$9,623 18		\$12,419 43





BOYS' DINING ROOM—WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS—WAUKESHA.

TABLE XIII.—SHOWING OTHER FARM PRODUCTS RAISED AT THE INSTITUTION FARM NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE XII.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alfalfa .....	Tons 60	\$900 00	.....	.....
Barley .....	Bu. 224	179 20	.....	.....
Corn, field .....	Bu. 1,000	550 00	Bu. 3,068	\$1,964 00
Cornstalks .....	Tons 80	400 00	Tons 50	250 00
Ensilage .....	Tons 265	1,325 00	Tons 410	2,050 00
Hay .....	Tons 100	1,500 00	Tons 225	3,375 00
Oats .....	Bu. 2,508	1,008 20	Bu. 3,580	1,412 00
Rye .....	Bu. 280	210 00	Bu. 50	37 50
Soy beans .....	Tons 15	120 00	Tons 30	240 00
Sugar cane .....	Tons 30	150 00	.....	.....
Straw .....	Tons 50	250 00	Tons 60	300 00
Totals .....	.....	\$6,587 40	.....	\$9,622 50

TABLE XIV.—STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1912.	Disbursements during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net expenditures for the year.
Amusements .....	\$467 20	\$234 04	.....	\$701 24	\$454 10	.....	.....	\$454 10	.....	\$247 14
Barn, farm and garden .....	16,110 18	5,147 99	829 50	21,284 67	17,731 93	\$480 10	\$9,216 08	27,478 08	\$6,198 48	.....
Clothing .....	8,778 83	3,457 65	1,829 25	14,065 73	9,430 30	.....	195 92	9,430 30	.....	4,635 13
Discounts .....	.....	3 89	.....	3 89	.....	.....	12 00	282 00	192 58	.....
Drug and medical department .....	230 90	1,449 68	.....	1,680 58	235 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	1,425 58
Elopers .....	.....	459 67	.....	459 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	459 67
Engines and boilers .....	13,268 65	8,407 91	3,912 00	20,615 56	14,084 11	333 75	5,375 60	19,783 46	.....	885 10
Fire and boiler insurance .....	.....	3,610 60	.....	3,610 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,610 60
Fire apparatus .....	600 03	47 82	14 40	662 25	662 25	.....	.....	662 25	.....	.....
Freight and express .....	.....	28 84	.....	28 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 84
Fuel .....	1,485 70	8,325 97	.....	9,812 67	1,800 50	.....	1,500 00	3,300 50	.....	6,432 17
Furniture .....	8,710 59	58 87	124 15	8,893 61	8,871 04	1 80	.....	8,880 84	.....	12 77
Gas and other lights .....	1,177 20	400 25	1,500 00	3,077 45	1,139 86	.....	25	1,140 11	.....	1,937 34
Hides and pelts .....	.....	.....	81 85	81 85	.....	81 85	.....	81 85	.....	.....
House furnishings .....	15,276 15	2,062 77	168 50	17,507 51	16,940 49	5 30	55 80	17,010 89	.....	496 62
Laundry .....	2,858 55	800 61	.....	3,659 16	2,840 54	.....	.....	2,880 54	.....	828 68
Library .....	1,308 86	240 04	.....	1,548 90	1,323 56	.....	.....	1,323 56	.....	225 34
Machinery and tools .....	1,829 97	70 41	.....	1,897 38	1,724 32	.....	.....	1,724 32	.....	173 06
Means of instruction .....	6,187 53	6,786 30	.....	6,786 30	6,014 58	.....	32 39	6,086 97	.....	748 33
Miscellaneous .....	198 95	785 54	.....	984 49	101 85	248 20	.....	440 05	.....	544 44
Officers' expenses .....	.....	83 74	.....	83 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83 74
Printing office .....	2,917 36	194 88	.....	3,112 19	2,910 04	100 95	.....	3,100 99	.....	11 20
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph .....	1,120 50	845 67	.....	1,966 17	1,200 00	25	.....	1,200 25	.....	705 92
Real estate, including buildings .....	308,056 60	.....	1,791 18	309,847 78	309,847 78	.....	.....	309,847 78	.....	.....
Repairs and renewals .....	1,666 44	4,532 77	.....	6,199 21	1,571 72	24 45	1,177 34	2,778 51	.....	3,425 70
Scraps .....	.....	.....	90 43	90 43	.....	90 43	.....	90 43	.....	.....
Shoe shop .....	1,009 33	2,078 13	.....	3,087 46	862 55	.....	1,855 75	2,748 30	.....	339 16



Substance .....	1,008 02	15,946 12	9,145 03	24,097 17	1,118 74	167 82	88 68	1,875 04	.....	24,712 13
Wages and salaries .....	.....	33,064 47	.....	33,064 47	.....	8 30	.....	8 30	.....	33,046 17
Totals .....	\$454,889 54	\$87,336 53	\$13,681 38	\$50,897 45	\$461,192 09	\$1,027 90	\$19,504 04	\$463,324 03	\$0,365 96	\$84,668 77
Less discounts and other credits .....	.....	223 44	.....	\$78,572 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,886 96
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for printing .....	.....	\$87,068 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$78,572 82
*Net disbursements for current expenses .....	.....	1 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 02
†Net expenditures for current expenses .....	.....	\$87,069 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$78,573 84

<sup>1</sup> This item includes the amounts paid to the state insurance fund for the fiscal years 1912 and also 1913. The charge for insurance for the fiscal year 1912 was not actually deducted by the Secretary of State until after the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

\* The amounts given in the second column are the total amounts paid out during the year for running the institution, including repairs and renewals of property. Disbursements for new buildings or other permanent improvements are not included. For a statement of these latter disbursements see "Statement of Special Appropriation Funds" in Table XX.

† Per capita cost per week based on "Net expenditures" given above was \$4.00.

Note: Section 204 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that the detailed list of purchases shall not be printed. The complete details of the financial statistics given in the above table are on file in the office of the State Board of Control.

TABLE XV.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION EXPENDITURES AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES AT THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Disburse- ments during the year.	Transfer- red to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1914.	Refunds credited to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Transfer- red from this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net ex- penditures for the year.
<b>Operation Expenditures:</b>										
Amusements .....	\$454 10	\$277 73	.....	\$731 83	\$359 42	.....	.....	\$359 42	.....	\$372 41
Barn, farm, and garden .....	17,781 86	4,660 67	.....	22,784 33	19,573 16	\$33 00	\$11,736 27	30,642 43	\$7,868 10	.....
Clothing .....	9,490 30	2,206 81	2,206 85	14,892 96	8,367 46	.....	.....	8,367 46	.....	6,075 50
Discounts .....	.....	10 86	.....	10 86	.....	.....	153 13	153 13	142 27	.....
Drug and medical department .....	235 00	786 93	.....	1,021 93	200 00	.....	75	200 75	.....	381 18
Elopers .....	.....	266 19	.....	266 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266 19
Engines and boilers .....	14,094 11	592 24	.....	14,676 85	13,948 43	.....	94	13,944 37	.....	732 48
Fire and boiler insurance .....	.....	519 80	50	519 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	519 80
Fire apparatus .....	602 25	178 39	.....	840 64	807 75	.....	.....	807 75	.....	32 89
Freight and express .....	.....	6 17	.....	6 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 17
Fuel .....	1,900 50	8,002 54	.....	9,903 04	1,408 78	.....	1,507 75	2,911 73	.....	6,981 31
Furniture .....	3,879 04	382 28	961 37	10,492 69	10,395 81	.....	.....	10,395 81	.....	26 88
Gas and other lights .....	1,139 86	3,008 30	1,500 00	3,083 08	1,079 25	4 36	28	1,083 89	.....	1,049 17
House furnishings .....	16,949 86	3,255 97	1,368 80	21,564 86	19,054 15	.....	.....	19,054 15	.....	2,510 21
Laundry .....	2,880 54	648 21	.....	3,478 75	2,883 64	.....	.....	2,883 64	.....	590 11
Library .....	1,823 58	261 46	.....	1,885 02	1,194 35	.....	.....	1,194 35	.....	390 67
Machinery and tools .....	1,794 32	475 08	.....	1,789 35	1,699 28	.....	.....	1,699 28	.....	90 07
Means of instruction .....	6,014 58	475 78	.....	6,490 36	5,594 48	.....	38 24	5,632 72	.....	587 64
Miscellaneous .....	191 86	683 56	.....	875 41	137 00	.....	.....	127 00	.....	748 41
Officers' expenses .....	.....	181 93	.....	181 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181 93
Printing office .....	2,910 04	283 35	.....	3,193 39	2,831 23	60 22	.....	2,900 45	.....	292 94
Printing, postage, stationery, and tele- graph .....	1,200 00	987 60	.....	2,217 60	1,110 36	.....	.....	1,110 36	.....	1,107 24
Real estate, including buildings .....	369,847 78	56,806 46	.....	426,653 24	426,653 24	.....	.....	426,653 24	.....	.....

Shoe shop .....	892 85	2,097 99	.....	2,060 54	868 75	.....	2,224 25	3,068 00	132 46	.....
Subsistence .....	1,118 74	14,929 16	11,727 18	27,775 08	722 08	.....	11	722 19	.....	27,052 89
Wages and salaries.....		34,882 39		34,882 39		1 50	100 00	101 50	.....	34,780 89
Totals .....	\$459,630 97	\$78,229 24	\$74,900 56	\$612,747 77	\$518,963 72	\$106 08	\$15,761 72	\$534,823 52	\$9,139 83	\$66,067 08
Less discounts and other credits.....		172 05		534,825 82						8,182 83
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for printing.....		\$78,054 19		\$77,924 25						\$77,924 25
Net disbursements for operation.....		18 18								
Net expenditures for operation.....		\$78,073 37								18 18
Repairs and Maintenance Ex-										
penditures										
Repairs and renewals.....	\$1,571 72	\$6,110 58		\$7,682 30	\$1,694 77	\$198 85	\$3,301 90	\$5,105 02	.....	\$2,487 28
Discounts .....							21 02	21 02	\$21 02	
Totals .....	\$1,571 72	\$6,110 58		\$7,682 30	\$1,694 77	\$198 85	\$3,322 92	\$5,216 04	\$21 02	\$2,487 28
Less discounts and other credits.....				5,216 04						21 02
Net disbursements for repairs and maintenance .....		25 59		\$2,466 26						\$2,466 26
Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance .....										
Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance.....		\$9,084 99								\$2,466 26
Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance.....										
Totals .....		\$24,157 86								\$24,157 86
										\$80,408 69

See note at end of Table XVI in regard to "Cash Receipts" showing the change in method of accounting used for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from that used in former years.  
 Note: The per capita cost per week based on the "Net expenditures for operation" plus the "Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance" was \$4.00.

TABLE XVI.—STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AT THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of Items.	Total remitted to State Treasurer.	Receipts credited to the General Fund of the state.	Refunds credited to Operation Fund.	Refunds credited to Repairs and Maintenance Fund.
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$692 25	\$659 25	\$33 00	
Fuel .....	57 80	57 80		
Gas and other lights.....	4 36		4 36	
Hides and pelts.....	71 00	71 00		
House furnishings.....	7 73	7 73		
Means of instruction.....	3 00	3 00		
Miscellaneous .....	174 76	174 76		
Printing office .....	72 22	3 00	69 22	
Repairs and renewals .....	217 75	19 40		\$198 35
Scraps .....	28 76	28 76		
Subsistence .....	30 75	30 75		
Wages and salaries .....	1 50		1 50	
Totals .....	\$1,361 97*	\$1,055 54	\$108 08	\$198 35

Notes: \* Total cash receipts remitted to State Treasurer as shown by books of State Board of Control..... \$1,361 97  
 Total cash receipts remitted to State Treasurer as shown by books of Secretary of State..... 1,290 02  
 \$71 95

This apparent discrepancy of \$71.95 is due to the fact that this amount was received at the institution June 26, 1914. It was remitted to the State Treasurer, but did not reach him until after the close of the fiscal year and was entered on his books as received July 1, 1914.

In addition to the cash receipts shown in the above table, the sum of \$19,351.63 was paid into the state treasury during the fiscal year by different counties as special charges for boys committed to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys. This amount was credited to the General Fund of the state instead of being added to the appropriation of this institution as was done prior to July 1, 1913.

The special charges against counties for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, will not be paid into the state treasury until the counties settle with the state treasurer some time in February or March, 1915. The total amount due the state for care of inmates at the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys to be paid at that time is \$20,646.23.

The 1913 Legislature provided that after July 1, 1913, all cash receipts, including the receipts from the various counties for the care of inmates, receipts from the sale of farm products, and other miscellaneous receipts were all to be turned into the "General Fund" of the state treasury instead of being credited to the appropriation for the particular institution as was done in former years.

In making the appropriations for the biennial period July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1915, (Chapter 659, Laws of 1913), the Legislature separated the amount usually appropriated for the "Current Expense Fund" into two funds, viz., "Operation Fund" and "Repairs and Maintenance Fund."

The only changes in the method of accounting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from the accounting used in former years is that the account known as "Repairs and renewals," shown in Table XIV, was taken out of Current Expenses and used as a classification under the "Repairs and Maintenance Expenditures." The "Operation Fund" is the same as the old "Current Expense Fund" with the exception that repairs and renewals are charged to "Repairs and Maintenance Fund."

TABLE XVII.—STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$92,175 25
1913			
Jan. 16.....	Received from counties, direct charges for care of inmates .....		19,244 36
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year for sale of farm products.....		480 10
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year—miscellaneous receipts .....		1,147 80
June 30.....	Disbursements from the "Current Expense Fund" during fiscal year.....	\$97,099 11	
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund for "Engines and boilers" .....	*3,912 00	
June 30.....	Deficit in fund.....	\$8,217 45	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	253 85	
June 30.....	Net deficit in fund.....		7,963 60
		\$91,011 11	\$91,011 11

\* This amount was originally charged to "Cottage, Refectory, Schoolhouse, Etc., Fund" through error. The correction was made by crediting the above named special fund and charging the "Current Expense Fund."

TABLE XVIII.—STATEMENT OF THE OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

July 1.....	Deficit in fund.....	\$7,963 60	
July 31.....	Appropriation, Chapter 701, Laws of 1913.....		\$6,000 00
July 24.....	Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.30, R. S. 1913.....		91,479 00
1914			
June 30.....	Refunds during fiscal year credited to "Operation Fund" .....		108 08
June 30.....	Disbursed from the "Operation Fund" during fiscal year .....	78,072 37	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	\$11,297 26	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in hands of steward.....	253 85	
		11,551 11	
		\$97,587 08	\$97,587 08

TABLE XIX.—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

(Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913. Section 172—67.31 R. S. 1913.)

1913			
July 1.....	Appropriation .....		\$11,270 00
1914			
Mar. 1.....	Appropriation .....		5,000 00
June 30.....	Refunds during fiscal year credited to this fund .....		198 35
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$5,084 99	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	10,383 36	
		\$16,468 35	\$16,468 35

**TABLE XX.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.**

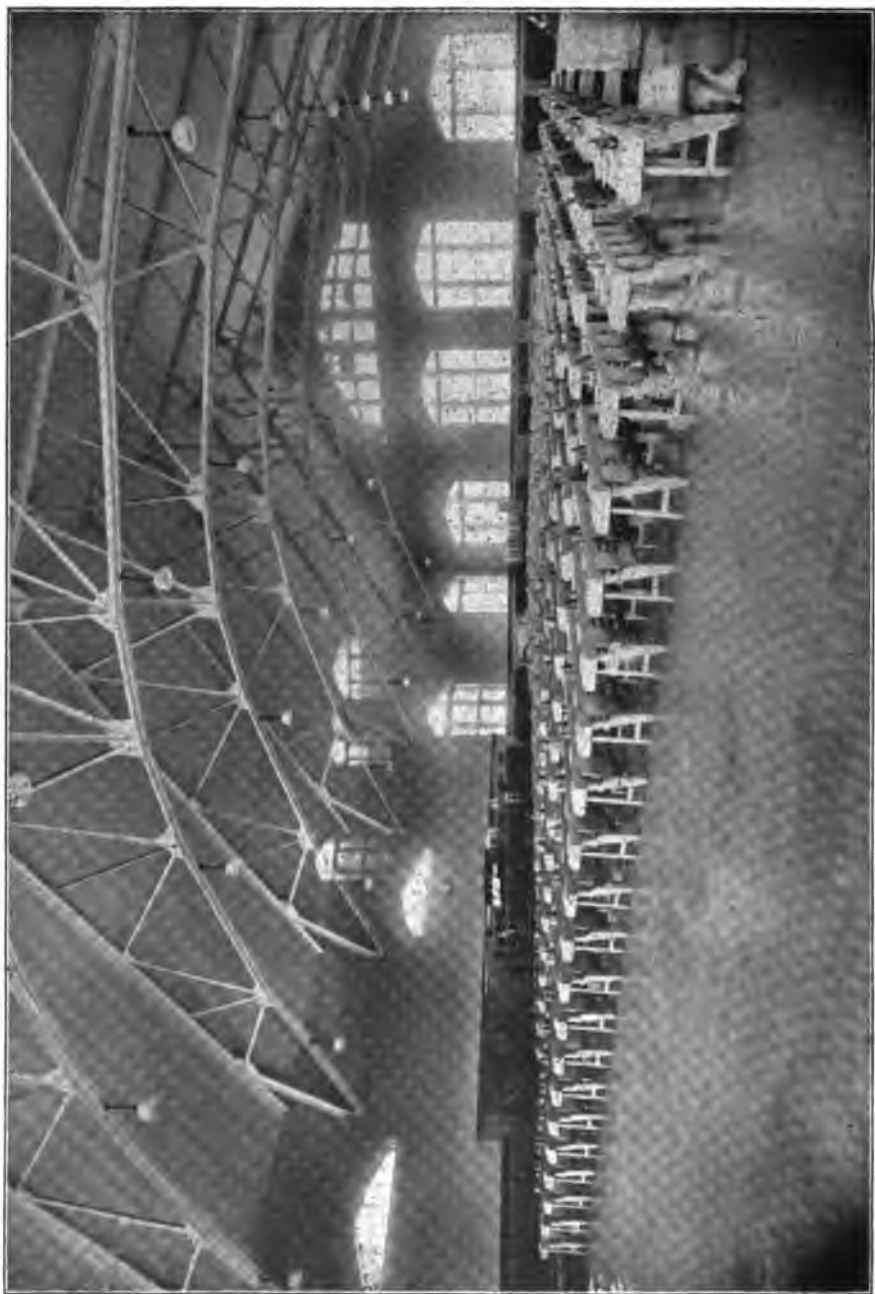
<i>Front and Farm Fences Fund.</i> (Appropriation, Chapter 294, Laws of 1899.)			
1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$327 96
1913			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$108 39	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	219 57	
		\$327 96	\$327 96
1913			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$219 57
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$97 55	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	122 02	
		\$219 57	\$219 57

<i>Cottage, Refectory, Schoolhouse, Etc., Fund.</i> (Appropriation, Chapter 585, Laws of 1911.)			
1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$47,372 34
1913			
June 30.....	Refunds during fiscal year credited to this fund.....		31 00
June 30.....	Transferred from "Operation Fund"—see note at end of Table XVII.....		3,912 00
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$45,339 71	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	5,976 63	
		\$51,315 34	\$51,315 34
1913			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$5,976 63
Sept. 30.....	Disbursed from this fund since beginning of fiscal year .....	\$5,976 63	
		\$5,976 63	\$5,976 63

*Silos, Cisterns, Greenhouse, Ice Plant, Superintendent's Cottage, Etc., Fund.*  
(Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.32 R. S. 1913.)

1913			
July 1.....	Appropriation .....		\$16,800 00
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$9,569 97	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	7,231 03	
		\$16,800 00	\$16,800 00





INTERIOR NEW DINING HALL.—WISCONSIN STATE PRISON —WAUPUN.



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**SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**WISCONSIN STATE PRISON**

**LOCATED AT WAUPUN**

**FOR THE**

**BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.**

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## OFFICERS.

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REV. DANIEL WOODWARD .....Warden  
R. M. COLES .....Deputy Warden  
GUY S. TAFT .....Assistant Deputy Warden  
H. C. McCLUSKEY .....Chief Accountant  
G. A. BENSON .....Record Clerk  
B. P. KRAMER .....Assistant Record Clerk and Stenographer  
F. I. DRAKE, M. D. ....Prison Physician  
REV. S. J. DOWLING .....Chaplain  
REV. A. G. WILSON .....Assistant Chaplain  
MRS. M. H. SCHILLING .....Matron Women's Prison  
JOSEPH M. SEIBEL .....Parole Agent  
T. P. CONNOR .....Superintendent of Twine Plant  
G. B. FISHER .....Farm Superintendent  
RUDOLPH SCHMUTZ .....Chief Engineer  
W. A. BAYLEY .....Storekeeper





DINING ROOM AND NEW CELL WING IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION—WISCONSIN STATE PRISON—WAUPUN.

## WARDEN'S REPORT.

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WAUPUN, Wis., July 1, 1914.

*To the Honorable State Board of Control of Wisconsin:*

Lady and Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit herewith, for your consideration, my second biennial report of the Wisconsin State Prison. This is the Sixteenth Biennial Report of the institution, covering the period from July first, nineteen twelve, to June thirtieth, nineteen fourteen. I trust this report, together with the attached report of the Prison Physician, Dr. Frank I. Drake, and the statistical statements from the various departments will furnish your Board with the necessary information upon which to anticipate the requirements of this institution in your recommendations to the next Legislature.

The past biennial period has been one of marked success in every department. During the two years, there was one attempted escape from our stone quarry, with the result that the man was captured the next day, six miles from the prison and returned to complete his sentence, with the loss of good time and the probable conviction and a second term on the charge of attempting to make his escape. There was another man who escaped from an officer, while out on a court order as a witness but this man was also recaptured and returned to prison, thus closing the period without a successful escape from the institution. I may also state in this connection that we have been able to maintain good discipline, without any confusion, attempted uprising or the use of harsh treatment.

With an average population of seven hundred and thirty-six inmates, there has been the general feeling that the administration was attempting to give each man a "square deal."

### MORAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK.

We have a regularly appointed Chaplain, who under the direction of the Warden, has charge of a part of the church services, superintends the school, is in charge of the mail and library departments, is instructor of the band, orchestra and choir and cares for the lines of religious and educational work in the institution. We also have an Assistant Chaplain to care for the above work in the absence of the Chaplain.

The Chapel services are arranged to properly care for inmates of the various creeds, the first Sunday in each month is Lutheran Sun-

day, with the service conducted by a Lutheran clergyman, the second Sunday is Evangelical Protestant Sunday, with the service in charge of a clergyman from one of those denominations. The fourth Sunday is Catholic Sunday with a full service of that church. The third and fifth Sundays are left open for concerts or special addresses. The attendance at Chapel and all religious service is voluntary on the part of the inmates. We have an average attendance at Chapel of about five hundred. I have never offered prayer, read the Scriptures, preached or taken any other parts of the religious work of the institution since I was appointed to the wardenship more than three years ago, it being my opinion, that the man who administers discipline cannot at the same time perform the work of a chaplain in a prison. I often address the inmates, but such addresses are always from the viewpoint of the Warden.

We have this year installed a full moving picture and stereopticon outfit and a victrola to assist in presenting instructive entertainments.

We subscribe for three hundred standard magazines, keeping the issues for two consecutive months in circulation, thereby having a total of six hundred magazines of the best type in distribution among the inmates constantly.

We have more than three thousand books in our library, from which all of the inmates have opportunity to select such lines of reading matter as they choose. About seventy per cent of our inmates read magazines and about twenty per cent read the books from the library. Of course, added to the above is the large number of magazines, newspapers and books received by individual inmates by subscriptions or through their friends. In this connection, I would recommend that the Warden be authorized to select a dozen of the standard daily newspapers of Wisconsin, Chicago and Minneapolis, permitting such inmates as cared to do so, to subscribe for them and pass the papers thus admitted through our library department daily.

You will note that with a limited number of daily papers it would be a very easy matter to properly censor them and at the same time give our inmates the information of the daily press.

It is my opinion that it is not only helpful for the inmates to have the daily papers to pass their leisure time but as a matter of instruction in enabling them to keep informed of the events current in the world, such newspapers should be admitted.

Our school had an enrollment of over two hundred last year, the common school branches up to the eighth grade being taught. We have also attempted to conduct two music classes the past two years and will continue that work this year.

With the extension of the Honor System and the employment of a very large number of men outside the walls, many of whom live in camps and do not return to the institution at all, the number in attendance at school this year will be much smaller.

It is the opinion of the Deputy Warden and myself that none who will be benefited by attending school, should be taken out and thus

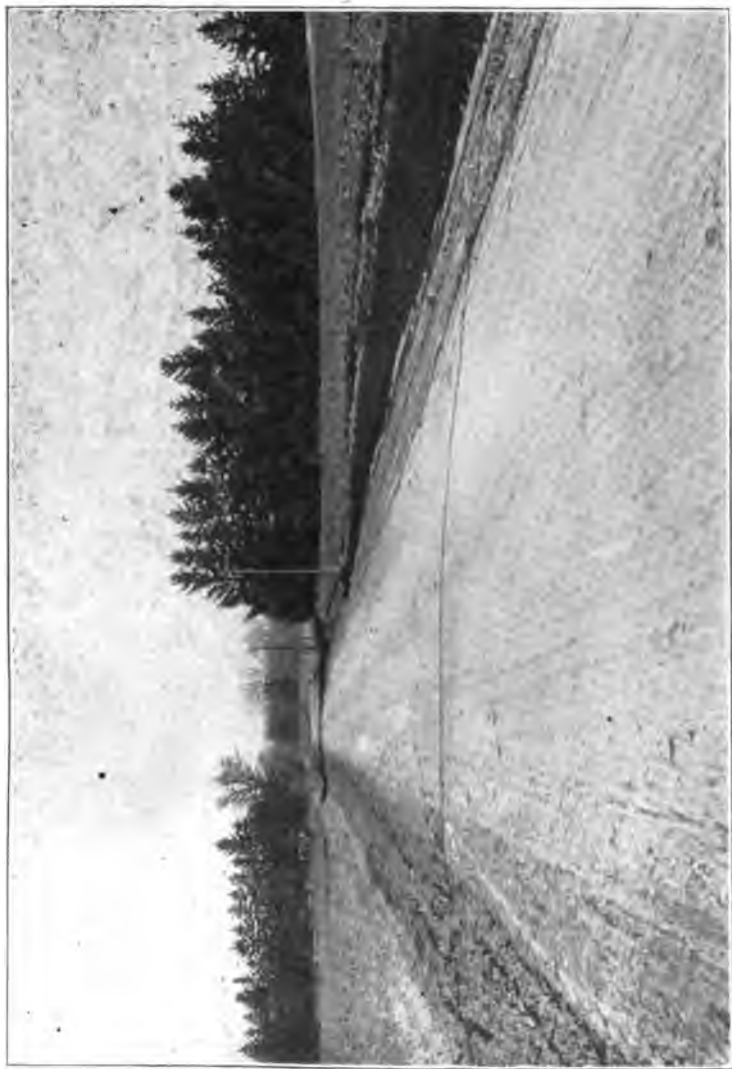
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**THE FIRST ROAD BUILT BY CONVICT LABOR IN WISCONSIN.**

The Waupun-Chester road before improvement. Picture taken in the spring of 1914.





**THE FIRST ROAD BUILT BY CONVICT LABOR IN WISCONSIN.**

The Waupun-Chester road after being graded and surfaced with a 15 foot limestone macadam. The labor on this road was performed by convicts from the Wisconsin State Prison. The engineering and technical details of construction were in charge of the Wisconsin Highway Commission. The operation and control of the prisoners was under the supervision of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin.



interfere with the real efficiency of the school work. Our school year has been increased from six to nine months and the work of that department has proven of great value to illiterate inmates.

Such inmates as care to do so are permitted to take correspondence courses of study at their own expense.

In nineteen thirteen, we installed a small printing plant with full equipment necessary to care for the institutional work. The plant has proved to be a fine investment, both as a matter of getting blanks, circular letters, etc. out on short notice and as a money saving proposition. The plant is also of great value as a trade school to young men who have that line of work in mind as a future occupation.

I would strongly recommend that a regular prison paper be published covering about the same field as that covered by other prison papers. I believe such a publication would be of great value as a medium for the exchange of thought, would be a fine line of training, and would place us abreast of other progressive prisons in this regard.

#### THE HONOR SYSTEM.

In March, nineteen twelve, your Board authorized the installation of the Honor System in this institution and on April first of that year, I dismissed the armed guards from the prison farm and elsewhere outside the walls of the prison and placed the men on their honor. The farmers and other men of the Honor Roll labor under the direction of a superintendent with all the liberties of the average farm hand. These men leave the institution at five o'clock in the morning unguarded, labor all day unguarded, and return to the institution at seven or eight o'clock in the evening unguarded. The results have been most satisfactory to all concerned. We have saved the salaries of two guards on the farm and of officers in other lines of outside work, and at the same time have secured better results in both service and cooperation. During the nearly two and one-half years there has not been an attempt to escape or other serious infraction of the rules. And best of all, is the fact that the Honor System brings out the best there is in a man, prepares him to take his place in society again, re-enthrones self-respect and is a reasonable guarantee to the public that the man can be trusted. There has also been the result that of the more than three hundred men who have been placed on their honor, but one has come back to the institution as a "repeater", proving the lasting benefit of such treatment and training.

After operating the Honor System for more than two years to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned, this season the privileges of that line of prison reform have been extended to a very much larger number of men, many of whom are to live in camps.

One camp is to build the Waupun-Chester road and the other camp, located twenty-five miles from the prison is to build the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women, at Taycheedah, three miles east of the city

of Fond du Lac. About forty or fifty men are to be employed in each camp under the supervision of a superintendent and his assistant. The men are selected by the Warden and after taking the oath of honor, are placed on the Honor Roll. When a man makes application to be given outside work on his honor, the Warden goes carefully over the case with the applicant in an interview and takes a record of information for his files.

The information so obtained is followed up by the Warden writing letters of inquiry to Judges, District Attorneys, business and professional men and to friends and relatives. Added to all the above, the Warden secures from the Record Clerk any additional facts of information relative to former convictions, etc., together with a record of the applicant's deportment while an inmate of this institution. It is my opinion, that the above lines of precaution, together with the Warden's personal contact and acquaintance with the men, have given our Honor Roll a record which is unsurpassed in all this line of prison reform.

It is my opinion, that the Honor System should be extended to fifty per cent of our men, and that in place of building up large state industries, or continuing the contract system, the better class of our population should be taken out into camps for road building, ranch farming and constructional work.

Colorado has utilized as high as sixty-eight per cent of its convicts in road building and ranch farming during the past five years and as a result has a thousand miles of fine roads built by that labor and has been able to make a fine showing on their ranch farms. All this has been accomplished by the Honor System in the Colorado prison and with right laws and good supervision I am convinced a like showing could be made in Wisconsin. True our climate is not as favorable, but we can use three hundred and fifty to four hundred men from our prison to good advantage in road building, farming and constructional work during eight or nine months of the year and then transfer them to the state lands to clear up farm lands or prepare material for building purposes.

In such a move, the twine plant and other institutional departments will furnish employment for all who must be confined behind the bars, the state will be saved the expense of unnecessary equipment, the inmates will be made to render to the public valuable service, the men themselves will be prepared and taught how to make an honest living and the people in general will come to understand that the accidental criminal is a human being no different from other men except that he made his mistake of crime and has paid the penalty and is now ready to lead the life of an upright citizen.

The Honor System is but an extension of the parole and probation laws, with the same general policy of protecting society and at the same time reforming the individual who has gone wrong.

After several years of successful operation of the parole law, no sane man would say, because ten per cent of men violate their parole





SCENE ON THE WAUPUN-CHESTER ROAD.



ANOTHER SCENE ON THE WAUPUN-CHESTER ROAD.





and are brought back to serve the balance of their term behind the bars, that the other ninety per cent should be deprived of the opportunity of making good. Nor would any well informed man say, that because a few men placed on probation betray the confidence reposed in them, the opportunity should be taken from the large number of good citizens who have thus been saved to their families and the industrial world. In a very few years no sane prison management will attempt to operate a penitentiary without the Honor Roll and a well defined policy of operating that system. There is also the "trusty" list, of men who are in a measure on their honor. These men are under the direct supervision of an officer, unarmed, who marches them to their employment, acts as their foremen during the day and returns them to the institution at night. Often men are first tried out as "trusties" and then advanced to the Honor Roll and placed out on the prison farm or in one of the camps. To properly operate the above lines of rational prison reform, we need the Good Time Law, Indeterminate Sentence and Habitual Criminal Laws. In my opinion the man who will go out and render faithful service to the state in road building, constructional work or farming, should as an inducement be given one-third of his time off. That is to say, if a man has ninety days to serve when he is placed outside on his honor, if he abides the rules governing his pledge and renders proper service, he should be legally discharged at the expiration of sixty days.

We should have the indeterminate sentence to safeguard the above regulations and to deter the man from violating his oath of honor. As a matter of definite information to the man, he should know that if his record is good in the institution or while out on his honor or on parole his term will expire when he has served the minimum sentence less all of his good time; and that if he betrays the confidence reposed in him, he will be compelled to serve the maximum sentence imposed by the court.

We need the habitual criminal law as a protection to society and justice to all concerned, to securely house the defective within the walls of a penitentiary or under proper supervision, for it is clear to all careful students of penology, that generally speaking, this class of men have lost the power of self-control and should be treated in a similar way to the present method of treatment of the chronic insane.

I would recommend that your Board urge the next Legislature to pass the three foregoing laws, believing each of them to be very necessary regulations for the proper operation of prison management.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In our medical department, I believe the inmates are receiving the very best treatment possible with our present equipment. One of the greatest needs in this department is a new hospital building with a much larger capacity. It is true, our per cent of hospital cases is low,

and that at present we are able to give very good care to the pressing cases. But in case a contagious disease broke out in the institution, where could we locate an isolation ward? The facts are we have no provision to care for such cases. There is also the other fact that we have worthy cases in the sick cells every month because we have no room for them in the hospital. We need a new hospital building with additional room and which will then leave the present hospital at our command in cases of contagious diseases or for other special cases and I would recommend an appropriation for that purpose. Our tuberculosis tent was put up and placed in use in November, nineteen twelve. From three to five patients have been housed in this tent night and day, summer and winter, with the fine results that several men have thus come back to health under that line of fresh air treatment. Such patients are on their honor with nothing to prevent them going out into the prison yard, and with no guard except the regular hourly rounds of the night captain, and yet there has not been any serious infraction of the rules or betrayal of the trust reposed in them.

The completion of the Hospital for the Criminal Insane and the transfer to that institution of some of our chronic cases was a great blessing, for this must be an institution of discipline and it is impossible to force insane men to observe the same rules which we are able to insist upon with sane inmates.

As a still further advance in the treatment of our insane, I would recommend that all necessary laws be enacted to permit the immediate transfer, for treatment or observation, of men, who in the opinion of the Prison Physician, are insane. It usually requires three or four weeks, under the present laws, to perfect a transfer, whereas with all necessary laws, the State Board of Control could order the transfer for observation or treatment at once and complete the necessary legal forms later.

#### CELL HOUSES.

I am pleased to report that the second new cell house will be ready for occupancy this fall. The two new cell houses contain four hundred modern cells with full equipment of approved type, the best of light, and they are well ventilated. There is but one man to a cell, thus maintaining the best of moral and physical conditions. These new cell wings compare favorably with those of any prison of this or any other country.

I am sorry to report that we are forced to use both of our old cell houses which were built fifty years ago, and which are equipped with the old cell buckets and water jugs. These cell wings are poorly ventilated, the cells very small, and their every appearance that of ages gone.

The inmates quartered in the old cell houses are made as comfortable as possible, but always with the consciousness that human beings ought not to be housed in that way.





WAUTUN-CHESTER ROAD IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

As soon as the second new cell house is ready for occupancy, I would recommend, that the cell block be taken out of the North Cell House, and that it be transformed into a large dormitory to be occupied by the Honor Men, who are employed on the farm, in the offices and elsewhere about the institution. They could have their reading tables and under restrictions, could converse and enjoy the privilege of sleeping outside of a cell. By such a move, to be an "honor man" would mean something, conditions would be uplifting and the expense of making the change would be almost nothing outside of the labor. This change could be made next winter, without the outlay of state funds and would furnish employment for men after the close of road building and before the opening of the spring work.

I would further recommend, that the old cell block in the South Cell House be removed and a new cell block, with full modern equipment be installed in that wing. I believe this very desirable change could be made by the outlay of about fifty thousand dollars.

#### THE WOMEN'S PRISON.

Work in this department is moving in fine shape. We are very much in need of the hospital, kitchen and dining room which were supposed to have been cared for by the appropriation of two years ago, but which proved to be too small to place the necessary building and equipment. I believe, if it is necessary there should be a small additional appropriation made and that not later than next spring constructional work should begin in this department, to the end that one year from now may find us with an up-to-date Women's Prison.

It is true that we have only from seventeen to twenty-eight women in this institution and that some have suggested the advisability of making this a ward or department of the Industrial Home for Women at Taycheedah, but it is my opinion, that public sentiment will insist upon the same separation of our female prisoners as it demands in reference to the Reformatory. It is also apparent that the unfortunate women who become inmates of this institution should have as good treatment and as well arranged quarters as the men.

#### PRISON FARM.

The Prison Farm is a paying investment for the state, and at the same time furnishes to some of our inmates the very best employment. We have a farm of three hundred acres, located one mile from the institution and just outside of the city limits of Waupun. I wish we had a farm of two thousand acres at this institution, and feel very certain that such an investment would be wise as a means of employment for our men and as a source of income to the state. When individuals can pay large prices for farming land and large wages for farm hands to do the necessary work, it seems to me with good supervision a much larger farm would be a fine investment for this institution.

This season we have built a fine dairy barn on the prison farm, which with two tile silos, stands out in this community as a model dairy barn. We have a large herd of Holstein cattle, which are a valuable asset to our institutional management, in furnishing milk and some beef for prison use.

The truck gardening, herd of hogs, and general operation of the farm, is a good business proposition. The truck garden has furnished the prison with a full supply of vegetables, which not only saves the purchase of other food supplies, but is vastly in the interest of the health of the men. The hogs are fed largely on the refuse from the institution, and the pork slaughtered on the farm and used in the institution. Thus it is clear how it is possible to make a prison farm a fine investment for the state, and I recommend the purchase of more land for that purpose.

#### THE TWINE PLANT.

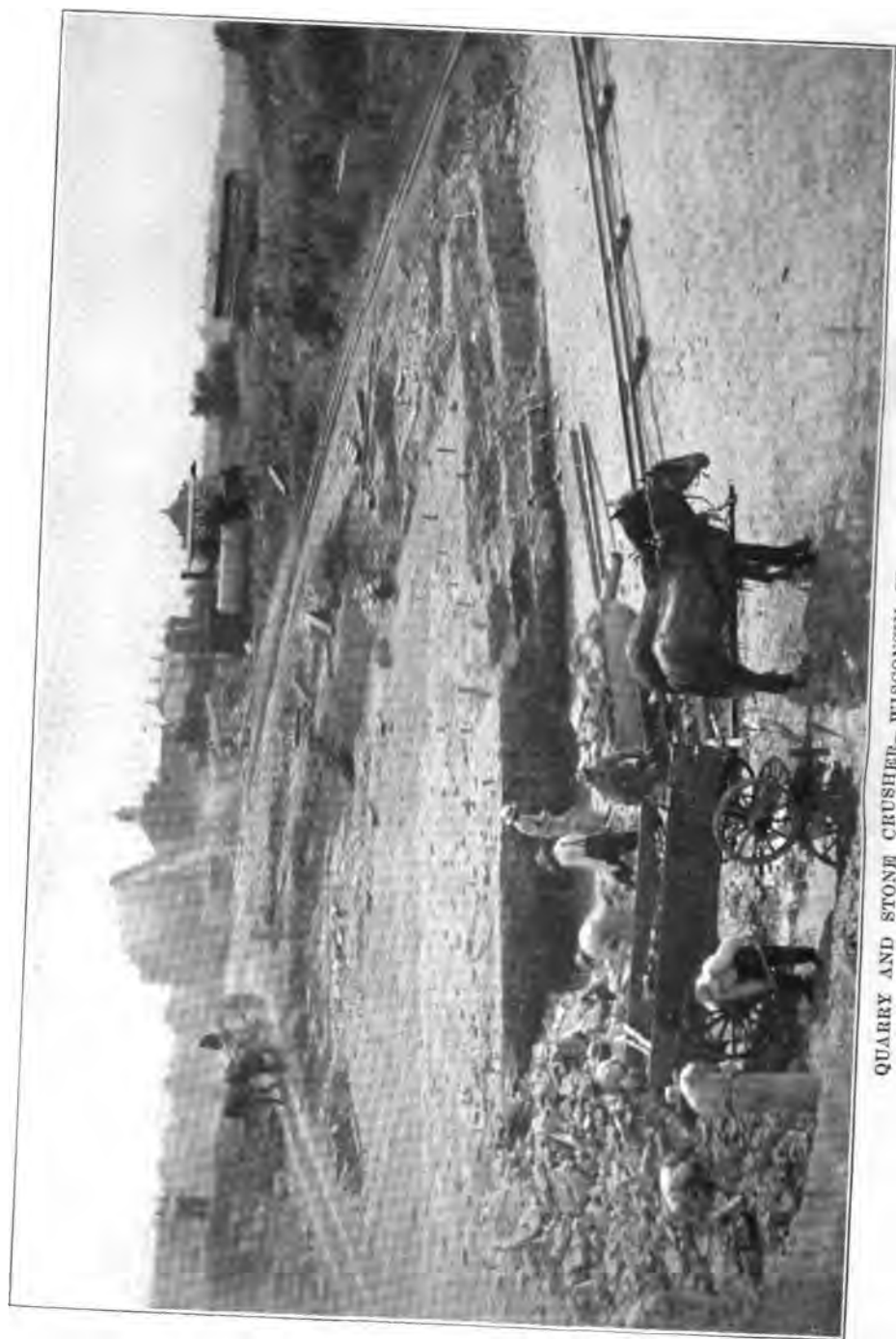
Two years ago there were many doubts in my mind as to the possibility of making the manufacture of binder twine a paying proposition for the state. The fact was pointed out to all concerned, that every state that had gone into the manufacture of twine had sacrificed state money during the first years of such operation. But in the face of that fact, the farmers of Wisconsin demanded the establishment of the plant. In June, 1912, the installation of the machinery was begun, and in October of that year the first ball of Badger Twine was manufactured. It is thus apparent, that the first year was only about seven months run, and that most of the convict labor thus employed had to be trained. With all the drawbacks with which such an industry must contend in the first years of its existence, we were able to supply the demand only partially, our twine gave full satisfaction and besides making our place in the market, we cleared a little over six thousand dollars. The most encouraging condition we met, was the fact that the farmers who had demanded the establishment of the plant gave to the industry their fine support. In all this the farmers were wise, for the state plant in all the years to come, will guarantee to them, binder twine at right prices.

The season of nineteen thirteen and fourteen opened under favorable conditions. Badger Twine had made its place on the market and there was a demand for our product beyond the capacity of the plant. The public had come to realize that a twine plant in the State Prison was a very practical enterprise and that its employment was in every way adapted to prison conditions.

This season we have not been able to supply the demand for Badger Twine, and after operating the plant night and day during the summer and making a full year's run, we were compelled to refuse to book a very large number of orders.

We need the second unit to our plant, and I would recommend the





QUARRY AND STONE CRUSHER—WISCONSIN STATE PRISON—WAUPUN.



immediate installation of machinery in the first floor of the manufacturing building. The twine business will show a fine profit this year and it is clear that by doubling the capacity of the plant, the percentage of overhead expense will be cut down making the profit in the years to come still larger. The fine new warehouse is practically completed and ready for use, thus making it possible for the whole manufacturing building to be used for the original purpose. It is also a fact that the first floor of the twine plant is too well-lighted and ventilated to be used for a twine warehouse.

#### INMATES' COMPENSATION.

Under the well-devised policy there is checked to all inmates employed on constructional work or productive labor a part of their earnings each month as compensation for efficient service and coöperation. In the knitting shops, a task is set by the Warden and all the work turned out after this task is completed is credited to the man. There is in this way checked to the account of the inmates employed in the knitting shops from twelve hundred to eighteen hundred fifty dollars per month.

In the twine plant, inmates are paid on a tonnage basis of the product turned out during regular working hours, with ten cents per hour for overtime during the rush season, when more than the normal output of the mill is needed to supply the demand. There was by this method checked to the inmates \$5,889.17 from the twine industry.

There is a regular wage paid all efficient inmates employed in the regular departmental activities which amounts to about \$18.00.00 per month.

All the above earnings are credited to the account of the inmates. One-third of each month's earnings is placed in his spending account and two-thirds in his savings account. The man is permitted to spend the one-third in the purchase of certain articles, while the two-thirds are held to be checked out to his family or retained in the office to be added to his regular state money when he is discharged. This has proved to be very fine regulation, especially in the assistance of needy families for it is a fact, that the wives, children and parents often suffer more while the husband, father or son is in prison than does the man who is convicted of crime. I hope to see the day when the man in prison will be made to support his family, and thus prevent the innocent from suffering. The above regulation is a policy in the right direction and one that should be developed as a part of the general plan of operation.

#### RECREATION.

There is opportunity for recreation Sunday afternoons, legal holidays and Saturday afternoons, at which times the inmates are marched to the ball park where they are permitted to enjoy associa-

tion with each other. At seasons of the year when the weather will not permit the use of the ball park for recreation, the cell house corridors are used for that purpose. The prison band is always ready with good music for such occasions. The ball park is a large open field within the closure of the new wall and is fitted up for use as a recreation field.

On April first nineteen twelve, the men were first taken out Sunday afternoon and permitted to mingle together and to visit freely. No games are permitted on Sunday afternoon. This form of recreation at once met the great demand for release from the cells on Sunday. Up until this time the men were locked in at twelve o'clock noon on Sunday and were not taken out of their cells until the next morning. The relief from that long stretch of confinement at once resulted in better mental and physical conditions and as a token of their appreciation, the inmates have given the very best coöperation.

In July, nineteen twelve, the baseball game was organized and during that season and the season of nineteen thirteen the men were marched to the park at noon hour to enjoy the game of ball and to visit with each other, having permission to smoke if they so desired. During the two years, the inmates gave the finest coöperation in every way. This year as an extension of that privilege we have taken the Saturday afternoons as a half holiday and during these months we have again received from the inmates the best of coöperation. In short, in all the movements of rational prison reform in which are the qualities of a businesslike policy and at the same time getting away from conditions which can but undermine the health and true manhood of the inmates, there has been the best of coöperation.

#### PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

During the biennial period now closing, the dining room building has been erected, the twine plant warehouse constructed, a new tunnel system completed, the new cell house nearly completed, a new dairy barn and two silos built, and a new ice house constructed. New machinery has been installed in the twine plant and many other improvements made about the institution such as a motor driven car puller, new boilers, gas engines for the power plant, new machinery for the laundry, special equipment for the offices and in general the repairs necessary in a large plant of this kind. In all this large field of construction, we have used convict labor almost exclusively. The cell house was let on contract owing to the great amount of work we are doing, but even on this job a large amount of convict labor was employed, the state receiving one and one-half dollars per day for common convict labor employed by the contractors. Thus it will be seen how institutional work can be accomplished by the right employment of convict labor along those lines, and at the same time give to the men work which is vastly better for them.





BOARDING ROOM OF THE KNITTING SHOP—WISCONSIN STATE PRISON—WAUPUN.

The dining room building is a fine stone structure with a basement under the whole building. The first floor has the tailor shop, store, warehouse, tinshop, flour room, and bakery.

The second floor is a fine dining room with full equipment and a seating capacity of one thousand. There is an orchestra platform on which the orchestra composed of inmates is arranged to furnish music during the noonday meal each day.

You will remember that my report of two years ago called the attention of your Board to the above improvements as some of the pressing needs of this institution.

Added to the above is the camp equipment and road machinery purchased this summer for the two camps to be employed under the Honor System. I would recommend an appropriation and all necessary laws permitting the establishment of additional camps for road building next season.

#### INDUSTRIES.

You will note from the other sections of this report that the inmates of this institution who are not employed in farming, constructional work, or road building are assigned to the twine plant, institutional tailor shop or knitting shops. Our tailor shop cares for institutional state work only. The knitting shops are operated under the contract labor system. In my opinion your Board was wise in renewing the contract with the flexible clause which permits that system to be closed up at any time that the state is ready to furnish employment for all of its inmates on state account. The contract labor system is not ideal, but it is far better than idleness in the cells.

I would recommend the gradual passing from the contract system to the enlargement of state industries and the utilizing of our labor in road building and ranch farming.

#### CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

There has been a growing conviction in the state that our clerical department should be an up-to-date organization under the supervision of an expert accountant and equipped with all necessary files, vaults, etc. The change to a well defined accounting system was especially necessary to properly care for the large twine business which came upon that department during the past two years. To meet the above demands an expert accountant and an assistant accountant have been secured to properly care for the general business of the institution and necessary equipment has been placed.

The work of the record clerk has also been enlarged to meet the needs of present prison management. Rooms have been equipped in the east end of what was the old dining room and the necessary equipment has been purchased. As you know, we have added the finger print identification system to this department, which together

with Bertillon system and photographs form a very important part of the modern prison management. There has also been added work in this department in reading the court records of each case, securing the record of cases where the person has violated his probation, the extension of parole operations and granting the privilege of the honor system to a very much larger number of men. Thus it is apparent that there was a demand for the development of this department and the installation of such equipment as would give it a maximum of efficiency.

We have also moved the storekeeper from the guard force to the clerical department and have placed him under bonds to carefully check into the institution all goods received and to check the same out to the departments on requisitions, thus giving us a full check on all that line of institutional work.

This new system is working out to the full satisfaction of all who desire a well regulated institution and will at all times permit your Board or anyone to properly check up the institution.

In closing this report, I desire to record my most sincere thanks to God for the power of good health I have enjoyed during the period now closing, and that in the great sorrow through which Mrs. Woodward, Mr. B. P. Kramer, our son-in-law, and I passed in the loss of our only daughter Nellie, we were sustained by His unseen hand.

I desire also to record my appreciation of the fine coöperation your Board has given me in the management of the institution and the deep interest you have taken in every department of our work, and for the sympathy extended to Mrs. Woodward and myself in our bereavement.

It is also a matter of comfort to remember the touch of sympathy and evidence of coöperation extended to our home at the time of our daughter's death by the officers and the inmates, and that the prisoners insisted upon making up a fund and the purchase of a pall as a floral tribute of love and respect for Nellie and sympathy for our home.

I believe I ought not to close this report without an expression of appreciation of the fine support of public sentiment we have enjoyed in developing the several lines of progress in prison reformative measures.

I especially desire to record our appreciation of the fine coöperation of the farmers of Wisconsin, given us in placing our binder twine on the market.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL WOODWARD,  
Warden.





WISCONSIN STATE PRISON—WAUPUN



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE WISCONSIN  
STATE PRISON.

*To the Honorable State Board of Control of Wisconsin:*

I have the honor to submit for your consideration, the sixteenth biennial report of the medical department of the Wisconsin State Prison, covering the period from July 1, 1912 to June 30, 1914 inclusive.

In general, the health of the prisoners has been up to ~~standard~~, and the sanitary conditions of the prison have been quite as good as the defective construction of the old cell houses would permit.

With the completion of the new cell house a long step forward will have been taken towards making the sanitation of the prison all that could be desired.

The new dining room, too, is another merited acquisition. It is a well-known fact of physiology that bright, cheerful surroundings at the meal hour stimulate both appetite and digestion. Perfect cleanliness, an abundance of light, fresh air, and orchestral music in addition to a wholesome diet are all conducive to good digestion and a contented mind.

The need of such improvements becomes apparent when we consider the fact that constipation, with all its attendant evils, like headache, lassitude, fever and muscular rheumatism, constitute the most frequent complaints from which the prisoners seek relief.

This is due, no doubt, in a large measure to a lack of physical exercise in the open air, and to the ingestion of large amounts of protein bearing foods.

Men who are engaged in hard manual labor can digest, in considerable quantities, such articles of diet as beef, pork and beans; but men following a sedentary life, or practically a sedentary life, such as work on the contract calls for, should eat sparingly of such food and partake more liberally of a vegetable diet.

Such a régime in connection with more out-of-door exercise, such as the prisoners have been permitted to indulge in on Saturday afternoons during the summer months, ought to help overcome this annoying difficulty. Indeed the falling off in the demand for laxative drugs was very noticeable as soon as more exercise was indulged in, and green vegetables were found on the dining room tables.

The prison farm should be made to produce an abundance of vegetables for winter as well as for summer use. Such a measure would be in the direction of an economic management of the institution as well as towards the physical well-being of the inmates.

In November 1913, with the consent of the State Board of Control, I purchased the necessary apparatus and remedy, and undertook the

treatment, by modern scientific methods, of those prisoners suffering from syphilitic infection.

I am pleased to report to you the complete success of this undertaking. The physical improvement of those suffering from the disease and the words of gratitude that have fallen from their lips, speak eloquently of this humanitarian measure.

When this work was commenced the State Laboratory of Hygiene, with considerable inconvenience to its working force, consented to make the Wasserman tests for me. For their very valuable service I here wish to express my thanks and great appreciation.

To date, 82 Wasserman tests have been made on the blood serum of 73 prisoners suspected of syphilis; of this number 15 were found to be positive. According to a second Wasserman test 8 have been pronounced cured and the balance are still under treatment.

In a former report your attention was called to the fact that the prison is in urgent need of a new hospital building. Permit me to emphasize all that was said at that time and to point out the most glaring defects of the present structure:

- (1) It is too small.
- (2) The kitchen and dining room are on the same floor with the wards, hence the odor of cooking food permeates the entire hospital quarters.
- (3) Patients awaiting their turn at the dispensary must be seated in the long narrow corridor, thus obstructing the only passage way in and out of the building.
- (4) In order to find a place for the surplus stock of drugs it was found necessary to partition off the back part of the central hall, thus interfering with the light from that quarter.

For these and other reasons I believe you are fully justified in asking the next Legislature for an appropriation to meet the needs of the prison for hospital purposes.

On another occasion I offered objection to the practice of classifying criminality as a degeneracy and placing it in the same category with insanity, epilepsy and feeble-mindedness. True, many convicts are degenerates—insane, epileptic and feeble-minded, but they are primarily degenerates and secondarily criminals. They have committed some anti-social act, have become criminals in consequence of their defective mentality, and they should be permanently segregated and treated as such, rather than committed to a penitentiary for a term of months or years, then liberated but neither cured nor reformed, privileged to beget others of their kind, who in turn may become criminals and feed upon the bounty of the state.

The nondegenerate criminal, to whom the term "criminal" should be limited, is a normally developed individual both physically and mentally. Possibly he is a burglar, a "yegg", or a confidence man. Cool in danger, shrewd in planning and executing his crimes, he plys his nefarious trade as a profession because, as he says, "it is easy money".

You are well aware of the tremendous part alcohol plays in the genesis of crime. To commit an habitual drunkard to the penitentiary for a few months or a year is a farce, a travesty upon justice. He is not reformed in his habits and is only temporarily deterred from his habitual practice. It has been well said that the state should have a colony where these men could be sent, removed from temptation and given wholesome employment, out-of-doors, until they become masters of their appetites and no longer its slaves.

I conceive the function of a State Prison to be two-fold; protective and reformatory. As a means of protecting society against the ravages of an anti-social class, it fulfills its purpose perfectly, for the time being at least. As a reformatory, however, if we may judge by the attitude of the prisoners towards society at the expiration of their sentences, strong doubts are raised as to its complete success.

With the idea of determining the consensus of opinion among prisoners as to the effect of their commitments, I have taken pains to ask, so far, 113 men as they emerged from behind prison walls, whether the confinement had done them any good, whether they came out better citizens than they were when they went in. Twenty-one said they had been helped physically because the "booze" had been eliminated from their systems. Fifty-four said they had been helped both physically and morally, while thirty-eight said in substance they had not been helped.

Some of the answers are interesting. "This is a school for making criminals." "I have learned more about crime and criminals since I came here than I ever dreamed of." "It would make any honest man a thief to associate with all these convicts." Another, a little more sagacious than his fellows said, "The state has no business to license saloon-keepers to sell liquor and then send us poor devils to the penitentiary for getting drunk."

The constant return of old offenders to prison life and the steady increase in prison population shows conclusively that prison has no terrors for the average criminal, but it shows more emphatically that society has not removed the primal cause of crime.

True, crime has several causes but there is one that transcends all others in importance. I refer to alcohol. When the people become sufficiently convinced of this to stop, by federal enactment, its manufacture for drinking purposes, jails, poorhouses and penitentiaries will lose half of their population.

My thanks are due to the State Board of Control, to the Warden, and to other officers of the institution for their uniform kindness and courtesy in advancing the interests of the medical department.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK I. DRAKE,  
*Prison Physician.*

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	To- tal.	Male.	Fe- male.	To- tal.
<b>Admissions:</b>						
Number of inmates in institution at begin- ning of fiscal year.....	720	18	738	711	24	735
Received during fiscal year—committed by the courts .....	809	18	827	856	12	868
Transferred from the Wisconsin State Re- formatory during fiscal year.....	23	.....	23	7	.....	7
Transferred from the Milwaukee County House of Correction during fiscal year....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Returned from hospitals for the insane dur- ing fiscal year.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	2
Escaped prisoners returned during fiscal year .....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Prisoners returned from parole during fiscal year .....	7	2	9	12	.....	12
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,126</b>
<b>Discharges:</b>						
On reduction of time.....	247	4	251	234	8	242
Died .....	3	.....	3	4	.....	4
Transferred to hospitals for the insane....	9	1	10	14	1	15
Transferred to the Wisconsin State Reform- atory .....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Pardoned by the Governor.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
Given conditional pardon by the Governor.	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Governor's commutation of sentence.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
Released on parole by the State Board of Control acting as a Board of Parole....	83	8	91	109	12	121
Escaped .....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Remanded for new trial, order of courts...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total number discharged.....</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>387</b>
Number of inmates remaining at institution at end of fiscal year.....	711	24	735	725	14	739
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,126</b>
Daily average number of inmates.....	.....	.....	732	.....	.....	741

TABLE II.—THE STATISTICS GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLES ARE BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. TABLE II SHOWS HOW THIS NUMBER IS ARRIVED AT.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
Received during fiscal year—committed by the courts.....	827	868
Transferred from the Wisconsin State Reformatory during the fiscal year .....	23	7
Transferred from the Milwaukee County House of Correction during the fiscal year.....	.....	1
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>876</b>

TABLE III.—SHOWING SEX, AGE, HABITS AS TO USE OF LIQUOR, RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, CONJUGAL CONDITION, AND COLOR OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.		For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
<b>Sex:</b>			<b>Religious instruction:</b>		
Male .....	362	364	Protestant .....	122	123
Female .....	13	12	Catholic .....	146	164
Totals .....	350	376	Lutheran .....	60	66
			Hebrew .....	1	5
			No religion .....	16	19
<b>Age:</b>			Totals .....	350	376
Under 20 years.....	22	24			
From 20 to 30 years.....	142	136	<b>Conjugal condition:</b>		
From 31 to 40 years.....	101	123	Single .....	136	217
From 41 to 50 years.....	51	57	Married .....	108	102
From 51 to 60 years.....	27	25	Widowers .....	29	21
From 61 to 70 years.....	7	9	Divorced .....	15	24
Over 70 years .....		2	Separated .....	19	19
Totals .....	350	376	Totals .....	350	376
<b>Habits as to use of liquor:</b>					
Intemperate .....	173	190	<b>Color:</b>		
Moderate .....	129	153	White .....	332	367
Temperate .....	49	33	Black .....	8	6
Totals .....	350	376	Mulatto .....	2	2
			Indian .....	7	2
<b>How often sentenced:</b>			Half Indian .....	1	1
First conviction .....	253	273	Totals .....	350	376
Second conviction .....	66	62			
Third conviction .....	23	30			
Fourth conviction .....	7	11			
Fifth conviction .....	1	2			
Sixth conviction .....	1	.....			
Over sixth conviction...		3			
Totals .....	350	376			

TABLE IV.—SHOWING OCCUPATION OR PROFESSION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Occupation or profession.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.	Occupation or profession.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
Accountant .....		1	Merchants .....		2
Bakers .....	1	8	Miners .....	3	2
Barbers .....	11	4	Ministers .....	1	.....
Bartenders .....	3	1	Moulders .....	9	2
Blacksmiths .....	5	5	Musicians .....	1	1
Boilermakers .....	2	1	Nurses .....	2	.....
Boltmakers .....		2	Painters .....	9	15
Bookkeepers .....	4	3	Papermakers .....	2	.....
Boxmakers .....	1	1	Physicians .....	2	2
Butchers .....	2	1	Piano tuner .....	1	.....
Carpenters .....	15	14	Plasterers .....	1	1
Cement workers .....	2	3	Plumbers .....	1	2
Chauffeurs .....	1	.....	Polishers .....	.....	1
Clerks .....	6	4	Porters .....	1	2
Cooks .....	12	10	Printers .....	2	4
Coremakers .....	1	1	Real estate agents.....	.....	4
Detectives .....		1	Sailors .....	.....	4
Druggists .....	1	.....	Salesmen .....	7	7
Electricians .....	5	4	Saloonkeepers .....	1	1
Engineers .....	7	7	Shoemakers .....	7	2
Farmers .....	7	23	Solicitors .....	5	2
Farm laborers .....	15	19	Steamfitters .....	6	.....
Firemen .....	14	14	Stonecutters .....	2	1
Housewife .....	11	6	Switchmen .....	3	3
Housework .....	7	6	Tailors .....	1	5
Ironworkers .....	1	.....	Teamsters .....	5	10
Janitors .....		1	Telegraph operators ...	2	3
Laborers .....	125	133	Tinners .....	1	4
Laundrymen .....		2	Upholsterer .....	1	.....
Librarian .....		1	Waiters .....	8	4
Machinists .....	10	10	Woodworkers .....		4
Mail carrier .....		1			
Masons .....	8	4	Totals .....	350	376

TABLE V.—SHOWING EDUCATION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Education.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
College or University.....	6	10
High school .....	28	39
Ninth grade .....	4	1
Eighth grade .....	58	63
Seventh grade .....	30	26
Sixth grade .....	31	27
Fifth grade .....	35	34
Fourth grade .....	36	50
Third grade .....	38	35
Second grade .....	22	11
First grade .....	2	6
Read only .....	4	.....
Neither read nor write.....	27	27
Read and write German only .....	9	16
Read and write Polish only .....	6	8
Read and write Italian only .....	1	4
Read and write Swedish only .....	.....	2
Read and write Norwegian only .....	4	2
Read and write Finnish only .....	1	5
Read and write Danish only .....	1	2
Read and write Bohemian only .....	1	1
Read and write Austrian only .....	5	6
Read and write Greek only.....	.....	1
Read and write Spanish only .....	1	.....
Totals.....	350	376

TABLE VI.—SHOWING NATIVITY OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Born in United States.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.	Foreign born.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
Alabama .....	1	1	Africa .....	1	.....
Arizona .....	1	.....	Australia .....	2	.....
Arkansas .....	1	.....	Austria-Hungary .....	12	10
California .....	2	1	Bohemia .....	1	2
Colorado .....	2	1	Brazil .....	.....	1
Connecticut .....	.....	1	Canada .....	18	4
Illinois .....	10	18	Cuba .....	.....	1
Indiana .....	4	5	Denmark .....	2	4
Iowa .....	8	7	England .....	8	7
Kansas .....	1	2	Finland .....	6	11
Kentucky .....	4	4	France .....	1	.....
Louisiana .....	2	.....	Germany .....	13	34
Maine .....	1	1	Greece .....	1	4
Maryland .....	.....	5	Holland .....	1	1
Massachusetts .....	3	2	Ireland .....	3	11
Michigan .....	9	6	Italy .....	4	13
Minnesota .....	5	11	Mexico .....	3	1
Mississippi .....	.....	1	Norway .....	6	6
Missouri .....	7	3	Russia .....	13	17
Nebraska .....	1	.....	Scotland .....	5	1
New Jersey .....	3	1	Sweden .....	4	4
New York .....	25	21	Switzerland .....	1	1
North Dakota .....	2	.....	Turkey .....	.....	1
Ohio .....	5	10	Total foreign born..	106	140
Pennsylvania .....	7	10	Total born in United States .....	245	236
South Dakota .....	1	4			
Tennessee .....	.....	2	Grand total ....	350	376
Texas .....	3	.....			
Virginia .....	3	2			
Wisconsin .....	129	117			
Total born in United States .....	245	236			

TABLE VII.—SHOWING NATIVITY OF THE PARENTS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
Parents both born in the United States.....	110	69
Parents both born in foreign countries.....	201	265
Father born in the United States, mother foreign.....	19	14
Mother born in the United States, father foreign.....	11	6
Not known .....	9	12
Totals.....	350	376



TABLE VIII.—SHOWING RESIDENCE WHEN ARRESTED OF PRISONERS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Counties.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.	Counties.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
Ashland .....	1	4	Taylor .....	2	2
Barron .....	4	8	Trempealeau .....	2	1
Bayfield .....	3	.....	Vernon .....	4	.....
Brown .....	8	10	Vilas .....	1	.....
Buffalo .....	.....	3	Walworth .....	3	3
Burnett .....	2	.....	Washburn .....	.....	1
Calumet .....	.....	1	Waukesha .....	1	2
Chippewa .....	1	1	Waupaca .....	1	4
Clark .....	2	2	Wausara .....	1	.....
Columbia .....	1	2	Winnebago .....	5	6
Crawford .....	.....	2	Wood .....	3	2
Dane .....	13	5	Total who were residents of Wisconsin	194	218
Douglas .....	8	10	Other States.		
Dunn .....	2	2	Alabama .....	1	1
Eau Claire .....	1	5	Arkansas .....	1	.....
Florence .....	1	1	California .....	3	3
Fond du Lac .....	9	4	Illinois .....	26	26
Forest .....	1	.....	Indiana .....	.....	4
Grant .....	4	2	Iowa .....	4	3
Green Lake .....	1	.....	Kansas .....	.....	2
Iowa .....	2	.....	Kentucky .....	2	1
Iron .....	.....	2	Maine .....	.....	1
Jackson .....	.....	1	Maryland .....	.....	1
Jefferson .....	3	1	Massachusetts .....	2	1
Juneau .....	5	2	Michigan .....	9	9
Kenosha .....	6	19	Minnesota .....	8	12
La Crosse .....	9	3	Missouri .....	1	4
Lafayette .....	.....	1	Montana .....	.....	2
Langlade .....	3	2	Nebraska .....	.....	1
Lincoln .....	1	1	New York .....	13	8
Manitowoc .....	5	3	North Dakota .....	1	2
Marathon .....	4	6	Ohio .....	6	6
Marinette .....	2	12	Oklahoma .....	1	.....
Milwaukee .....	29	23	Pennsylvania .....	2	5
Monroe .....	3	5	Rhode Island .....	1	.....
Oconto .....	1	.....	South Dakota .....	1	.....
Oneida .....	4	2	Tennessee .....	.....	2
Outagamie .....	5	5	Texas .....	1	.....
Ozaukee .....	.....	1	Virginia .....	2	.....
Pierce .....	.....	1	Washington .....	1	3
Polk .....	2	.....	Total other states.	80	97
Portage .....	2	3	Canada .....	3	.....
Price .....	.....	4	No home .....	67	61
Racine .....	6	12	Wisconsin .....	194	218
Richland .....	4	.....	Grand total .....	350	376
Rock .....	7	3			
Rusk .....	.....	1			
St. Croix .....	2	.....			
Sauk .....	.....	5			
Sawyer .....	2	.....			
Shawano .....	1	1			
Sheboygan .....	1	6			

TABLE IX.—SHOWING COUNTIES SENTENCED FROM, OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Counties.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.	Counties.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
Ashland .....	5	15	Milwaukee .....	41	39
Barron .....	5	3	Monroe .....	3	6
Bayfield .....	5	1	Oconto .....	3	.....
Brown .....	11	16	Onida .....	7	6
Buffalo .....	1	2	Outagamie .....	8	4
Calumet .....	1	1	Ozaukee .....	1	2
Chippewa .....	1	3	Pierce .....	1	.....
Clark .....	2	4	Polk .....	2	.....
Columbia .....	.....	1	Portage .....	4	4
Crawford .....	2	6	Price .....	5	8
Dane .....	20	12	Racine .....	14	17
Dodge .....	.....	2	Rock .....	16	19
Douglas .....	34	32	Rusk .....	2	2
Dunn .....	1	1	St. Croix .....	9	1
Eau Claire .....	3	11	Sauk .....	1	5
Florence .....	.....	1	Sawyer .....	2	2
Fond du Lac .....	12	12	Shawano .....	.....	2
Forest .....	5	1	Sheboygan .....	1	6
Grant .....	9	2	Taylor .....	1	4
Green Lake .....	3	1	Trempealeau .....	4	2
Iron .....	2	5	Vernon .....	4	1
Jackson .....	.....	1	Vilas .....	1	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	2	Walworth .....	4	4
Juneau .....	5	4	Washburn .....	1	1
Kenosha .....	12	20	Washington .....	2	1
La Crosse .....	20	11	Waukesha .....	3	7
Lafayette .....	.....	1	Waupaca .....	3	6
Langlade .....	8	2	Waushara .....	1	1
Lincoln .....	2	2	Winnebago .....	4	7
Manitowoc .....	6	11	Wood .....	4	4
Marathon .....	5	11			
Marquette .....	6	15	Totals .....	350	376

TABLE X.—SHOWING CRIMES CONVICTED OF, OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Crime.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
<b>I. Offenses Against Persons:</b>		
Abduction .....	2	
Assault and battery, second offense .....		1
Assault to kill and murder .....	9	13
Assault with intent to do great bodily harm .....	10	17
Assault with intent to rape .....	2	10
Assault with intent to rob .....	14	9
Attempt to commit a felony .....	3	1
Illegal transportation of explosives .....		1
Kidnapping .....		1
Manslaughter, 1st degree .....	2	
Manslaughter, 2nd degree .....	3	2
Manslaughter, 3rd degree .....	2	2
Manslaughter, 4th degree .....		
Murder, 1st degree .....	11	5
Murder, 2nd degree .....	4	6
Murder, 3rd degree .....	2	2
Murder, 3rd degree and rape .....	2	
Obstructing railroad tracks .....		1
Rape .....	6	5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>II. Offenses Against Property:</b>		
Arson .....	4	4
Burglary .....	65	30
Embezzlement .....	7	8
Forgery .....	18	32
Having burglar tools in possession .....	3	1
Horse stealing .....	4	1
Interfering with operation of locomotive .....	1	
Larceny .....	45	46
Larceny as bailee .....	1	1
Larceny from the person .....	26	13
Obtaining money under false pretenses .....	6	10
Receiving stolen property .....	4	
Robbery .....	3	3
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>III. Offenses Against Public Justice:</b>		
Breaking prison .....		1
Escaping from sheriff .....		5
Perjury .....	1	
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>IV. Offenses Against the Public Peace:</b>		
<b>V. Offenses Against Public Policy:</b>		
<b>VI. Offenses Against Chastity, Morality, and Decency:</b>		
Abandonment .....	12	4
Abortion .....	2	
Adultery .....	45	23
Bigamy .....	1	
Desertion .....	2	3
Fornication .....	2	5
Incest .....	3	6
Indecent exposure .....		1
Keeping house of ill fame .....	3	3
Non-support .....	2	12
Pandering .....	5	
Polygamy .....	1	
Seduction .....		2
Sodomy .....	5	5
Taking indecent liberties with a female child .....	2	5
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>69</b>

TABLE X—Continued. SHOWING CRIMES CONVICTED OF, OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Crime.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
<i>VII. Offenses Against the Public Health:</i>		
.....		
<i>VIII. Unclassified:</i>		
Drunkenness, previous conviction.....	1	7
Habitual criminal .....	1	.....
Petit larceny, previous conviction.....	1	1
Vagrancy .....	2	4
Totals .....	5	12
Grand total .....	350	376

Note.—The classification given in this table is based on the classification made by the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin of 1913, Chapters 181-187 inclusive (Part IV).

TABLE XI.—SHOWING TERM OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Term of sentence.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
During life .....	11	5
35 years .....	2	.....
25 years .....	1	2
20 years .....	1	4
18 years .....	3	.....
15 years .....	6	3
14 years .....	2	1
13 years .....	1	.....
12 years .....	.....	2
10 years .....	7	8
9 years and 6 months.....	1	2
8 years .....	3	4
7 years .....	3	3
6 years .....	6	5
5 years .....	19	21
4 years and 6 months.....	1	.....
4 years .....	11	9
3 years and 6 months.....	5	.....
3 years .....	34	32
2 years and 9 months.....	2	.....
2 years and 6 months.....	4	6
2 years .....	39	56
1 year and 11 months.....	.....	2
1 year and 10 months.....	2	2
1 year and 8 months.....	1	.....
1 year and 6 months.....	35	23
1 year and 4 months.....	.....	1
1 year and 3 months.....	3	6
1 year .....	130	162
10 months .....	.....	1
9 months .....	4	2
8 months .....	.....	1
7 months .....	.....	2
6 months .....	12	10
4 months .....	1	1
Totals .....	350	376

TABLE XII.—STATISTICS OF LIFE PRISONERS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

<b>Admissions:</b>		
Number confined June 30, 1912.....	88	
Received during the year ending June 30, 1913.....	11	
Received during the year ending June 30, 1914.....	5	
Returned during biennial period for violation of parole.....	1	
Total .....		100
<b>Discharges:</b>		
Died .....	8	
Transferred to hospitals for the insane.....	4	
Governor's pardon .....	8	
Governor's commutation of sentence with parole by State Board of Control acting as a Board of Parole.....	2	
Released on parole by State Board of Control acting as a Board of Parole.....	0	18
Remaining in institution June 30, 1914.....		82
Total .....		100

TABLE XIII.—STATISTICS OF LIFE PRISONERS—SHOWING COUNTIES SENTENCED FROM, OF ALL LIFE PRISONERS IN THE INSTITUTION ON JUNE 30, 1914.

Counties sentenced from.	No.	Counties sentenced from.	No.
Ashland .....	2	Outagamie .....	2
Barron .....	1	Ozaukee .....	1
Calumet .....	2	Polk .....	1
Columbia .....	1	Portage .....	1
Crawford .....	1	Racine .....	1
Dane .....	5	Rock .....	2
Douglas .....	2	Rusk .....	2
Eau Claire .....	4	Sawyer .....	3
Iron .....	1	Shawano .....	1
Jackson .....	1	Taylor .....	1
Jefferson .....	1	Trempealeau .....	1
Kenosha .....	3	Walworth .....	2
La Crosse .....	3	Washburn .....	1
Manitowoc .....	1	Waukesha .....	2
Marathon .....	6	Waupaca .....	3
Marinette .....	1	Waushara .....	1
Milwaukee .....	17	Wood .....	2
Monroe .....	1		
Oconto .....	1	Total on June 30, 1914.....	82
Oneida .....	1		

TABLE XIV.—STATISTICS OF LIFE PRISONERS—SHOWING COLOR, SEX, AGE, AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF LIFE PRISONERS REMAINING IN THE PRISON ON JUNE 30, 1914.

<b>Color:</b>		<b>Sex:</b>	
White .....	79	Male .....	80
Black .....	1	Female .....	2
Indian .....	1	Total .....	82
Half Indian .....	1		
Total .....	82		
<b>Ages:</b>		<b>Conjugal Condition:</b>	
From 20 to 30 years.....	15	Single .....	34
From 31 to 40 years.....	22	Married .....	13
From 41 to 50 years.....	15	Widows .....	2
From 51 to 60 years.....	16	Widowers .....	23
From 61 to 70 years.....	9	Divorced .....	5
From 71 to 80 years.....	5	Total .....	82
Total .....	82		

TABLE XV.—STATISTICS OF LIFE PRISONERS—SHOWING NATIVITY OF ALL LIFE PRISONERS REMAINING IN THE PRISON ON JUNE 30, 1914.

Born in the United States.	No.	Foreign born.	No.
Illinois .....	2	Austria-Hungary .....	5
Indiana .....	2	Canada .....	2
Maine .....	3	England .....	1
Michigan .....	3	Finland .....	1
Minnesota .....	1	Germany .....	14
Mississippi .....	1	Holland .....	1
New Jersey .....	1	Italy .....	5
New York .....	1	Poland .....	3
Pennsylvania .....	1	Russia .....	3
Wisconsin .....	32		
Total born in United States	47	Total foreign born.....	35
		Total born in United States	47
		Grand total .....	82

TABLE XVI.—STATISTICS OF LIFE PRISONERS—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF LIFE PRISONERS RECEIVED SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PRISON UP TO THE END OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

<i>Crime convicted of:</i>		
Murder—first degree .....	301	
Murder—second degree .....	11	
Desertion .....	1	
Rape .....	5	
Total .....		318
Discharged on governors' pardon, commutation or parole.....	89	
Writ of habeas corpus.....	5	
Order of Secretary of War.....	1	
Remanded for new trial, order Supreme Court.....	25	
Order of Supreme Court.....	3	
Removed to hospitals for the insane.....	30	
Died .....	68	
Committed suicide .....	4	
Escaped .....	2	
Paroled by State Board of Control.....	14	
Total .....	238	
Remaining in prison June 30, 1914.....	82	
Total .....		318

TABLE XVII.—SHOWING STATISTICS OF PAROLES CONSIDERED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Year beginning July 1, 1912, and ending June 30, 1913:		
Total number considered.....		208
Granted .....	92	
Denied .....	107	
Withdrawn .....	4	
		208
Of the 92 granted		
79 received final discharge.		
1 was not discharged on account of not having proper employment.		
9 defaulted.		
3 applications did not meet with Executive approval.		
—		
92		
Year beginning July 1, 1913, and ending June 30, 1914:		
Total number considered.....		240.
Granted .....	114	
Denied .....	113	
Continued .....	14	
		240
Of the 114 granted		
50 received final discharge.		
8 were not discharged on account of not having proper employment.		
11 defaulted.		
44 are making monthly reports on June 30, 1914.		
1 committed suicide.		
—		
114		

TABLE XVIII.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF PAROLE STATISTICS SINCE PAROLE LAW WENT INTO EFFECT IN AUGUST, 1907, UP TO THE END OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

TERM CONVICTS.

Total number of applications considered since August, 1907, to June 30, 1914.	1,008
Granted .....	518
Denied .....	469
Continued .....	14
Withdrawn .....	7
	<hr/> 1,008

Of the 518 granted:

- 372 have received their final discharge.
- 36 were not discharged on account of not having proper employment.
- 48 defaulted.
- 10 applications did not meet with Executive approval.
- 5 died while on parole.
- 1 committed suicide.
- 2 were pardoned while on parole.
- 44 are making monthly reports on June 30, 1914.

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518

Of the 48 who defaulted:

- 40 were returned to prison.
- 6 are at large.
- 2 in prison in other states.

LIFE PRISONERS.

Total number of applications considered since law providing for parole of life prisoners went into effect.....	35
Granted .....	16
Denied .....	19
	<hr/> 35

Of the 16 granted:

- 11 are making monthly reports on June 30, 1914.
- 2 died.
- 1 pardoned.
- 1 returned to prison voluntarily.
- 1 violated, was returned to prison, reparaoled, now making regular reports.

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TABLE XIX.—SHOWING PRISON POPULATION, NUMBER OF FEMALE PRISONERS, AND LIFE MEMBERS AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PRISON. ALSO NUMBER PARDONED, DIED, COMMITTED SUICIDE, AND ESCAPED DURING EACH YEAR.

For fiscal year ending	Prison population.	Females.	Life prisoners.	Pardoned.	Died.	Suicide.	Escaped.
April, 1, 1862.....	15						
December 31, 1862.....	28	2					1
December 31, 1863.....	61	5			1		
December 31, 1864.....	71	5		13			
December 31, 1865.....	72	4	8	14	1		
December 31, 1866.....	108		12	19	1	1	
December 31, 1867.....	160						
December 31, 1868.....	202			16	1		
December 31, 1869.....	182			29	2		
September 30, 1870.....	170	12		25	1		1
September 30, 1871.....	187	12		26			
September 30, 1872.....	116	4	16	5			
September 30, 1873.....	131	8	20	14			2
September 30, 1874.....	120	14	22	9	1		2
September 30, 1875.....	97	6	24	15	2		2
September 30, 1876.....	169	10	27	13	1	1	
September 30, 1877.....	206	15	30	16			
September 30, 1878.....	184	8	33	11	1		
September 30, 1879.....	180	8	31	13	1		
September 30, 1880.....	196	2	36	5			
September 30, 1881.....	191	2	35	12	1	1	
September 30, 1882.....	187	7	36	13	2		2
September 30, 1883.....	180	5	36	14	1		
September 30, 1884.....	230	7	40	18	1		
September 30, 1885.....	248	12	37	19	2		
September 30, 1886.....	266	13	40	22	1	1	
September 30, 1887.....	290	10	42	27	2	2	
September 30, 1888.....	346	6	45	19	2		1
September 30, 1889.....	309	7	48	11	1		
September 30, 1890.....	277	7	47	13	3	1	
September 30, 1891.....	306	7	49	6	6		
September 30, 1892.....	348	7	44	13	3		2
September 30, 1893.....	366	9	48	16	3		1
September 30, 1894.....	410	9	50	14	5	1	
September 30, 1895.....	441	12	49	14	7		
September 30, 1896.....	450	13	51	17	2		3
September 30, 1897.....	428	13	52	13	1		
September 30, 1898.....	438	14	60	13	2		5
September 30, 1899.....	507	15	64	19	4		1
September 30, 1900.....	532	17	65	19	10		4
September 30, 1901.....	529	15	74	23	7		2
September 30, 1902.....	498	17	77	19	4	2	
September 30, 1903.....	536	24	77	15	2		
September 30, 1904.....	662	24	81	16	6		
September 30, 1905.....	615	24	79	31	5		
September 30, 1906.....	582	19	77	19	5		
September 30, 1907.....	610	13	72	15	4		2
September 30, 1908.....	601	21	78	22	7		1
September 30, 1909.....	567	17	86	14	4	1	1
September 30, 1910.....	496	13	86	14	3	1	1
September 30, 1911.....	523	12	84	8	5		1
June 30, 1902.....	582	13	81	3	5		
June 30, 1903.....	558	11	84	1	6	1	
June 30, 1904.....	621	13	88	1	7	1	
June 30, 1905.....	607	12	86	3	13	1	
June 30, 1906.....	639	22	87	3	6	1	
June 30, 1907.....	636	23	84	7	12	1	1
June 30, 1908.....	655	23	83	6	3	1	
June 30, 1909.....	718	17	85	3	6		
June 30, 1910.....	676	16	81	12	5		
June 30, 1911.....	702	17	78	11	10		
June 30, 1912.....	738	18	88	13	5		
June 30, 1913.....	735	24	87	7	3		3
June 30, 1914.....	739	14	83	4	4		

TABLE XX.—SHOWING AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES CONFINED DURING EACH YEAR FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS.

Fiscal years.	Average number confined.
Year ending September 30, 1885.....	443
Year ending September 30, 1886.....	456
Year ending September 30, 1887.....	448
Year ending September 30, 1888.....	441
Year ending September 30, 1889.....	469
Year ending September 30, 1890.....	523
Year ending September 30, 1891.....	585
Year ending September 30, 1892.....	519
Year ending September 30, 1893.....	587
Year ending September 30, 1894.....	600
Year ending September 30, 1895.....	625
Year ending September 30, 1896.....	606
Year ending September 30, 1897.....	598
Year ending September 30, 1898.....	645
Year ending September 30, 1899.....	592
Year ending September 30, 1900.....	532
Year ending September 30, 1901.....	511
Year ending June 30, 1902.....	574
Year ending June 30, 1903.....	552
Year ending June 30, 1904.....	577
Year ending June 30, 1905.....	607
Year ending June 30, 1906.....	640
Year ending June 30, 1907.....	640
Year ending June 30, 1908.....	628
Year ending June 30, 1909.....	676
Year ending June 30, 1910.....	708
Year ending June 30, 1911.....	695
Year ending June 30, 1912.....	716
Year ending June 30, 1913.....	732
Year ending June 30, 1914.....	741

TABLE XXI.—SHOWING PER CENT OF PARDONS GRANTED FOR EACH YEAR  
FROM 1885 TO 1914.

For the year ending	Per cent of average population.	Per cent of number discharged.
September 30, 1885.....	3.18	6.70
September 30, 1886.....	3.73	7.05
September 30, 1887.....	2.00	6.31
September 30, 1888.....	2.94	6.46
September 30, 1889.....	4.10	8.56
September 30, 1890.....	4.03	8.53
September 30, 1891.....	3.94	7.75
September 30, 1892.....	3.03	5.00
September 30, 1893.....	2.70	5.73
September 30, 1894.....	2.63	5.93
September 30, 1895.....	4.99	8.49
September 30, 1896.....	3.13	5.31
September 30, 1897.....	2.64	5.39
September 30, 1898.....	3.41	5.91
September 30, 1899.....	2.47	4.33
September 30, 1900.....	2.63	4.53
September 30, 1901.....	1.57	3.45
June 30, 1902.....	0.52	1.30
June 30, 1903.....	0.18	0.37
June 30, 1904.....	0.17	0.43
June 30, 1905.....	0.49	0.93
June 30, 1906.....	0.47	1.13
June 30, 1907.....	1.09	2.37
June 30, 1908.....	0.95	2.01
June 30, 1909.....	1.18	2.55
June 30, 1910.....	1.09	3.12
June 30, 1911.....	1.53	3.01
June 30, 1912.....	1.31	3.76
June 30, 1913.....	0.95	1.91
June 30, 1914.....	0.54	1.03

TABLE XXII.—SHOWING THE WHOLE NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN PRISON FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
<b>Whole number of days during the year:</b>		
Male .....	259,905	268,848
Female .....	7,188 267,143	6,493 270,341
<b>Lost time:</b>		
Sick in hospital.....	3,406	4,326
Excused sick .....	1,479	1,171
In punishment .....	365	392
Out on order of court.....	8	18
Insane and observation as to sanity.....	1,142	590
Unassigned .....	98	85
Old men (not working).....	5,612	5,057
Locked up .....	99	145
Sundays and holidays.....	41,157 53,361	39,511 51,295
<b>Labor not directly productive:</b>		
Hospital attendants .....	1,460	1,464
Thertenders .....	3,982	5,207
Main building .....	2,729	3,251
Barbers .....	901	913
Tobacco shop .....	319	306
Tobacco and mending shop.....	4,253	4,455
Kitchen .....	4,903	4,747
Inmates' dining room.....	2,665	3,045
Bakery .....	1,064	952
Butcher shop .....	730	730
Storeroom and printing plant.....	901	1,526
Laundry .....	2,361	2,314
Photographer .....	304	306
Clerks (contractor's office).....	608	612
Various places about yard, coal men, gate men, front yard, draymen, etc.....	4,371	4,576
Choreman in shops.....	4,173	4,204
Coachman .....	365	363
Female prisoners .....	7,183 43,832	6,493 45,464
<b>Productive labor:</b>		
Knitting shop, contract.....	133,621	110,529
Engines and boilers.....	5,000	7,303
Farm and garden .....	3,557	4,497
Binder twine plant.....	18,143	26,505
Miscellaneous repairs .....	2,349	1,671
Erection of new dining room.....	5,134	4,841
Erection of twine plant warehouse.....		6,180
Erection of Hospital for the Criminal Insane.....	1,363	4,549
Erection of new cell wing.....	553	1,700
Erection of new barn and tearing down old barn .....	225	1,359
Erection of ice house.....		112
Construction of new tunnel.....		1,734
Highway construction .....		157
Erection of cell wing (contractor's).....		2,149
Erection of Hospital for the Criminal Insane (contractor's) .....		887
Quarry .....	169,955	119 173,592
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>267,143</b>	<b>270,341</b>

TABLE XXIII.—SHOWING CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONTRACT LABOR  
(KNITTING SHOP) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.  
DAY PLAN.

Month.	Number of days work.	Average number employed per day.	Total number of hours.		Total number of days.			Am'ts. earned.
			Hours.	Min-utes.	Days.	Hours.	Min-utes.	
1912.								
July .....	12,568	487	123,061	25	12,306	1	25	\$8,000 29
August .....	12,582	466	125,025	20	12,502	5	20	8,126 65
September .....	10,474	455	104,179	55	10,417	9	55	6,771 69
October .....	11,948	443	119,297	45	11,929	7	45	7,754 35
November .....	10,478	437	102,333	16	10,233	8	15	6,651 06
December .....	11,116	445	110,980	25	11,068	.....	25	7,210 48
1913.								
January .....	11,547	444	115,140	.....	11,514	.....	.....	7,484 10
February .....	10,099	439	99,325	30	9,932	5	30	6,456 16
March .....	11,555	444	114,784	35	11,478	4	35	7,461 00
April .....	11,232	434	112,045	35	11,204	5	35	7,232 98
May .....	10,266	395	101,943	.....	10,194	8	.....	6,625 30
June .....	9,761	390	96,658	30	9,585	8	30	6,217 80
	136,621	440	1,323,745	15	132,374	5	15	\$6,043 44*

\* NOTE.—Total earnings from the knitting shop during the fiscal year were \$36,043 44.  
Amount overpaid to the state by the Paramount Knitting Co.... 155 90

Total cash receipts during fiscal year from knitting shop as shown by Table XXX..... \$36,199 34

TABLE XXIV.—SHOWING CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONTRACT LABOR  
(KNITTING SHOP) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.  
DAY PLAN

Month.	Number of days work.	Average number employed per day.	Total number of hours.		Total number of days.			Am'ts. earned.
			Hours.	Min-utes.	Days.	Hours.	Min-utes.	
1913.								
July .....	10,220	396	101,861	55	10,186	1	55	\$6,621 02
August .....	9,473	364	94,036	50	9,403	6	50	6,112 40
September .....	8,979	347	86,506	30	8,650	6	30	5,622 92
October .....	8,840	327	88,390	35	8,839	.....	35	5,745 39
November .....	8,067	336	79,834	10	7,983	4	10	5,189 22
December .....	8,960	345	89,074	5	8,907	4	5	5,739 82
1914.								
January .....	9,197	354	90,928	35	9,092	8	35	5,910 35
February .....	8,357	335	83,011	45	8,301	1	45	5,730 77
March .....	10,670	410	106,833	15	10,633	3	15	6,911 69
April .....	10,176	391	101,066	25	10,109	6	25	5,571 27
May .....	8,928	367	88,913	55	8,891	8	55	5,779 73
June .....	8,462	325	78,976	40	7,897	6	40	5,133 48
	110,529	361	1,096,969	40	109,396	9	40	\$71,108 08

TABLE XXV.—SHOWING TOTAL EARNINGS FROM CONTRACT LABOR (KNITTING SHOP) FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Contract. (Day plan.)	Year ending June 30, 1913.		Year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Average number employed.	Total earnings.	Average number employed.	Total earnings.
65c per day per man per 10 hours work	440	\$36,043 44	361	\$71,108 08

TABLE XXVI.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE INSTITUTION FARM AND TRANSFERRED TO THE "SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT", THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, AND OTHER CASH RECEIPTS CREDITED TO THE "BARN, FARM, AND GARDEN ACCOUNT" DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Transferred to the "Subsistence Account":				
Apples .....			Bu. 45	\$13 59
Asparagus .....			Lbs. 4	20
Beans, string .....	Bu. 97½	\$68 36	Lbs. 1,945	38 57
Beef .....	Lbs. 2,891	267 78		
Beet greens .....	Bu. 148	74 00	Bu. 95	23 75
Beets .....	Bu. 179	71 64	Bu. 33½	16 06
Cabbage .....	Lbs. 50,118	171 66	Lbs. 26,310	180 48
Carrots .....	Bu. 27	12 00	Bu. 36	11 80
Cauliflower .....	Heads 6	80		
Cherries .....			Qts. 49	3 84
Chickens, dressed .....			Lbs. 212	19 53
Corn .....	Lbs. 33,343	200 09	Bu. 81	53 33
Cucumbers .....	Bu. 266½	133 25	Bu. 72	36 00
Currants .....	Qts. 68	7 56	Lbs. 4½	45
Ducks .....			Doz. 127	24 95
Eggs .....	Doz. 267	45 46		
Gooseberries .....	Qts. 43	3 01		
Grapes .....	Lbs. 30	50		
Lettuce .....	Bu. 56½	23 25	Bu. 276½	87 13
Milk .....	Lbs. 180,567	2,967 15	Lbs. 174,458	3,029 67
Onions .....	Bu. 356½	272 82	Bu. 25	17 87
Onions, green .....	Doz. 921	27 63	Doz. 2,672	50 01
Parsley .....	Bu. 6½	4 90		
Parsnips .....	Bu. 94	51 79	Bu. 31	69 58
Peas .....	Bu. 39	48 75		
Pork .....	Lbs. 17,977	1,867 89	Lbs. 13,272	1,348 80
Potatoes .....	Bu. 1,558	509 35	Bu. 486½	237 02
Pumpkins .....	No. 96	3 84	No. 63	2 77
Radishes .....	Doz. 2,155	58 29	Doz. 4,043	69 78
Rhubarb .....	Lbs. 581	10 62	Lbs. 379	4 73
Butabagas .....	Bu. 73	29 20	Bu. 7½	3 00
Spinach .....	Bu. 56	42 00		
Squash .....	No. 288	17 23	Lbs. 898	43 58
Strawberries .....	Qts. 810	89 73	Qts. 360	31 20
Tomatoes .....	Bu. 206	115 38	Bu. 51½	23 43
Turkey .....			Lbs. 26	4 08
Turnips .....	Bu. 140	64 52	Bu. 61½	23 65
Veal .....	Lbs. 964	119 32	Lbs. 1,964	249 73
Totals .....		\$7,399 19		\$5,716 61
Transferred to the "House Furnishings Account":				
Straw .....	Tons 18½	\$120 25		
Totals .....		\$120 25		

TABLE XXVI—Continued. SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE INSTITUTION FARM AND TRANSFERRED TO THE "SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT", THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, AND OTHER CASH RECEIPTS CREDITED TO THE "BARN, FARM, AND GARDEN ACCOUNT" DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Sold:</b>				
Bulls .....	No. 2	\$185 00		
Butter fat .....	Lbs. 275.7	87 73	Lbs. 255.5	\$105 62
Calves .....			No. 12	256 00
Corn .....	Lbs. 40	2 00		
Corn fodder .....	Shocks 55	15 75		
Cream .....			Lbs. 359	34 13
Grass .....	Acres 2	20 00		
Heifers .....			No. 3	155 00
Hemp tow .....	Lbs. 680	24 02	Lbs. 4,250	332 56
Hides .....	No. 3	4 90		
	Lbs. 302½	37 19	Lbs. 143	19 34
Hogs .....			Lbs. 540	37 80
Miscellaneous .....		1 00		
Pigs .....	No. 15	38 00	No. 49	117 44
Pork .....	Lbs. 853½	68 45		
Rent of pasture.....				12 00
Yearlings .....			No. 13	520 00
<b>Totals.....</b>		<b>\$434 04</b>		<b>\$1,598 89</b>
<b>Other cash receipts credited to "Barn, Farm, and Garden Account":</b>				
Sale of horses (old).....			No. 2	\$62 00
Sale of old windmill tower..				10 00
Sale of old feed cutter.....		\$20 00		
<b>Totals.....</b>		<b>\$20 00</b>		<b>\$72 00</b>
<b>Summary:</b>				
Total transferred to "Subsistence Account" .....		\$7,899 19		\$5,716 61
Transferred to "House Furnishings Account" .....		120 25		
Total amount sold.....		434 04		1,598 89
Other cash receipts.....		20 00		72 00
<b>Grand total .....</b>		<b>\$7,973 48</b>		<b>\$7,377 50</b>

TABLE XXVII.—STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1912.	Disburse- ments during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Trans- ferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net expendi- tures for the year.
ARMORY .....	\$416 21	\$116 15		\$532 36	\$514 77	\$454 04	\$7,519 82	\$514 77	\$6,063 94	\$17 59
Barn, farm and garden .....	12,660 04	2,598 55		16,498 59	15,205 67	3 13	86 07	23,180 53		8,308 45
Clothing .....	6,540 70	11,196 50		18,037 20	9,644 55			9,733 75		4,436 08
Convicts discharged .....		4,436 08		4,436 08						322 88
Convicts' earnings .....		322 88		322 88						321 56
Convicts escaped .....		323 40		323 40		1 84		1 84	306 75	
Discounts .....		5 70		5 70			312 45	312 45		
Drug and medical department .....	1,629 72	1,368 20	\$53 40	3,076 82	1,641 61		22 00	1,663 61		1,412 71
Engines and boilers .....	19,711 52	1,738 30	100 00	21,549 82	19,536 42	71 90	1 28	19,609 60		1,990 22
Engine and boiler room repairs .....										
FIRE AND BOILER INSURANCE .....										
Fire apparatus .....	2,836 04	5,837 20		5,837 20	2,836 04			2,836 04		5,837 20
Fuel .....	3,274 00	102 08		2,928 12	3,274 00	3 80		5,277 80		102 08
Furniture .....	9,493 39	29,196 21		32,470 21	9,577 44		2,000 00	9,577 44		27,192 41
Gas and other lights .....	5,171 15	2,100 85	2,000 00	9,272 00	6,061 11	75	13 67	6,066 53		49 29
House furnishings .....	16,460 75	3,271 51	120 25	19,852 51	16,497 78	9 00	38 71	16,545 49		3,307 02
Laundry .....	1,961 90	1,296 79	72 92	3,331 61	2,290 14		1 10	2,291 24		1,040 37
Library .....	2,474 50	16 07		2,490 57	2,459 61			2,459 61		30 96
Machinery and tools .....	3,469 53	158 81	6 00	3,634 34	3,448 32		4 84	3,453 16		121 18
Means of instruction .....	2,202 39	419 17	40 75	2,662 31	2,263 29			2,263 29		399 03
Miscellaneous .....	1,884 56	1,128 63		3,013 19	1,930 56			1,930 56		1,082 63
Officers' expenses .....		290 66		290 66						290 66
Printing plant .....		873 50		873 50	785 37			785 37		78 13
Printing, postage, stationery, and telegraph .....	1,639 42	1,241 60		2,881 02	1,550 87	22 70	11 75	1,585 32		1,295 70
Real estate, including buildings...	784,258 86		2,986 71	787,245 57	767,334 57		19,911 00	787,245 57		2,566 50
Repairs and renewals .....	5,076 08	2,977 31		8,053 39	5,093 00	130 16	243 73	5,456 89		82 73
Returning paroled prisoners .....		82 73		82 73						
Scraps .....		202 06		202 06		202 05		202 05		
Subsistence .....	2,058 16	40,944 80	7,390 19	50,402 15	3,425 22	22 04	75 59	3,522 85		46,879 30



Tobacco .....	603 65	3,201 62	.....	3,805 27	755 39	2,490 27	6 77	3,252 43	.....	552 84
Wages and salaries .....		49,200 33	.....	48,200 33		25 00		25 00	.....	49,175 33
Well and pump account .....		2,986 71	.....	2,986 71				2,986 71	.....	.....
Totals .....	\$285,382 57	\$166,497 66	\$13,083 27	\$1,064,913 50	\$876,146 72	\$3,426 68	\$33,235 49	\$912,809 89	\$6,988 69	\$159,088 30
				912,809 89						6,988 69
				\$152,104 61						\$152,104 61
Less discounts and other credits .....		388 99								
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for printing .....		\$166,110 67								775 49
†Net disbursements for current expenses .....		775 49								.....
†Net expenditures for current expenses .....		\$166,886 16								.....
										\$152,880 10

\* This item includes the amounts paid to the state insurance fund for the fiscal years 1912 and also 1913. The charge for insurance for the fiscal year 1912 was not actually deducted by the Secretary of State until after the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

† The amounts given in the second column are the total amounts paid out during the fiscal year for running the institution, including repairs and renewals of property. Disbursements for new buildings, or other permanent improvements are not included. For a statement of these latter disbursements see "Statement of Special Appropriation Funds" on Table XXII.

‡ The per capita cost per week based on the "Net expenditures" given above was \$4.01.

Note: Section 20.4 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that the detailed list of purchases shall not be printed. The complete details of the financial statistics given in the above table are on file in the office of the State Board of Control.

TABLE XXVIII.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION EXPENDITURES AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Disburse- ments during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1914.	Refunds credited to this account during the year.	Trans- ferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net expendi- tures for the year.
<b>Operation Expenditures:</b>										
Agents' expenses.....		\$27 05		\$27 05	\$504 99			\$504 99		\$27 05
Armory.....	\$514 77	12 23		527 00	\$504 99			21,770 82		22 01
Barn, farm, and garden.....	15,206 67	3,839 04		19,045 71	16,052 79		\$5,718 08	\$3,295 51		6,519 77
Clothing.....	9,044 55	6,298 81		15,343 36	9,402 59	\$11 00		9,413 59		4,731 86
Convicts discharged.....		4,731 86		4,731 86						
Convicts' earnings.....		3,239 99		3,239 99						3,239 99
Convicts escaped.....		50 00		50 00						50 00
Discourts.....		14 85		14 85					243 79	
Drug and medical department.....	1,641 61	1,168 36		2,744 97	1,694 07			1,694 07		1,050 90
Engines and boilers.....	19,535 42	4,652 41		24,188 83	13,999 91	60	4 22	19,004 73		5,184 10
Fire and boiler insurance.....		2,978 83		2,978 83						2,978 83
Fire apparatus.....	2,895 04	35 70	\$39 00	2,900 74	2,887 20			2,887 20		13 54
Fuel.....	3,274 00	31,760 24		35,034 24	2,409 00		2,000 00	4,409 00		30,625 24
Furniture.....	9,577 44	10,476 71	449 75	10,503 90	10,368 27			10,368 27		135 63
Gas and other lights.....	6,061 11	1,861 53	2,000 00	9,922 60	5,792 74	45 67		5,838 41		4,124 23
House furnishings.....	16,497 73	4,836 28		21,334 05	16,852 86	75	9 43	16,928 04		4,471 02
Laundry.....	2,240 14	1,705 53	136 86	4,082 53	2,911 81	41 92		2,953 73		1,223 80
Library.....	2,459 61	27 98	57 90	2,545 44	2,517 11			2,517 11		28 53
Machinery and tools.....	8,448 32	404 20		8,852 51	8,747 87			8,747 87		105 24
Means of instruction.....	2,363 23	423 53		2,786 76	2,363 59	4 20		2,367 78		424 08
Miscellaneous.....	1,930 56	1,402 86		3,333 40	1,954 14			1,954 14		1,379 25
Officers' expenses.....		250 50		250 50						250 50
Printing plant.....	736 37	514 72		1,251 09	1,026 69	167 77		1,250 46		59 63
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	1,550 87	1,580 05		3,130 92	1,603 85			1,603 85		1,515 44
Real estate, including buildings.....	767,334 97		1,553 00	768,887 97	768,887 57	11 63		768,899 20		

Returning paroled prisoners.....	214 27	214 27	11 85	11 85	11 85	11 85	11 85	214 27
Scraps .....		11 85						11 85
Substance .....		40,426 23						40,426 23
Tobacco .....		2,019 67						2,019 67
Wages and salaries.....		49,682 02						49,682 02
Well and pump account.....		1,000 00						1,000 00
Totals .....		\$1,044,414 23						\$1,044,414 23
		\$571,058 72						\$571,058 72
Less discounts and other credits.....								
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for printing.....		308 71						308 71
Net disbursements for operation.....		\$163,068 12						\$163,068 12
Net expenditures for operation.....								
Repairs and Maintenance Expenditures:								
Repairs and renewals.....		\$6,009 40						\$6,009 40
Discounts .....								
Totals .....		\$6,009 40						\$6,009 40
Less discounts and other credits.....								
Net disbursements for repairs and maintenance .....		\$5,980 12						\$5,980 12
Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance .....								
Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance.....		\$169,068 24						\$169,068 24
Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance.....								
Totals .....		\$11,102 40						\$11,102 40
		\$3,310 36						\$3,310 36
		\$7,792 04						\$7,792 04
Less discounts and other credits.....								
Net disbursements for repairs and maintenance .....		\$7,805 56						\$7,805 56
Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance .....								
Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance.....		\$169,986 80						\$169,986 80
Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance.....								

See note at end of Table XXIX in regard to "Cash Receipts" showing the change in method of accounting used for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from that used in former years.

Note: The per capita cost per week based on the "Net expenditures for operation" plus the "Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance" was \$4.40.

TABLE XXIX.—STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of Items.	Total remitted to State Treasurer.	Receipts credited to the General Fund of the state.	Refunds credited to Operation Fund.	Refunds credited to Repairs and Maintenance Fund.	Refunds credited to special appropriations.
Barn, farm, and garden.....	\$1,000 89	\$1,000 89	.....	.....	.....
Binder twine plant.....	83 25	.....	.....	.....	\$83 25
Convicts' earnings .....	5 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....
Convict labor:					
Construction work on Hos- pital for the Criminal In- sane .....	983 76	983 76	.....	.....	.....
*Knitting shop .....	65,818 65	65,818 65	.....	.....	.....
For making and repairing suits and uniforms.....	62 00	51 00	11 00	.....	.....
From C. R. Meyer & Son— amount paid the state for labor performed by in- mates on construction work at the Hospital for the Criminal Insane.....	697 60	697 60	.....	.....	.....
Engines and boilers.....	60	.....	60	.....	.....
Gas and other lights.....	77 92	32 25	45 67	.....	.....
House furnishings .....	2 75	2 00	75	.....	.....
Laundry .....	115 75	73 83	41 92	.....	.....
Means of instruction.....	4 20	.....	4 20	.....	.....
New wall .....	996 09	.....	.....	.....	996 09
Printing plant .....	275 88	108 11	167 77	.....	.....
Printing, postage, stationery, and telegraph .....	11 63	.....	11 63	.....	.....
Repairs and renewals.....	126 16	2 40	.....	\$123 76	.....
Scraps .....	462 49	418 19	11 85	32 45	.....
Subsistence .....	183 80	.....	183 80	.....	.....
Tobacco .....	176 25	176 25	.....	.....	.....
Wages and salaries.....	8 69	.....	8 69	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$71,758 35	\$70,029 98	\$487 87	\$156 21	\$1,079 34

* Total earnings from the knitting shop as shown by Table XXIV.....	\$71,108 08
Less amount overpaid by the Paramount Knitting Co. during fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.....	155 90
	\$70,952 18
Less earnings for month of June, 1914, not actually received by the state until after July 1, 1914.....	5,133 48
Actual cash receipts during fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.....	\$65,818 65

The 1913 Legislature provided that after July 1, 1913, all cash receipts from such sources as the sale of farm products, and other miscellaneous receipts were all to be turned into the "General Fund" of the state treasury instead of being credited to the appropriation for the particular institution as was done in former years.

In making the appropriations for the biennial period July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1915, (Chapter 659, Laws of 1913) the Legislature separated the amount usually appropriated for the "Current Expense Fund" into two funds, viz., "Operation Fund" and "Repairs and Maintenance Fund".

The only changes in the method of accounting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from the accounting used in former years is that the account known as "Repairs and Renewals" shown in Table XXVII, was taken out of Current Expenses and used as a classification under the "Repairs and Maintenance Expenditures". The "Operation Fund" is the same as the old "Current Expense Fund" with the exception that repairs and renewals are charged to "Repairs and Maintenance Fund".

The cash receipts shown in the above table do not include the receipts from the operation of the Binder Twine Plant. For a statement of these receipts see the "Report of the Binder Twine Plant" at the end of the report of the prison proper.

TABLE XXX.—STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

1912			
July 1.....	Balance left in fund.....		\$42,861 84
1913			
June 30.....	Received during fiscal year from convict labor (knitting shop) .....		86,199 84
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year for sale of farm products.....		454 04
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year—other miscellaneous receipts .....		2,972 64
June 30.....	Disbursements from the current expense fund during the fiscal year.....	\$166,886 16	
June 30.....	Deficit in fund.....	\$36,132 73	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in hands of steward .....	734 43	
June 30.....	Net deficit .....		34,398 30
		\$166,886 16	\$166,886 16

TABLE XXXI.—STATEMENT OF THE OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 1.....	Deficit in fund.....	\$34,398 30	
July 24.....	Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.18 R. S. 1913.....		\$165,166 00
July 31.....	Appropriation Chapter 701, Laws of 1913.....		20,000 00
July 31.....	Transferred from the current expense fund of the Wisconsin State Reformatory by authority of Chapter 701, Laws of 1913.....		15,000 00
1914			
June 30.....	Refunds credited to "Operation Fund".....		487 87
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during the fiscal year .....	163,088 12	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury....	\$2,433 02	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in hands of steward .....	734 43	
		3,167 45	
		\$200,653 87	\$200,653 87

TABLE XXXII.—STATEMENT OF THE REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 24.....	Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.19 R. S. 1913.....		\$5,545 00
1914			
June 30.....	Refunds during fiscal year credited to this fund .....		156 21
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year..	\$5,980 12	
June 30.....	Deficit in fund .....		278 91
		\$5,980 12	\$5,980 12

TABLE XXXIII.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS  
AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1914.

<i>New Wall, Dining Room, Etc., Fund.</i> (Appropriation Chapter 585, Laws of 1911.)			
1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$58,942 59
1913			
June 30.....	Refunds during fiscal year credited to this fund.....		349 42
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	\$21,861 44	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	37,430 57	
		\$59,292 01	\$59,292 01
1913			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$37,430 57
1914			
June 30.....	Refunds during fiscal year credited to this fund.....		906 00
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$38,216 16	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	210 50	
		\$38,426 66	\$38,426 66

*New Cell Wing, Tunnel, Etc., Fund.*  
(Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67. 20 R. S. 1913.)

1913			
July 24.....	Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913.....		\$39,725 00
1914			
Mar. 1.....	Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913.....		20,000 00
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	\$59,833 85	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	391 15	
		\$59,725 00	\$59,725 00

Note: In the Eleventh Biennial Report of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin for the period ending June 30, 1912, a statement of the special appropriation funds of the Hospital for the Criminal Insane was shown on page 272, Table XXX. As Chapter 356, Laws of 1913, made this a separate institution, the balances in funds were transferred to the account of that institution, and so no statement of them is given here.

TABLE XXXIV.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF THE FUND CREATED BY THE 1913 LEGISLATURE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSTRUCTING HIGHWAYS BY THE USE OF CONVICT LABOR.

<i>(Appropriation Chapter 117, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67. 49 R. S. 1913.)</i>			
1913			
July 31.....	Appropriation .....		\$25,000 00
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year..	\$1,838 99	.....
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	23,161 01	.....
		\$25,000 00	\$25,000 00

Note: This appropriation was made by the 1913 Legislature to enable the State Board of Control of Wisconsin to employ convicts on road construction work. The expenditures from this fund were not made for the Wisconsin State Prison, either for care of the inmates or for permanent additions to the property of the prison but for road construction equipment and expense. The road selected by the State Board of Control of Wisconsin extends from the city of Waupun to Chester. "This road was selected due to its being in close proximity to the prison and for the further reason that it is used by the prison management for the hauling of freight to and from Chester." (See page 13, general report of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin.)

The first convicts were employed on June 15, 1914. During the balance of the month of June the number employed varied from 6 to 17 per day, a total of 157 days' labor being performed. Owing to the fact that this biennial period closed on June 30, 1914, soon after the work was begun, it was decided to leave the details in regard to road building by convicts to a later report as it does not properly come within this biennial period.

**FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE BINDER TWINE PLANT—  
WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPUN.**

Note: The following extract is taken from the biennial report made to the Governor by the State Board of Control of Wisconsin. (See pages 16, 17, 18 and 19.)

**BINDER TWINE PLANT.**

The Legislature of 1907 provided for the establishment of a binder twine industry. An appropriation was made for the construction of the building and purchase of equipment. The Legislature of 1909 refused to make further appropriation for equipment or operating fund. The Legislature of 1911 made the necessary appropriation for equipment and made a further appropriation of \$400,000.00 for a revolving fund, one-half of this amount to become available January 1, 1912, the balance January 1, 1913. During the summer of 1912 the Board perfected plans for the equipment of the plant and the purchase and installation of the necessary machinery. Operation commenced about October 20, 1912, with a superintendent and three foremen who had had experience in the manufacture of twine. With the exception of these four the entire working force was inexperienced. The machinery was new and not adjusted. The superintendent and foreman were strangers to the entire working force and they to them.

It was necessary, therefore, for approximately two months to run at not to exceed one-third capacity and for the succeeding two months to run at not to exceed two-thirds capacity. This was necessary in order to instruct the men and to properly adjust the machinery. It was not until the latter part of February, 1913, that the mill was operating at full capacity. One-third of the men at that time were inexperienced.

In addition to the difficulties encountered in the manufacture, we were without a market. We had the coöperation of those who were insistent upon the establishment of the industry. However, this was far from sufficient to consume the manufactured product. The industry had the active opposition of private manufacturers and their selling representatives and jobbers. It was necessary, therefore, not only to go into the market and create a demand for prison twine, but to do so against the strenuous opposition of these combined forces.

Until the market was secured and until the men had become more experienced in the manufacture of binder twine it was deemed advisable to manufacture but two grades, Standard and Sisal. These were the only grades manufactured and marketed during the season of 1913. About 2,300,000 pounds were manufactured. The season's operations were successfully closed.



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For the season of 1914, it was deemed advisable to manufacture all grades of binder twine, that Wisconsin consumers might be provided with prison twine of the several lengths and grades if they so desired. The Board deemed it advisable, if possible, to build up a better selling organization. The requirements of the state law compelled us to resort to the civil service for certification of lists of salesmen. Three salesmen were placed on the road. Approximately 4,400,000 pounds of twine were manufactured and the entire product sold. Prices were fixed which in the opinion of the Board would result in the sale of the product and at the same time give a proper return to the state. That we have been successful in our operations will be shown by a careful examination of the report of the business for the year ending July 31, 1914. The report is given as of this date for the reason that it is practically the close of the season's sales and the beginning of the purchase for the succeeding year's business. The report shows a total surplus of \$53,211.57, with no allowance for depreciation and interest.

Just what amount to charge for depreciation is problematical. It has been impossible to secure agreement of opinion of manufacturers. One of the Wisconsin manufacturers asked permission to send his representative to the plant which was granted. He has furnished a schedule for depreciation which in his opinion ought to be adopted. In the opinion of several accountants with whom we have conferred this schedule is somewhat high. However, accepting his schedule as correct, and for the purpose of avoiding argument there may be charged against the surplus \$14,079.15. This amount is figured from the date of commencing of the operation of the plant to the close of business July 31, 1914.

Ought interest to be charged against this amount of surplus? It is contended on the part of those who look upon the binder twine plant as a strictly commercial proposition that it should, and that interest should be charged at the rate of four per cent. It is contended on the other hand by those who believe that the binder twine plant is one of those institutions which is necessary in the employment of prisoners, that no interest should be charged. They contend that Wisconsin must either adhere to the contract system or abandon it. If the contract system is to be abandoned then the prisoners must either be left in idleness or industries must be established for their employment. If industries must be established they then become a necessity for the proper care and reformation of the prisoner. If they are necessary, then interest should not be charged upon the investment any more than interest should be charged upon the cell wing where they are housed, the power plant with which they are furnished heat or the warehouse where their food is stored. It is argued by them that if the binder twine industry was not established some other industry must necessarily be established, and that therefore, it is strictly improper to charge interest on the means of the care and reformation.

They contend that the means of reformation of the prisoner should not be charged with interest any more than the means used for the recovery of those who are sick should be charged with interest. As to the merits of the contention, it is not for the Board of Control to determine. It is strictly a legislative policy. If, however, interest is to be charged at the rate of four per cent, then we contend that we should not be charged with interest on the entire revolving fund when large portions of the same have remained in the hands of the state treasurer to be placed in banks in the various portions of the state to draw interest. At the rate of four per cent the interest on the amount of money in the revolving fund used by the Board of Control in the manufacture of twine to July 31, 1914, would amount to \$17,216.06. Add to this amount four per cent as interest allowed on the investment in building and equipment from the date of commencement of operation to July 31, 1914, which amounts to \$12,122.96, and we have a total for interest and depreciation of \$43,418.17. Looking at the matter, therefore, from the worst possible standpoint, in the first twenty months' operation we have been able to make a market, sell twine at a reasonable figure and considerably below the cost of twine manufactured by private manufacturers, make four per cent on the money used, pay to the prisoners as a prisoners' wage \$5,889.17 and more than come out even. It may here be said, that in the cost of manufacturing, we have charged for the subsistence of employees, including clothing, etc., and we have also charged the cost of guarding prisoners while at work and the entire cost of superintendency. In other words, in the cost of twine, we have charged all the elements that a private manufacturer would include.

Reference has been made to the balance of the \$50,000.00 appropriation for prison industries. So successful were the operations of the plant that in the opinion of the Board it would be advisable to use \$30,000.00 in equipping the binder twine plant to the extent that it was originally intended to be equipped. During the past season we have been operating one hundred and forty spindles. But one floor of the plant has been used for the manufacturing of twine. The lower floor was constructed to be equipped with machinery as well. By the addition of one hundred and ten spindles, the output may be very materially increased without any increase on the investment and factory building or revolving fund. Neither will it be necessary to increase the cost of superintendency by more than the cost of one foreman. It will enable the prison to manufacture approximately 8,000,000 pounds per year. When it is considered that Wisconsin consumes from eighteen to twenty million pounds of twine annually, it cannot be successfully maintained by private manufacturers that the Wisconsin State Prison is putting them out of business, or too seriously affecting their sales within the state.

There is another phase to the financial side of the operation which must be considered. The price of prison-made twine has been from





TWINE PLANT--SPINNING ROOM--WISCONSIN STATE PRISON--WAUPUN

one to two cents per pound less than that of our competitors. In estimating the profits and losses on this industry, it must be borne in mind that with an average of one and one-half cents per pound below the price of the private manufacturer's price there has been saved to dealers and consumers of prison twine one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00). Nor is this all. By the maintenance of prison plants a lower level of prices has been maintained by these companies to the advantage of consumers.

Looking at the industry from the standpoint of an employment for prisoners, we direct your attention to the following conditions:—There has been a decided increase in the prison population. Employment of some kind must be afforded, otherwise the prison becomes a mad house. Elsewhere we have referred to the work of convicts on highways. In our opinion this may be successful during the summer months. It may be possible to employ them in quarries during the winter months but for some years to come only a portion of those employed on highways may be thus employed. It, therefore, becomes essential that employment be afforded during the winter months. This employment must necessarily be within the prison walls and at the manufacture of some product. Binder twine is placed upon the market during a comparatively short period of time. Shipments begin shortly after the first of May and are practically concluded about the 31st of July. Manufacture, therefore, may take place at any time during the other months of the year. With the enlargement of the plant it will be possible to employ the prisoners during the winter in the twine plant, running at full capacity and, if necessary, reduce the number employed during the months which are suitable for road construction. One may be used to some extent to balance the employment in the other.

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The following financial and statistical tables are submitted showing the results of operation of the Binder Twine Plant for the periods ending July 31, 1913, and July 31, 1914, and the financial condition on the above dates:

Table I—Balance Sheet as on July 31, 1914.

Table II—Balance Sheet as on July 31, 1913.

Table III—Profit and Loss Statement for the period August 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914.

Table IV—Profit and Loss Statement for the period October 23, 1912, to July 31, 1913.

Table V—Summary Profit and Loss Statement for the two periods ending July 31, 1913, and July 31, 1914.

Table VI—Summary Profit and Loss Statement for the two periods ending July 31, 1913 and July 31, 1914 given in percentages.

Table VII—Statement showing number of pounds of binder twine sold from the time the Binder Twine Plant opened on October 23, 1912 to the close of the calendar year ending December 31, 1913.

Table VIII—Statement showing number of pounds of binder twine sold from January 1, 1914 to the close of the calendar year ending December 31, 1914.

Table IX—Statement showing the number of pounds of binder twine sold from the time the Binder Twine Plant opened October 23, 1912 to July 31, 1913.

Table X—Statement showing the number of pounds of binder twine sold from August 1, 1913 to July 31, 1914.

Table XI—Showing the total number of days' labor furnished by inmates, the average number of prisoners employed, and the actual number of working days plant was operated during each month from the time the Binder Twine Plant opened October 23, 1912 to July 31, 1914.

Table XII—Showing statement of Special Appropriation Funds for the Binder Twine Plant at the Wisconsin State Prison for the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

Table XIII—Showing statement of the Revolving Fund for the Binder Twine Plant at the Wisconsin State Prison for the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

Table XIV—Showing statement of appropriation made for the Warden's bond by Chapter 377, Laws of 1911.

Attention is called to the fact that on the Books of Account and the Tables submitted herewith no allowance has been made for depreciation, loss on uncollectible accounts, and discounts and allowances which will have to be given on outstanding accounts.

Attention is also called to the fact that a charge for subsistence, light, heat and power, amounting to \$11,698.66 for the period ending July 31, 1913, has been included in the profit and loss statement for the period. Of this amount, \$10,563.93 was entered on the books and later taken off. However, this amount has been included in the operating expenses as shown in Tables IV, V and VI, and the profit for that period and the surplus as at July 31, 1914, as shown by these statements, is \$10,563.93 less than that shown by the Books of Account.

This report is given as of July 31 instead of June 30, for the reason that the season's sales are practically closed on this date and the inventory of finished twine is lowest at this time.



TABLE I  
BINDER TWINE PLANT  
WISCONSIN STATE PRISON  
BALANCE SHEET AS ON JULY 31, 1914.

ASSETS.		
<b>Fixed Assets:</b>		
Factory building .....	\$71,031 30	
Addition to power house.....	3,502 93	
Twine manufacturing machinery and equipment.....	34,442 64	
Shafting, pulleys, hangers, etc.....	2,897 53	
Motors, wiring, switchboard, etc.....	19,018 22	
Heating and ventilating equipment.....	2,078 47	
Oil tank and oil distributing system.....	1,726 57	
Scales .....	277 07	
Machine shop machinery and equipment.....	1,167 90	
Power house machinery and equipment.....	31,217 59	
Well .....	3,326 50	
Furniture and furnishings.....	406 12	
Equipment subject to continual replacement.....	2,601 74	
Accounts Receivable .....		\$174,235 24
Notes Receivable .....		185,653 85
Material and Supplies:		220,987 01
Raw fibre .....	\$112,842 89	
Other materials .....	5,317 43	
		118,159 87
<b>Finished Stock:</b>		
Sisal .....	\$17 22	
Extra Standard .....	840 07	
Climax .....	1,372 95	
Premium .....	361 01	
		2,621 25
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b> .....		<b>\$651,707 22</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH.</b>		
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Due Wisconsin State Prison for untrans-		
ferred subsistence, light, heat, and power	\$30,469 02	
Less: Due from the New Wall, Dining		
Room Fund .....	82 82	
		\$30,416 80
<b>Proprietary Interest:</b>		
Capital appropriations .....	\$175,000 00	
Revolving fund .....	308,078 85	
Surplus,—profit earned October 23, 1912, to		
July 31, 1913.....	\$6,307 57	
Profit earned August 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914	46,904 00	
		\$53,211 57
<b>TOTAL SURPLUS</b> .....		<b>621,290 42</b>
		<b>\$651,707 22</b>

TABLE II  
BINDER TWINE PLANT  
WISCONSIN STATE PRISON  
BALANCE SHEET AS ON JULY 31, 1913.

ASSETS.		
<b>Fixed Assets:</b>		
Factory building .....	\$70,814 20	
Addition to power house.....	3,502 98	
Twine manufacturing machinery and equipment.....	32,718 96	
Shafting, pulleys, hangers, etc.....	2,886 30	
Motors, wiring, switchboard, etc.....	19,082 38	
Heating and ventilating equipment.....	2,669 07	
Oil tank and oil distributing system.....	1,708 88	
Scales .....	277 07	
Machine shop machinery and equipment.....	1,167 98	
Power house machinery and equipment.....	31,115 56	
Well .....	3,326 50	
Furniture and furnishings.....	283 29	
Equipment subject to continual replacement.....	2,348 39	
Accounts Receivable .....		\$171,728 02
Notes Receivable .....		4,828 16
Materials and Supplies:		126,009 66
Raw fibre .....	\$45,249 69	
Other materials .....	2,378 38	
		47,628 08
<b>Finished Stock:</b>		
Sisal .....	\$4,576 41	
Standard .....	17,572 92	
		22,149 33
<b>TOTAL ASSETS .....</b>		<b>\$373,081 94</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH.</b>		
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Due Wisconsin State Prison for untrans- ferred subsistence, light, heat, and power	\$11,686 06	
Less: Due from the New Wall, Mining Room Fund .....	82 92	
	\$11,615 84	
Inmates' earnings unpaid.....	1,372 81	
		\$12,988 65
<b>Proprietary Interest:</b>		
Capital appropriations .....	\$172,795 09	
Revolving fund .....	180,940 63	
SURPLUS,—profit earned October 23, 1912, to July 31, 1913 .....	6,307 57	
		360,043 29
		<b>\$373,081 94</b>

TABLE III  
BINDER TWINE PLANT  
WISCONSIN STATE PRISON  
PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD AUGUST 1, 1913, TO  
JULY 31, 1914.

<b>Sales:</b>			
Sisal .....		\$37,599 79	
Standard .....		181,819 71	
Extra Standard .....		39,290 15	
Olimax .....		57,389 50	
Premium .....		87,485 25	
			\$408,554 40
<b>Cost of Twine Sold.....</b>		<b>\$348,158 25</b>	
<b>Selling Expenses:</b>			
Salaries and wages.....	\$3,233 10		
Traveling expenses .....	1,843 65		
Advertising .....	560 19		
Printing and stationery.....	222 09		
Telephone, telegraph, etc.....	34 28		
Express, freight, and drayage.....	199 57		
Sundry supplies and expense.....	79 00		
<b>TOTAL SELLING EXPENSE.....</b>		<b>6,172 48</b>	
<b>Other Expenses:</b>			
Cash discounts allowed.....	\$1,644 86		
Storage .....	18 59		
Allowances .....	406 27		
Insurance .....	34 34		
Collection expenses .....	174 00		
Postage .....	526 88		
<b>TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES.....</b>		<b>2,804 24</b>	
<b>TOTAL DEDUCTION .....</b>			<b>356,934 97</b>
			<b>\$46,619 43</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Revenues:</b>			
Miscellaneous sales .....	\$14 06		
Interest .....	210 52		
Discounts taken .....	11 09		
Miscellaneous adjustments .....	47 08		
<b>TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES.....</b>			<b>284 57</b>
<b>NET PROFIT FOR PERIOD.....</b>			<b>\$46,904 00</b>

Note: No allowance has been made for depreciation, uncollectible accounts, or probable discounts and allowances.

TABLE IV  
BINDER TWINE PLANT  
WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER 23, 1912, TO  
JULY 31, 1913.

Sales:		
Sisal .....	\$27,807 23	
Standard .....	161,524 56	\$189,331 79
Cost of Twine Sold .....	\$179,082 35	
Selling Expenses:		
Salaries and wages .....	\$798 49	
Traveling expenses .....	472 98	
Printing and stationery .....	340 71	
Telephone, telegraph, etc. ....	13 24	
Express, freight, and drayage ..	20 12	
Sundry selling expense .....	88 30	
Postage .....	604 89	
TOTAL SELLING EXPENSE .....	2,334 68	
Other Expenses: Discounts allowed ..	1,118 84	
TOTAL DEDUCTION .....		182,585 87
Miscellaneous Revenues: Discounts taken ..		\$6,295 92
		11 65
NET PROFIT FOR PERIOD .....		\$6,307 57

Note: No allowance has been made for depreciation, uncollectible accounts, or probable discounts and allowances.

TABLE V  
BINDER TWINE PLANT  
WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

SUMMARY PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE TWO PERIODS ENDING  
JULY 31, 1913, AND JULY 31, 1914.

	From Oct. 23, 1912, to July 31, 1913.	From Aug. 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914.	Total.
Sales .....	\$189,331 79	\$403,554 40	\$592,886 19
Cost of twine sold .....	\$179,082 35	\$348,158 25	\$527,240 60
Selling expense .....	2,334 68	6,172 48	8,507 16
Other expense .....	1,118 84	2,604 24	3,723 08
Total cost of sales .....	\$182,585 87	\$356,934 97	\$539,470 84
Trading profit .....	\$6,295 92	\$46,619 43	\$52,915 35
Miscellaneous revenues .....	11 65	284 57	296 22
Net profit .....	\$6,307 57	\$46,904 00	\$53,211 57

Note: No allowance has been made for depreciation, uncollectible accounts, or probable discounts and allowances.

TABLE VI  
BINDER TWINE PLANT  
WISCONSIN STATE PRISON  
SUMMARY PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE TWO PERIODS ENDING  
JULY 31, 1913, AND JULY 31, 1914, GIVEN IN PERCENTAGES.

	From Oct. 23, 1912, to July 31, 1913.	From Aug. 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914.	Total.
Sales .....	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cost of twine sold.....	94.84	86.27	89.00
Selling expense .....	1.24	1.53	1.44
Other expense .....	0.59	0.65	0.98
Total cost of sales.....	96.67	88.45	91.07
Trading profit .....	3.33	11.55	8.98
Miscellaneous revenue .....	0.01	0.07	0.05
Net profit .....	3.34	11.62	8.99

TABLE VII.—STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF POUNDS OF BINDER TWINE  
SOLD FROM THE TIME THE BINDER TWINE PLANT OPENED ON OCTOBER  
23, 1912, TO THE CLOSE OF THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31,  
1913.

Month.	Sisal.	Standard.	Total.
March .....	50	1,175	1,225
April .....	2,025	75,510	77,535
May .....	94,585	383,405	432,990
June .....	208,435	889,070	1,098,105
July .....	42,205	629,110	671,315
August .....	66,250	74,650	140,900
September .....	5,600	14,400	20,000
October .....		1,000	1,000
November .....		15	15
December .....			
Totals .....	414,150	2,023,985	2,438,085

TABLE VIII.—STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF POUNDS OF BINDER TWINE SOLD FROM JANUARY 1, 1914, TO THE CLOSE OF THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1914.

Month.	Sisal.	Standard.	Extra Standard.	Climax.	Premium.	Total.
January .....						
February .....	200	650	100	200	500	1,650
March .....	2,810	4,710	160	1,110	215	9,005
April .....	11,115	20,225	3,215	3,275	6,570	44,400
May .....	142,000	828,500	25,950	70,300	130,000	1,196,750
June .....	233,110	1,061,410	125,910	101,610	241,510	1,753,350
July .....	27,950	383,100	310,250	311,850	397,900	1,431,050
August .....	4,400	53,800	15,200	45,050	9,900	118,400
September .....	5,300	11,950	2,700	1,500	650	22,100
October .....	500	2,700		5		3,505
November .....	210	900	10	10	10	600
December .....						
Totals .....	427,505	2,357,405	483,495	534,910	787,105	4,590,510

TABLE IX.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF POUNDS OF BINDER TWINE SOLD FROM THE TIME THE BINDER TWINE PLANT OPENED, OCTOBER 23, 1912, TO JULY 31, 1913.

Month.	Sisal.	Standard.	Total.
March .....	50	1,175	1,225
April .....	2,025	75,510	77,535
May .....	94,585	338,405	432,990
June .....	208,435	889,670	1,098,105
July .....	42,205	629,110	671,315
Totals .....	342,300	1,933,870	2,276,170

TABLE X.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF POUNDS OF BINDER TWINE SOLD FROM AUGUST 1, 1913, TO JULY 31, 1914.

Month.	Sisal.	Standard.	Extra Standard.	Climax.	Premium.	Total.
August .....	66,250	74,650				140,900
September .....	5,000	14,400				20,000
October .....		1,000				1,000
November .....		15				15
December .....						
January .....						
February .....	200	650	100	200	500	1,650
March .....	2,810	4,710	160	1,110	215	9,005
April .....	11,115	20,225	3,215	3,275	6,570	44,400
May .....	142,000	828,500	25,950	70,300	130,000	1,196,750
June .....	233,110	1,061,410	125,910	101,610	241,510	1,753,350
July .....	27,950	383,100	310,250	311,850	397,900	1,431,050
Totals .....	429,085	2,378,060	465,585	498,345	776,495	4,590,120

TABLE XI.—SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS' LABOR FURNISHED BY INMATES, THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS EMPLOYED, AND THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS PLANT WAS OPERATED DURING EACH MONTH FROM THE TIME THE BINDER TWINE PLANT OPENED OCTOBER 23, 1912, TO JULY 31, 1914.

	For fiscal year ending July 31, 1913.			For fiscal year ending July 31, 1914.		
	Total number of days' labor furnished by inmates.	Average number of prisoners employed.	Actual number of working days plant was operated.	Total number of days' labor furnished by inmates.	Average number of prisoners employed.	Actual number of working days plant was operated..
August .....				2,228	86.69	26
September .....				2,159	86.36	25
October .....	*349	43.63	8	2,354	88.48	27
November .....	1,294	52.67	24	1,902	81.75	24
December .....	1,690	67.20	25	2,249	89.50	26
January .....	1,951	75.04	26	2,284	87.84	26
February .....	1,818	79.04	23	1,864	81.04	23
March .....	2,196	84.46	26	2,415	92.86	26
April .....	2,256	86.77	26	2,318	89.15	26
May .....	2,394	92.08	26	2,190	87.84	25
June .....	2,386	95.40	25	2,350	90.38	26
July .....	2,226	85.62	26	2,306	88.68	26
Totals.....	†18,519	78.80	235	26,585	86.88	306

\* Began the manufacture of twine October 23, 1912.

† Table XXII of the report of the Wisconsin State Prison shows the total number of days' labor furnished to the Binder Twine Plant as 18,148 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. However, the figures given in the above table do not include the inmate labor employed in getting the plant ready for operation prior to October 23, 1912.

TABLE XII.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS FOR THE BINDER TWINE PLANT AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

<i>Completing Equipment of Binder Twine Plant Fund. (Appropriation Chapter 377, Laws of 1911)</i>			
1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$46,719 97
1913			
June 30.....	Refunds during fiscal year credited to this fund.....		110 15
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$44,660 21	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	2,179 91	
		\$46,830 12	\$46,830 12
1913			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$2,179 91
1914			
June 30.....	Refunds during fiscal year credited to this fund.....		83 25
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$2,263 16	
		\$2,263 16	\$2,263 16
<i>Warehouse, Machinery for Binder Twine Plant, Etc., Fund. (Appropriation Chapter 639, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67. 21 R. S. 1913)</i>			
1913			
July 24.....	Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913.....		\$11,200 00
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	\$10,994 98	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	205 02	
		\$11,200 00	\$11,200 00



TABLE XIII.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF THE REVOLVING FUND FOR THE BLINDER TWINE PLANT AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1912			
July 1.....	*Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$200,000 00
1913			
Jan. 1.....	Appropriation Chapter 377, Laws of 1911.....		200,000 00
June 30.....	Cash received for blinder twine sold during fiscal year .....		21,816 01
June 30.....	Refunds during fiscal year credited to this fund.....		546 42
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year..	\$230,702 58	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	191,659 85	
		\$422,362 43	\$422,362 43
1913			
July 1.....	†Balance of revolving fund in state treasury....		\$191,659 85
1914			
May 7.....	Transferred to this fund from the Prison Industry Fund .....		25,000 00
June 27.....	Transferred to Prison Industry Fund.....	\$25,000 00	
June 30.....	Cash received during fiscal year for blinder twine sold and refunds received.....		191,625 80
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	382,839 88	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	445 77	
		\$408,285 65	\$408,285 65

\* On page 271 of the Eleventh Biennial Report of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin for the period ending June 30, 1912, the balance in the Revolving Fund was shown as \$200,250.00. This was an error. The real balance on that date was \$200,000.00. The \$250.00 was an appropriation for the warden's bond and should have been put in a separate account (see Table XIV) instead of being included with the Revolving Fund.

† Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67. 46 R. S. 1913 provided that the balance of the Revolving Fund should "be turned into the general fund" of the state. However, the balance in the fund was re-appropriated to the State Board of Control of Wisconsin as a Revolving Appropriation. The distinction is purely one of accounting and so the statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, is continued under the head of "Revolving Fund" although the correct term after July 1, 1913, is "Revolving Appropriation."

TABLE XIV.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION MADE FOR THE WARDEN'S BOND BY CHAPTER 377, LAWS OF 1911.

1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$250 00
1913			
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	\$250 00	
		\$250 00	\$250 00
1913			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$250 00
Aug. 13.....	Appropriation repealed by Chapter 772, Section 15, Laws of 1913, and money reverted to the general fund of the state.....	\$250 00	
		\$250 00	\$250 00



...



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL—SPARTA, WISCONSIN.

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**FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL**

**LOCATED AT SPARTA, WISCONSIN**

**FOR THE**

**BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.**

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## OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

---

J. F. BROWN, M. D. ....Superintendent and Steward.  
R. J. HILLIER.....Assistant Superintendent and Assistant Steward.  
MARY B. SANBORN.....Matron General.  
A. F. BRANDT.....State Agent (Field Work).  
EMMA F. EVANS.....State Agent (Field Work).  
ADA E. GRUBE.....Traveling Attendant.  
ALIDA MARTELLE.....Stenographer.

### TEACHERS.

PHILIP EDEN	MARY KAVEL
HATTIE KYHL	LENA APPELY
DELIA R. STETSON	KATHRYN DOLLIVER

### MATRONS.

JENNIE A. DAVIS.....Cottage A.  
MAUD BRITTON .....Cottage B.  
EVA V. EDEN.....Cottage C.  
ETTA GUEPE.....Cottage D.  
HELEN HEINKE.....Cottage E.  
MINNIE KAVEL.....Hospital.  
LOTTIE KOWITZ.....Hospital for Crippled Children.

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JOHN C. VENUS.....Engineer.  
AUGUST JANKE.....Gardener.





BABY COTTAGE AND ANNEX—STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL—SPARTA, WISCONSIN.



# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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Sparta, Wis., July 1, 1914.

*To The Honorable State Board of Control,  
Madison, Wisconsin.*

Gentlemen: I herewith respectfully submit the Fourteenth Biennial Report of the State Public School for Dependent and Neglected Children.

I am glad to be able to report that there has been a steady increase of neglected children committed to this institution during the last biennial period, caused I think, by the active work of the Associated Charities in the smaller cities and also by investigations made when applications for the benefit of the Mothers' Pension Law have been received. Sometimes the investigator finds that the mother's moral character is not good and that the children are not in the proper environment, consequently the petition is not granted and recommendation is made that the children be committed to the State Public School.

I am pleased to state, after a careful survey of the children committed to this institution, that only 5 per cent of the children committed within the last five years have been committed on account of poverty alone, and with the Mothers' Pension Law wisely administered I expect to see that 5 per cent wiped out.

The health of the children has been good. We have been very fortunate in keeping free from the common infectious diseases of childhood, and I am glad to report that our mortality has been reduced 50 per cent.

## PLAYGROUND APPARATUS.

We have installed fine playground apparatus, which is very much enjoyed by the children, and is a great aid to our discipline.

## NEW PORCHES.

New porches have been built on Cottage F and the Annex and all screened in. The Annex and Cottage D have been connected with a foot bridge of steel structure, covered on the outside with pebble dash to match the second story of the Annex.

#### BALCONY.

A balcony of steel structure has been erected on the front of the Administration Building, for use on the second and third stories. This balcony fills a long felt want.

#### NEW GENERATOR.

A new 12½ K. W., direct connected generator has been installed in the engine room which takes care of the light load and gives the large generator a chance to cool off. We are now well equipped for supplying all the electricity that we need.

The old engine which was used to drive the laundry machinery has been discarded and a new electric motor has taken its place.

We have also installed in the laundry a new extractor with "fool proof" cover and a new drying tumbler, which has added greatly to the efficiency of the work in the laundry.

#### MACHINE SHOP.

A new machine shop has been built which gives us room for the storage of our oils and fire hose, and gives plenty of room for all repair work.

I have also installed an up-to-date bath room in connection with the machine shop for the use of the employees.

#### NEW ROOFS.

Asbestos shingles have been put on Cottages A, C, and E and a new tin roof covers the laundry and engine room.

#### PAINTING.

I have had most of the cottages painted inside and out and hope to have them all finished within the next year.

#### HEATING APPARATUS.

Galvanized iron connections for indirect heating apparatus have been installed in Cottages F and D, Annex and Hospital.

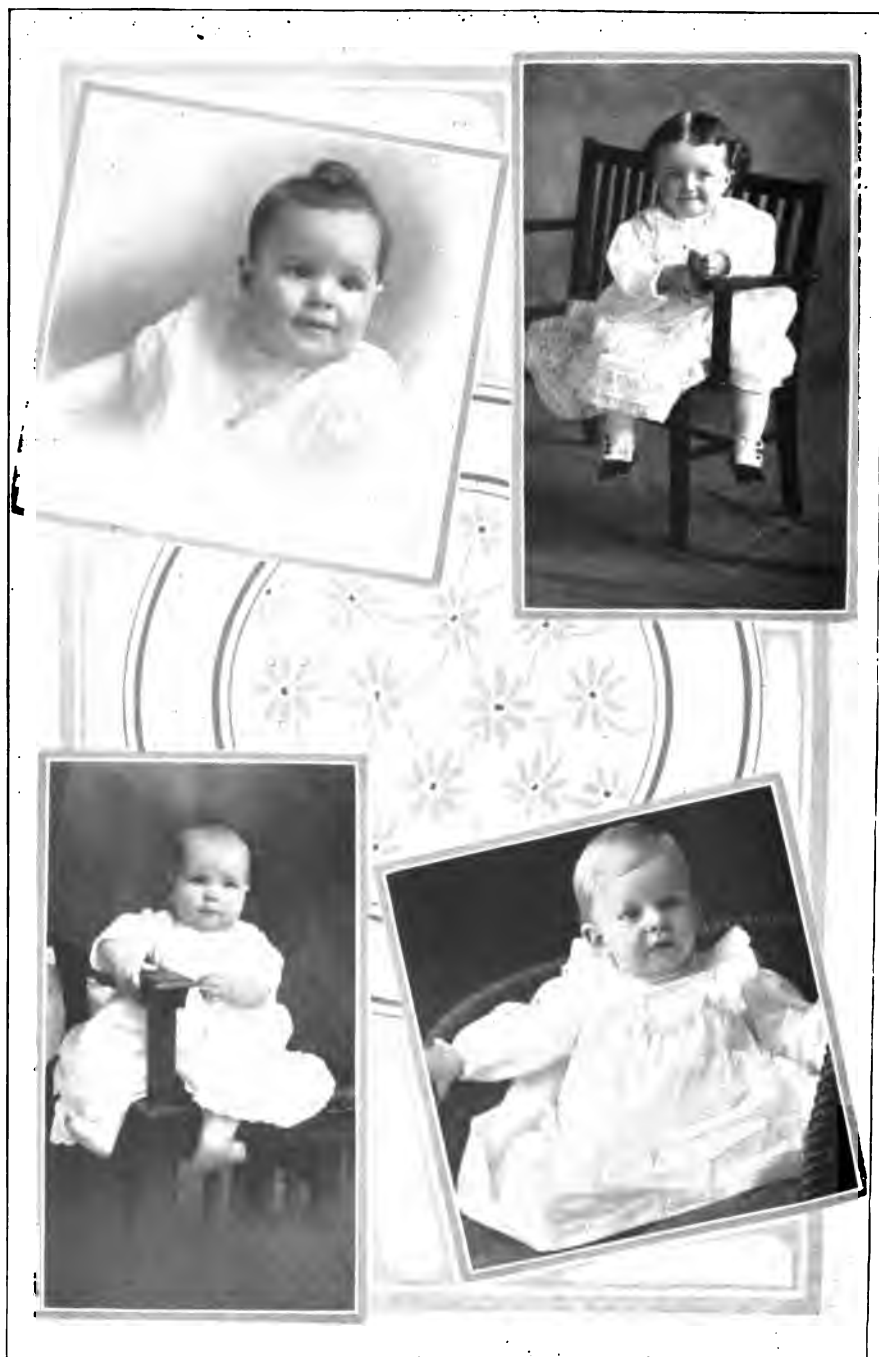
#### NEW FURNITURE.

New furniture has been installed in the reception room of the Administration Building and in the various cottages where it was very much needed.

#### SCHOOL WORK.

We start our younger children with thorough kindergarten training for the first two years, then advance them to the primary room where they start in the First Grade.





FOUR OF OUR BABIES IN GOOD HOMES—STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL—  
SPARTA, WISCONSIN.

## FIRST GRADE WORK.

**A—Reading.**

1. Mechanics of reading.
2. Blackboard work.
3. Word cards, phrase cards and chart.
4. Phonics—consonant sounds and simple phonograms.
5. Silent and oral reading and thought getting.
6. Work from basic primer and supplementary primer.
7. Begin First Reader.

**B—Language.**

1. Conversational exercises, material to be taken from the children's observation and experience.
2. Dramatization of stories.
3. Nursery rhymes and short stories; poems committed to memory.
4. Use of "is" and "are."
5. Geographical and historical stories.
6. Copying.

**C—Spelling.**

1. Drill on phonic elements and common phonograms.
2. Teach letters.
3. Spell by letter phonogram words built from them; word building.

**D—Arithmetic.**

1. No formal recitations conducted; a little number work is given in connection with reading and language; combinations to ten; counting.

**E—Geography.**

1. Observational work begun.
2. Geographical stories in Language to introduce them to the "Little People of Other Lands."
3. Sand table work.

**F—Writing.**

1. Teach pupils correct position.
2. Use blackboard and pencil.
3. Begin movement exercises.
4. Teach letters of alphabet.
5. Writing figures and simple drawing.

**G—Hygiene.**

1. Simple rules of health and cleanliness.
2. Name parts of body.
3. Care of various parts.

**H—Nature Study.**

1. Taken from outline for primary grades by Cornell & Wise.

## SECOND GRADE WORK.

**A—Reading.**

1. Review First Reader.
2. Drills on sentences, phrases, words, sounds and phonograms.
3. Thought getting.
4. Complete First Reader and Supplementary First.
5. Second Book.

**B—Language.**

1. Conversational exercises using material from nature study, geography, and hygiene.
2. Review stories.
3. Dramatization and memory gems continued, oral and written drills upon the use of these, those, this, that, and others.

**C—Spelling.**

1. Phonic drills continued.
2. Oral spelling with reading.
3. A few abbreviations and contractions.

**D—Arithmetic.**

1. Addition and subtraction tables.
2. Portions of multiplication and division and factoring.
3. Drill on steps 2, 3 and 4 in addition, and step 2 in subtraction.
4. Practical problems.

**E—Geography.**

1. Geographical stories and sand table work continued.

**F—Writing.**

1. Training in position.
2. Drills for arm movement.
3. Use pencil and blackboard.
4. Dictation work begun.

**G—Hygiene.**

1. Continue First Grade work.
2. Importance of cleanliness.
3. Good habits.

**H—Nature Study.**

1. Continue First Grade Outline and study common birds, trees, plants and insects.

**INTERMEDIATE GRADES.****Second Grade A:**

1. Reading.
2. Language.
3. Arithmetic.
4. Spelling.
5. Writing.

**Third Grade:**

1. Reading.
2. Language in connection with reading.
3. Arithmetic.
4. Geography.
5. Spelling.
6. Writing.

**Fourth Grade:**

1. Reading.
2. Language.
3. Arithmetic.
4. Geography.
5. Writing.
6. Spelling.

In the third and fourth grades, History and Physiology are taught as prescribed in the manual for State Graded Schools.

Textbooks used in the intermediate grades are as follows: Phonic Chart; Aldine First Reader; Beacon First Reader; Work and Play with Numbers—Wentworth & Smith; Economy System of Penmanship Bk 2; Aldine Second Reader; Beacon Second Reader; Cyr's Second Reader; and New Education Reader as supplementary; Milne's Elementary Arithmetic; Little Folks of Many Lands; Sheldon's Word Studies;





COTTAGE FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN - STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, SPARTA, WISCONSIN.



Aldine Third Reader; New Education Reader Bk 3; Cyr's Third Reader; Fry's Home Geography; Gulick's Hygiene Series; Sheldon's Word Studies; Eggleston's First Book In American History; The Young American by Judson.

## UPPER DEPARTMENT.

## Fifth Grade:

Cyr's Fourth Reader; Milne's Elements of Arithmetic; Tarball's Introductory Geography; Metcalf & Bright's Language—Part 1; The Descriptive Speller.

## Sixth Grade:

Baldwin's Sixth Reader; Milne's Elements of Arithmetic—completed; Leading Facts of Geography—Frye; Metcalf & Bright's Language Lessons—Part 1 completed and Part 2 begun; Beginner's American History, Montgomery; The Descriptive Speller.

## Seventh Grade:

Baldwin's Sixth Reader completed—Seventh Reader begun; Milne's Standard Arithmetic; Leading Facts of Geography—Frye; Beginner's American History—Montgomery; Metcalf & Bright's Language Lessons—Part 2; The Descriptive Speller.

## Eighth Grade:

Baldwin's Seventh Reader—completed; Milne's Standard Arithmetic; Leading Facts of Geography—completed; Leading Facts of American History—Montgomery; Civics—New Civil Government; The Descriptive Speller; Kellog's Graded Lessons in English.

## SUPPLEMENTARY WORK.

Geographical Readers—Carpenter; The Human Body and Its Health—Smith; Current Events; Penmanship in all grades throughout the year.

In the Intermediate and Upper Grades the above course is varied at different times, due to the changing of the population here at the school. Our teachers have a great opportunity for the study of exceptional pupils—with those it seems quite impossible to maintain and adhere to any established course of study. Often it seems that each individual pupil requires a distinct course of his own.

We also have Domestic Science taught to the children in a practical way. Our Manual Training Department did good work in the past year and in the coming school year, I intend to introduce copper, brass and raffia work.

## HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

The average number of crippled children cared for during the past two years, was fourteen. On June 30, 1914, there were twenty-three crippled and deformed children being cared for at this institution. The following list shows the causes of their crippled condition:

Congenital left club foot—peripheral neuritis right knee.....	1
Congenital club foot.....	1
Spinal curvature with paralysis of leg.....	1
Pott's disease with paralysis of both legs.....	1
Tuberculous disease of vertebrae with paralysis of lower extremities....	1
Knock knee posture, deformity due to rickets.....	1
Lateral curvature of spine, paralysis of lower extremities.....	1
Double congenital dislocation of hips.....	1
Knock knee and ankylosis of knee joints.....	1
Infantile paralysis .....	6
Congenital club feet.....	3
Ankylosis of knee, result of injury.....	1
Tubercular disease of the bones of the left arm and the right leg.....	1
Spinal curvature .....	1
Foot amputated .....	1
Harelip and cleft palate.....	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>28</b>

I am glad to say that all patients have shown a marked improvement and have been able to attend school with the rest of the children.

#### SOME THINGS WE NEED.

A new schoolhouse is badly needed with an assembly room, library and reading room, and with play rooms in the basement for inclement weather. A building suitable to our needs could be erected at a cost of not to exceed \$35,000.00.

Cottage D and the Hospital need re-shingling and I recommend that they be covered with asbestos shingles at an estimated cost of \$1,500.00. This includes copper valleys.

In the laundry we need a new up-to-date dryer, as our old one has been condemned by the insurance department. Also a new washing machine is needed. I estimate that with the taking out of the old dryer and the re-modeling of the room, the new dryer and washing machine can be installed for \$1,000.00.

We will need some new iron beds and mattresses, as we are short of iron beds at the present time. I estimate that we need \$1,000.00 for this purpose.

To recapitulate we need a biennial appropriation of \$115,000.00 for operation expenditures. We also need \$8,600.00 for the biennial period for property repairs and maintenance. For capital expenditures we need \$39,100.00 as itemized below:

For new schoolhouse .....	\$35,000.00
Dormitories and cottages—new roofs .....	1,500.00
Machinery and equipment—laundry machinery .....	1,000.00
Furniture and furnishings—new iron beds .....	1,000.00
Live stock .....	500.00
Library books .....	100.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$39,100.00</b>

In conclusion allow me to express my sincere thanks for your kindness, help and support.

Yours respectfully,

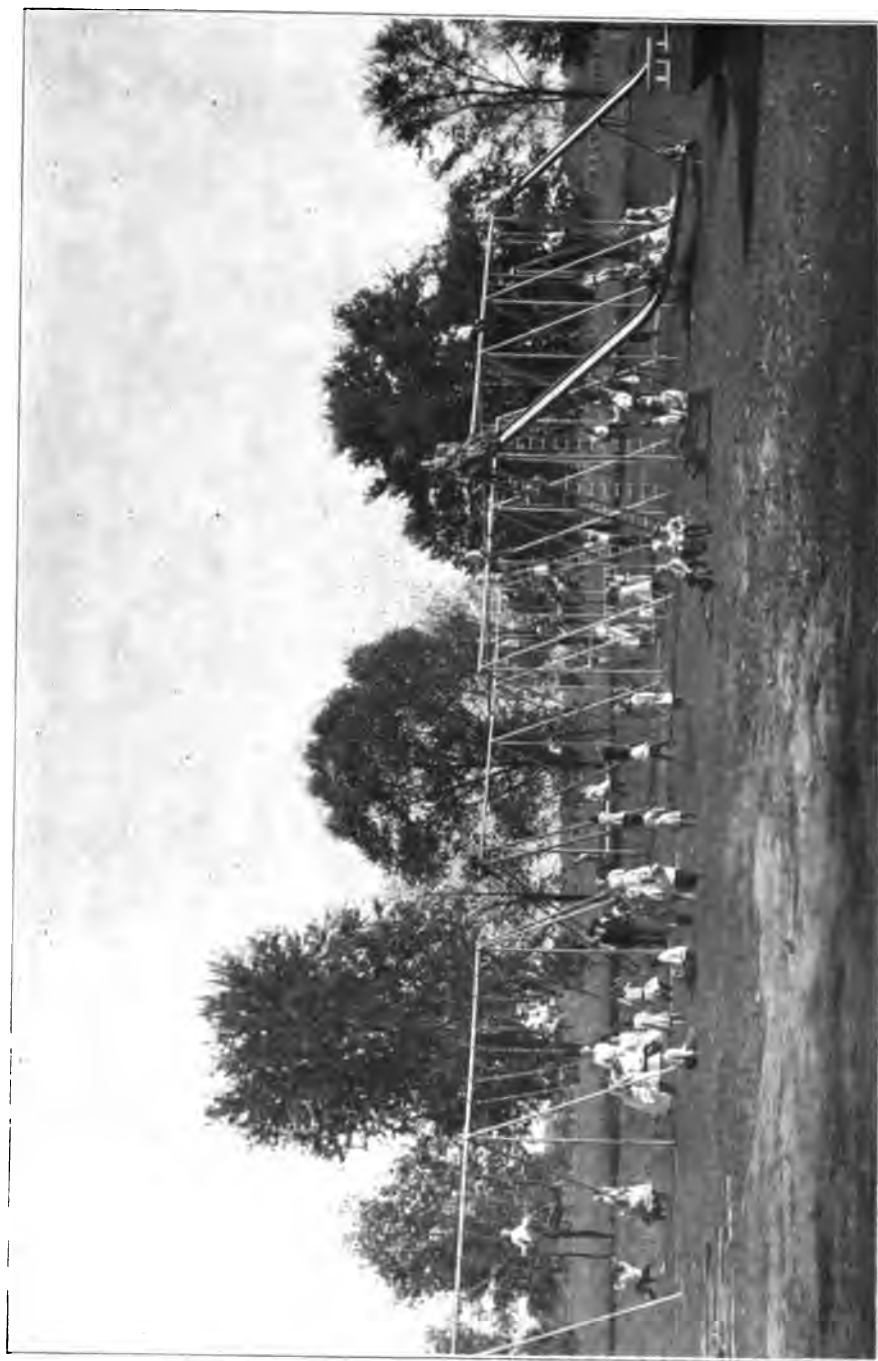
J. F. BROWN,  
Superintendent.



FEEDING TIME AT THE NURSERY—STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL—SPARTA, WISCONSIN.







HAPPY HOURS—STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL SPARTA, WISCONSIN.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.\*

	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
<b>Admissions:</b>		
Number remaining in the institution at the commencement of each year.....	1144	123
Returned from elopement.....		
Returned from foster-homes.....	105	117
Original admissions for each year.....	164	188
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>413</b>	<b>428</b>
<b>Discharges:</b>		
Transferred to other institutions during each year.....	10	10
Eloped and not returned during each year.....		2
Died .....	12	10
Released .....	15	6
Placed in homes on indenture.....	253	233
Remaining at the close of each year.....	123	167
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>413</b>	<b>428</b>
Average daily number of crippled children.....	8.81	19.65
Average daily number of other children.....	121.47	127.29
<b>Total daily average number of inmates.....</b>	<b>130.28</b>	<b>146.94</b>

\* The statistics of population given in this table are based on the total population of the institution and include the crippled children being cared for at this institution. For a statement showing the number of crippled children cared for see Table VII.

† Includes 7 crippled children being cared for at this institution on July 1, 1912.

TABLE II.—SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVED AT THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FROM EACH COUNTY, FOR EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Counties.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.	Counties.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
Ashland .....	13	1	Milwaukee .....		4
Barron .....	1		Monroe .....	5	6
Bayfield .....	1	3	Oconto .....		2
Brown .....	7	8	Outagamie .....		2
Buffalo .....	2		Pierce .....	2	
Burnett .....	2		Polk .....	3	1
Chippewa .....	5	1	Portage .....	2	3
Crawford .....	2	1	Racine .....	6	9
Dane .....	2	17	Rock .....	24	16
Dodge .....	2	3	Rusk .....	3	1
Douglas .....	5	18	Sauk .....	1	1
Fond du Lac .....		8	Shawano .....	2	
Forest .....	3		Sheboygan .....	1	4
Green .....	4	1	Vernon .....	5	2
Green Lake .....	1	1	Vilas .....	1	
Jackson .....	5		Walworth .....	2	6
Juneau .....	3	1	Washington .....	6	
Kenosha .....	1	2	Washburn .....		
La Crosse .....	11	19	Washington .....		5
Lafayette .....	1	1	Waukesha .....		2
Langlade .....	2	3	Waupaca .....	7	
Lincoln .....		3	Winnebago .....	3	10
Manitowoc .....		1	Wood .....		4
Marathon .....	12	14	<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>188</b>
Marquette .....	6	4			

TABLE III.—SHOWING AGES OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL DURING EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
Under 1 year of age.....	43	57
Between 1 and 2 .....	13	8
" 2 " 3 .....	5	13
" 3 " 4 .....	8	8
" 4 " 5 .....	7	8
" 5 " 6 .....	12	11
" 6 " 7 .....	6	12
" 7 " 8 .....	8	14
" 8 " 9 .....	12	14
" 9 " 10 .....	13	8
" 10 " 11 .....	9	10
" 11 " 12 .....	9	9
" 12 " 13 .....	8	10
" 13 " 14 .....	5	4
" 14 " 15 .....	1	.....
" 15 " 16 .....	5	2
Totals.....	164	188

TABLE IV.—SHOWING DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL BY MONTHS FOR EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
July .....	148	132
August .....	141	134
September .....	133	136
October .....	127	136
November .....	135	145
December .....	134	140
January .....	125	147
February .....	123	153
March .....	120	159
April .....	128	161
May .....	125	160
June .....	120	161
Totals.....	1,559	1,764
Average daily number of crippled children.....	8.81	19.65
Average daily number of other children.....	121.47	127.29
Total average daily number of inmates.....	130.28	146.94







ONE OF THE DORMITORIES—STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL—SPARTA, WISCONSIN.

TABLE V.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION, UP TO THE END OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Number received since the opening of the school in 1886 to June 30, 1912.....	2,410	1,490	3,900
Number received from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913..	100	64	164
Number received from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914..	96	90	186
Total received to June 30, 1914.....	2,606	1,644	4,252
Number placed in homes, died, and otherwise left the institution to June 30, 1914.....	2,502	1,588	4,090
Number remaining in the school on June 30, 1914.....	106	61	167
Totals .....	2,606	1,644	4,252
Number who have been legally adopted up to June 30, 1914 .....			683

TABLE VI.—SHOWING MONEY DEPOSITED TO CREDIT OF INMATES OF THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Balance on hand July 1, 1912.....	\$20,118 67
Received during biennial period.....	13,992 15
Total .....	\$34,105 82
Returned .....	13,123 62
Balance June 30, 1914.....	\$20,982 20

TABLE VII.—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN THE HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914. THE STATISTICS SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN TABLE I WHICH IS BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES, INCLUDING THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
<b>Admissions:</b>		
Number remaining in the institution at the commencement of each year.....	7	13
Admitted during the year.....	7	12
Totals .....	14	25
<b>Discharges:</b>		
Released .....	1	1
Placed in homes on indenture.....		1
Remaining at close of each year.....	13	23
Totals .....	14	25
Average daily number of crippled children cared for.....	8.81	19.68

NOTE: See Table I.

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN WHO ARE CRIPPLED, DEFORMED, OR SUFFERING FROM DISEASE THROUGH WHICH THEY ARE LIKELY TO BECOME CRIPPLED OR DEFORMED, FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of items.	Disbursements for fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.	Disbursements for fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.	Disbursements for fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.	Total disbursements up to June 30, 1914.	Inventory June 30, 1914.	Net expenses up to June 30, 1914.
Amusements .....	.....	\$17 64	\$22 00	\$39 64	\$23 00	\$11 64
Braces and appliances for crippled children.....	.....	386 53	501 12	1,074 25	.....	1,074 25
Door and window screens for hospital.....	.....	86 50	.....	86 50	86 50	.....
Furniture .....	40 20	545 85	103 00	689 05	689 05	.....
House furnishings .....	.....	861 72	3 10	864 82	818 47	36 35
Medical supervision .....	.....	250 00	.....	250 00	250 00	250 00
Printing, postage, stationery, and telegraph.....	.....	.....	4 86	4 86	4 86	.....
Special surgical treatment.....	.....	.....	68 20	68 20	.....	68 20
Transportation expense for children.....	15 42	33 72	12 47	61 61	.....	61 61
Wages and salaries of matron and attendants.....	.....	389 08	492 00	881 08	.....	881 08
Paid or due the State Public School for:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Board and clothing of crippled children.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wages and salaries.....	1,065 71	3,894 25	7,093 33	12,053 34	.....	12,053 34
.....	.....	.....	515 74	515 74	.....	515 74
Total expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Less amount due State Public School but not paid within fiscal year.....	\$1,297 96	\$6,444 29	\$9,408 87	\$17,151 12	\$1,025 88	\$15,525 24
Less pay roll due but not paid until after July 1.....	1,055 71	.....	8,302 12	9,202 12	.....	.....
Plus amount paid within fiscal year but due on previous year.....	.....	1,055 71	82 00	82 00	.....	.....
Net expenditures as per books of Secretary of State.....	\$242 25	\$7,500 00	\$1,124 76	\$8,867 00	.....	.....

See note at end of Table IX.

Number of weeks board furnished to children in the Hospital for Crippled Children:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912..... 105 4/7 weeks

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913..... 458 weeks

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914..... 1,024 6/7 weeks

Total ..... 1,588 3/7 weeks

From March 1, 1912, to December 9, 1912, the rate paid to the State Public School was \$10.00 per week. Since that date the rate allowed has been per week.

The inventory on June 30, 1913, was \$1,519.47.

The per capita cost per week for caring for the crippled and deformed children during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, was \$10.72.

The per capita cost per week for the crippled and deformed children during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was \$9.08.

TABLE IX.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF FUND FOR CARE AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN "WHO ARE CRIPPLED, DEFORMED, OR SUFFERING FROM DISEASE THROUGH WHICH THEY ARE LIKELY TO BECOME CRIPPLED OR DEFORMED", FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1911			
July 8.....	Appropriation Chapter 585, Laws of 1911.....		\$7,500 00
1912			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	\$242 25	.....
June 30.....	Balance being unused reverted to the general fund of the state.....	7,257 75	.....
		\$7,500 00	\$7,500 00
1912			
July 1.....	Appropriation as made by Chapter 585, Laws of 1911 .....		\$7,500 00
1913			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	\$7,500 00	.....
		\$7,500 00	\$7,500 00
1913			
July 24.....	Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67. 43 R. S. 1913.....		\$10,000 00
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	\$1,124 75	.....
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	8,875 25	.....
		\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00

See Section 5, Chapter 585, Laws of 1911, which appropriated a sum not to exceed \$7,500.00 in any one year. See also Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67. 43 R. S. 1913.

Note: During the biennial period ending June 30, 1912, only \$242.25 was spent from this fund. Owing to this fact no statement of the same was included in the 1912 Biennial Report and this table is made to cover the expenditures since the fund was created July 8, 1911.

TABLE X.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE INSTITUTION FARM AND TRANSFERRED TO THE "SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT"; THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD; AND OTHER CASH RECEIPTS CREDITED TO THE "BARN, FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT" DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Transferred to the "Subsistence Account":</b>				
Asparagus .....	Doz. 390	\$18 44	Doz. 269	\$12 46
Beans, string .....	Bu. 35	17 50	Bu. 26½	15 10
Beef .....			Lbs. 434	51 00
Beets .....	Bu. 46	14 00	Bu. 57	23 20
Blackberries .....	Qts. 169	19 08		
Cabbage .....	Heads 1,730	44 34	Heads 1,710	51 98
Carrots .....	Bu. 71½	22 80	Bu. 84	29 55
Cauliflower .....	Heads 406	18 45	Heads 180	7 28
Celery .....	Doz. 219	21 90	Doz. 1,900	19 00
Chicken .....	Lbs. 486	75 45	Lbs. 145	25 50
Corn, sweet .....	Ears 3,100	43 50	Ears 3,765	20 06
Cucumbers .....	Bu. 45½	31 75	Bu. 59	30 68
Ducks .....	Lbs. 77	15 20		
Eggs .....	Doz. 430	66 79	Doz. 406½	100 33
Geese .....	Lbs. 22	3 30	Lbs. 60	10 30
Horseradish .....	Bu. 1½	75	Bu. 3¼	1 75
Lettuce .....	Bu. 39½	20 75	Bu. 45½	22 75
Melons .....			No. 1,605	47 75
Milk .....	Lbs. 142,362	2,847 84	Lbs. 147,199	2,943 98
Onions, green .....	Doz. 1,627	28 27	Doz. 1,645	29 45
Onions, ripe .....	Bu. 66	66 00	Bu. 71	59 25
Parsnips .....	Bu. 21	11 50	Bu. 21	13 50
Peas .....	Bu. 23½	21 00	Bu. 19	23 00
Peppers .....			No. 297	2 92
Pork .....	Lbs. 1,184	118 85	Lbs. 1,216	129 50
Potatoes .....	Bu. 900	270 00	Bu. 570	235 00
Pumpkins .....			No. 169	8 40
Radishes .....	Doz. 1,404	20 42	Doz. 1,739	31 43
Raspberries .....	Qts. 256	30 72		
Rhubarb .....	Bu. 3	5 00	Bu. 9¼	15 00
Spinach .....	Bu. 4½	2 86	Bu. 10	5 00
Squash .....			No. 645	32 25
Strawberries .....			Qts. 464	46 40
Turkey .....	Lbs. 83	16 60		
Turnips .....	Bu. 3½	1 45	Bu. 39½	12 35
Tomatoes .....	Bu. 68	28 80	Bu. 42	21 00
Veal .....	Lbs. 383	47 60	Lbs. 402	55 08
<b>Totals .....</b>		<b>\$3,950 43</b>		<b>\$4,181 68</b>
<b>Sold:</b>				
Bull .....	Lbs. 1,600	\$99 60		
Calves .....	No. 2	30 00	No. 4	\$85 00
Cockerels .....	No. 2	5 00		
Cow and calf .....		50 00		
Cows .....	No. 2	115 00		

TABLE X—Continued. SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE INSTITUTION FARM AND TRANSFERRED TO THE "SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT"; THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD; AND OTHER CASH RECEIPTS CREDITED TO THE "BARN, FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT" DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hides .....	Lbs. 48	4 80	Lbs. 170	19 65
	No. 5	9 82		
Hogs .....	Lbs. 14,780	1,181 96	Lbs. 18,760	1,080 82
Miscellaneous .....		8 00		12 00
Totals .....		\$1,418 66		\$1,145 97
Summary:				
Total transferred to "Subsistence Account" .....		\$8,950 48		\$4,381 08
Total amount sold .....		1,418 66		1,145 97
Grand total .....		\$5,369 12		\$5,327 05

TABLE XI.—STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1912.	Disburse- ments during the year.	Trans- ferred to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Trans- ferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net expendi- tures for the year.
Agents' expenses .....		\$3,410 08		\$3,410 08						\$3,410 08
Amusement and means of instruction.....	\$1,000 09	320 23		1,320 32	\$1,179 50			\$1,179 50		37 62
Barn, farm, and garden.....	6,042 32	2,067 84		8,110 16	6,323 16	\$1,418 09	\$4,067 36	11,839 24	\$3,729 08	
Board and clothing of patients.....			4,939 96	4,939 96		4,939 96		4,939 96		
Children's transportation .....		282 86		282 86		7 88		7 88		274 98
Clothing .....	3,291 66	2,767 52		6,059 18	4,922 13			4,922 13		1,137 05
Discounts .....		1 11		1 11			66 95	66 95	66 94	
Drug and medical department.....	239 20	519 84		819 04	439 02	50		439 52		379 52
Elopers .....		3 00		3 00						3 00
Engines and boilers.....	2,718 93	536 51		3,255 44	2,723 63		80	2,724 43		530 81
Fire and boiler insurance.....		1,500 02		1,500 02						1,500 02
Fire apparatus .....	1,710 09			1,710 09	1,710 09			1,710 09		7,307 73
Fuel .....	1,536 30	7,287 30	432 66	9,256 26	988 53		1,000 00	1,988 53		50 42
Furniture .....	6,721 89	17 38	52 00	6,791 27	5,740 86			5,740 86		1,194 52
Gas and other lights.....	1,835 21	239 94	1,000 00	3,075 15	1,890 63			1,890 63		509 32
House furnishings .....	9,417 36	1,174 36		10,591 62	10,020 37		1 93	10,022 30		274 57
Laundry .....	1,500 82	338 91		1,839 73	1,655 16			1,655 16		60 30
Library .....	234 00	60 20		294 00	294 00			294 00		27 05
Machinery and tools.....	308 47	87 88		396 35	390 30			390 30		881 98
Miscellaneous .....	85 31	822 67		907 98	75 16	49		76 05		95 95
Officers' expenses .....		95 95		95 95						461 67
Printing, postage, stationery, and tele- graph .....	868 09	529 96		1,398 05	926 38			926 38		200,416 05
Real estate, including buildings.....	197,214 55		3,201 50	200,416 05	200,416 05			200,416 05		5,200 92
Repairs and renewals.....	2,068 84	4,094 03		6,162 87	1,992 97	43 00		3,164 95		981 95
Scraps .....			6 94	6 94		6 94		6 94		



Subsistence .....	684 36	7,929 82	3,950 43	11,824 41	906 49	39 28	4,946 56	5,902 33	5,902 06
Wages and salaries.....	.....	23,258 56	.....	23,258 56	.....	4 13	381 61	386 74	22,872 85
Totals .....	\$236,668 33	\$56,661 56	\$13,653 40	\$308,998 37	\$242,563 91	\$6,400 97	\$13,660 19	\$263,664 97	\$48,108 32
				263,664 97					3,794 92
				\$44,308 40					\$44,308 40
Less discounts and other credits.....	.....	78 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for printing.....	.....	\$56,582 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 88
Net disbursements for current expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net expenditures for current expenses.....	.....	\$56,611 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$44,337 23

\* This account shows the amount actually received by the State Public School for taking care of "Crippled and Deformed Children." This amount of \$4,939.19 was charged to the appropriation made by Chapter 586, Laws of 1911, for the care of crippled and deformed children and credited to the current expense fund of the State Public School. Chapter 586, Laws of 1911, provided for the care and treatment of indigent children who are crippled, deformed, or suffering from a disease from which they are likely to become crippled or deformed. Chapter 659, Laws of 1913, (Section 172-67.43 R. S. 1913) provided for an additional appropriation to carry on this work. The State Board of Control decided that these children could be cared for better and more economically at the State Public School than elsewhere. Up to Dec. 9, 1912, a weekly rate of \$10.00 per week was paid to the State Public School for caring for these children. Since that date a weekly rate of \$7.50 has been allowed.

† This item includes the amounts paid to the state insurance fund for the fiscal years 1912 and also 1913. The charge for insurance for the fiscal year 1912 was not actually deducted by the Secretary of State until after the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

‡ The amounts given in the second column are the total amounts paid out during the year for running the institution, including repairs and renewals of property. Disbursements for new buildings or other permanent improvements are not included. For a statement of these latter disbursements see "Statement of Special Appropriation Funds" in Table XVII.

§ The per capita cost per week based on the "Net expenditures" given above was \$7.00.  
 Note: Section 20.24 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that the detailed list of purchases shall not be printed. The complete details of the financial statistics given in the above tables are on file in the office of the State Board of Control.

TABLE XII.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION EXPENDITURES AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES AT THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Disburse- ments during the year.	Trans- ferred to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1914.	Refunds credited to this account during the year.	Trans- ferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net expendi- tures for the year.
<b>Operation Expenditures:</b>										
Agents' expenses.....		\$4,026 39		\$4,026 39						\$4,026 39
Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$1,179 59	392 07	\$253 99	1,825 65	\$1,624 95			\$1,624 95		200 70
Barn, farm, and garden.....	6,323 16	2,019 16		8,342 32	6,815 80			10,998 63	\$2,636 31	
Board and clothing of patients.....										
Children's transportation.....		239 05		239 05						239 05
Clothing.....	4,922 13	892 57		5,804 70	5,599 97			3,599 97		2,215 73
Discounts.....		2 52		2 52			45 41	45 41	42 89	
Drug and medical department.....	439 02	549 90		988 92	444 20			444 20		544 02
Elopers.....		60 98		60 98		3 12		3 12		57 80
Engines and boilers.....	2,723 63	1,233 32		3,956 95	2,507 37		59	2,507 96		1,448 99
Fire and boiler insurance.....		765 49		765 49						765 49
Fire apparatus.....	1,710 09	71 90		1,781 99	1,781 01			1,781 01		88
Fuel.....	988 53	9,669 58		10,658 08	1,335 40		1,000 00	2,335 40		8,323 68
Furniture.....	5,740 85	31 55	614 08	6,386 48	6,217 81			6,217 81		168 67
Gas and other lights.....	1,890 63	69 26	2,104 16	4,054 05	2,950 96	3 21		2,953 57		1,100 48
House furnishings.....	10,020 37	1,659 56	234 02	11,913 95	10,944 60		1 82	10,946 42		167 53
Laundry.....	1,655 16	491 17	787 58	2,873 91	2,437 09			2,437 09		436 82
Library.....	294 00	39 40		332 40	304 00			294 00		38 40
Machinery and tools.....	392 30	26 58		395 88	375 67			375 67		20 21
Miscellaneous.....	75 56	893 42		968 98	166 81			166 81		792 17
Officers' expenses.....		85 66		85 66						85 66
Printing, postage, stationery, and tele- graph.....	926 38	573 23		1,499 61	1,040 27			1,040 27		459 34
Real estate, including buildings.....	200,416 05		1,364 18	201,780 23	201,780 23			201,780 23		
Repairs.....										
Subsistence.....	900 49	6,567 98	4,181 68	11,650 15	397 29		7,668 47	8,066 73		3,570 40

Wages and salaries.....	24,086 71	24,086 71	24,086 71	29 73	515 74	545 47	24,393 24
Totals .....	\$240,570 94	\$55,365 54	\$9,489 49	\$30 06	\$13,434 86	\$258,162 72	\$49,882 65
Less discounts and other credits.....		51 06					2,069 30
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for printing.....		\$55,214 48					\$47,163 45
Net disbursements for operation.....		77 06					
Net expenditures for operation.....		\$55,292 14					77 06
Repairs and renewals.....							
Discounts .....	\$1,992 97	\$4,353 78		\$2,217 26	\$198 16 3 10	\$2,415 42 3 10	\$3,981 33
Totals .....	\$1,992 97	\$4,353 78		\$2,217 26	\$201 26	\$2,418 52	\$3,981 33
Less discounts and other credits.....		7 88					3 10
Net disbursements for repairs and maintenance .....		\$4,345 90					\$3,928 23
Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance .....							
Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance.....		\$50,638 04					\$3,928 23
Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance.....							\$51,169 34

See note at end of Table XIII in regard to "Cash Receipts" showing the change in method of accounting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from that used in former years.

Note: The per capita cost per week based on the "Net expenditures for operation" plus the "Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance" was \$6.47. In arriving at the per capita cost for 1914, it was necessary to make an adjustment owing to the fact that the sum of \$8,202.12 was due the State Public School for caring for the crippled children but not received by them until after June 30, 1914. This amount of \$8,202.12 was deducted from the "Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance" or \$51,169.34, thus leaving \$42,967.22. This amount was used together with the average population of 127.39 or the average population not including the crippled children.

TABLE XIII.—STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AT THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of items.	Total remitted to State Treasurer.	Receipts credited to the General Fund of the state.	Refunds credited to Operation Fund.
Barn, farm, and garden.....	\$1,145 97	\$1,145 97	.....
Elopers.....	3 12	.....	\$3 12
Gas and other lights.....	5 11	1 90	3 21
Scraps.....	14 17	14 17	.....
Wages and salaries.....	29 73	.....	29 73
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$1,198 10</b>	<b>\$1,162 04</b>	<b>\$36 06</b>

Note: The 1913 Legislature provided that after July 1, 1913, all cash receipts from such sources as the sale of farm products and other miscellaneous receipts were all to be turned into the "General Fund" of the state treasury instead of being credited to the appropriation for the particular institution as was done in former years.

In making the appropriations for the biennial period July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1915, (Chapter 650, Laws of 1913), the Legislature separated the amount usually appropriated for the "Current Expense Fund" into two funds, viz., "Operation Fund" and "Repairs and Maintenance Fund".

The only changes in the method of accounting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from the accounting used in former years is that the account known as "Repairs and renewals" shown in Table XI, was taken out of Current Expenses and used as a classification under the "Repairs and Maintenance Expenditures". The "Operation Fund" is the same as the old "Current Expense Fund" with the exception that repairs and renewals are charged to "Repairs and Maintenance Fund".

TABLE XIV.—STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSE FUND AT THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$52,919 82
1913			
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year for sale of farm products.....		1,418 69
June 30.....	Received for caring for crippled and deformed children.....		4,980 96
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year—miscellaneous receipts.....		102 22
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$56,611 68	.....
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.... \$2,141 85	.....	.....
June 30.....	Balance of fund in hands of steward 627 16	.....	.....
		2,769 01	.....
		\$50,390 69	\$50,390 69

TABLE XV.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

<b>1913</b>			
July 1.....	Balance in fund.....		\$2,769 01
July 24.....	Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67. 15 R. S. 1913.....		60,724 00
<b>1914</b>			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	\$55,292 14	
June 30.....	Refunds credited to operation fund.....		36 06
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury... \$7,009 77		
June 30.....	Balance of fund in hands of steward 627 16		
		8,236 93	
		\$63,529 07	\$63,529 07

TABLE XVI.—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

<b>1913</b>			
July 24.....	Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67. 16 R. S. 1913.....		\$4,300 00
<b>1914</b>			
June 15.....	Received from state insurance fund for loss of property .....		79 81
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	\$4,345 90	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	33 41	
		\$4,379 31	\$4,379 31

TABLE XVII.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

<i>Cottages, Tunnel, Etc., Fund.</i>			
<i>(Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67. 17 R. S. 1913)</i>			
<b>1913</b>			
July 24.....	Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913.....		\$11,000 00
<b>1914</b>			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	\$8,888 09	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	2,161 31	
		\$11,000 00	\$11,000 00







ONE OF THE COTTAGES—WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED, CHIPPEWA FALLS.



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**NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE**

**FEEBLE-MINDED**

**LOCATED AT CHIPPEWA FALLS**

**FOR THE**

**BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.**

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## OFFICERS.

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ALFRED W. WILMARTH, M. D.....Superintendent  
MAGNUS FIRTH.....Steward  
BESS M. KIDD.....Assistant Steward  
A. L. BEIER, M. D.....First Assistant Physician  
C. A. FROST, M. D.....Second Assistant Physician  
EDITH TAPPER.....Stenographer

## TEACHERS.

MARTHA B. RHODES.....School Principal  
LOUIS ALTMAN.....Teacher, Band  
SADIE E. BRYAN.....Teacher, Primary  
GRETTA E. DALTON.....Teacher, Primary  
EMMA GRAB.....Teacher, Primary  
THEODORE AXELBERG.....Teacher, Primary  
GERTRUDE LAMB.....Teacher, Primary  
VIVIAN McCANN.....Teacher, Primary  
MARY NORTON.....Teacher, Primary  
LILLIAN PAEPKE.....Teacher, Primary  
EUNICE SCHILTS.....Teacher, Primary

## MATRONS.

SOPHIA KNETTIG  
MRS. W. R. TAYLOR  
MRS. S. J. JENKINS

MRS. HELEN APPLETON  
BENNETTA McCOE  
MARY E. COTTER

---

H. S. CAPSTICK.....Farmer  
BERT MICHAUD.....Dairyman  
MARTIN PETERSON.....Foreman  
JOHN TEPP.....Engineer





ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED—CHIPPewa FALLS.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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Chippewa Falls, Wis., July 1, 1914.

*To the Honorable, the State Board of Control of Wisconsin:*

Gentlemen:—I hereby submit the Ninth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.

The biennial period, just completed, records the completion of the last residence building designed for this institution, also a modern hospital with fifty beds complete in all its appointments.

The completion of a schoolhouse, now under construction, will give an institution in every way equipped to do the best possible work along the lines for which it was designed.

Minor improvements have been continued. The inadequate sewer line serving the west group of buildings is being replaced by a new line with ample capacity for present and future needs. This work is being done with the help of our inmates and its progress is, therefore, slow, but the cost of its installation will be considerably diminished by this method, and it can be easily finished this season. In the newly constructed buildings the excavation and grading have been done by the same method, giving our wards needed occupation under skilled direction to their ultimate benefit, also saving a material sum for the state.

The extent of our tillable land grows materially each year by clearing wild land by a class of boys hardly competent for more advanced work. So valuable is this occupation for boys of lower grade of intelligence but physically strong, that some institutions have ventured to establish colonies at a distance from the parent institution, and beyond the direct oversight of the management. With wise foresight, the Board bought abundance of land here in the beginning, and our boys have this advantage, and, at the same time, can live at the main home, enjoy its social advantages, and have the same close supervision over their health, morals and manners, with a closer protection from possible abuse should the employee in charge prove unfaithful to his trust.

Though somewhat embarrassed by lack of suitable accommodations, our schools have steadily grown in efficiency. The principles laid down by Sequin and Guggenbuhl many years ago are still dominant in the successful teaching of the feeble-minded. The value of these principles has been exemplified by Dr. Montessori in her recent works on the edu-

cation of normal children. While not neglecting to adapt our methods of teaching to the mental capacity of the child, and devoting much time to individual instruction, we have endeavored to follow the graded system of the general schools of the state as closely as possible. This makes the work much easier to our younger teachers, who have been trained for their methods.

The power of concentration and attention in our pupils is weak. They cannot study for a long period. In fact, many of them do little studying, as the term is usually understood, and industrial teaching is alternated with regular school work to secure the best results. They seldom pass the third grade, and the fourth is practically the limit for our best children.

The reason for this limitation is not difficult to understand. Normal children are capable of quite a uniform education up to the age of fourteen. After that, they show a more marked individuality, and their mental receptivity increases and broadens for an indefinite number of years. The feeble-minded child is characterized by an inability to acquire knowledge as rapidly as his normal brother. This may be in a universal sense, or, perhaps, this defect only affects a single important faculty. Moreover, when he approaches the age of physical maturity, and often before that period, his power of acquirement is practically exhausted. He has reached his limit, except, in some cases, along certain narrow lines, and remains permanently childish and immature. Much harm has been done by the term "delayed development" as applied to the feeble-minded. It gives the false impression of a condition which may change, and the child "catch up" as our visitors sometimes suggest. "Permanent mental defect" best describes these conditions.

Our schools are maintained, not with a view of developing a capacity in our pupils to take a competent part in our great social structure, but because it means a greater capacity for enjoyment, especially such as comes from a broader field of mutual usefulness, even though such usefulness is confined to their own care and that of their kind. They deserve it all the more, as the majority of them enter life handicapped, through unfit parents, on account of the ignorance, or indifference or folly of the public at large in failing to prevent such births.

The health of our inmates has been good. No serious epidemic has visited us. So pure is our water supply that no case of typhoid has originated on the place since the opening of the institution over seventeen years ago. Tuberculosis is the most frequent single cause of death, as the low vitality for the majority of our children renders them unable to resist the attacks of this germ. But the yearly mortality from this disease, is only a little over one per cent of the population. Organic brain disease in its different forms, also takes away many. These cases are incurable and are only brought here for care until death releases them. Epilepsy claims many more. Our admissions the past two years have included 61 epileptics, 44 paralytics, and 15 of that feebly vitalized type known as "mongolian."





ONE OF THE DAY ROOMS--WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED CHIPPEWA FALLS.



Our new hospital affords ideal conditions for the care of tubercular patients. The lower wards are sufficient for general diseases. The upper wards, having many windows to the east, south, and west, may be opened so as to admit sunlight and abundance of fresh air all day, or closed for protection from storm or the extremely inclement weather which prevails in this section during the late winter.

More than in the case with normal children, the dull minds of our wards require the stimulus of entertainment. Beginning the summer vacation with the Fourth of July field day exercises, a continuous series of out-of-door entertainments is maintained through the summer. Baseball nines are organized. Picnics and concerts by our band are given frequently, with such other forms of amusement as are requested by the children, or suggest themselves to the matrons. All children, competent to do so, attend the Northern State Fair, where they are admitted free of charge. During the school year, not less than two entertainments are given weekly. In fact, few children are given a greater amount of clean entertainment than these children whose lives are otherwise so limited, not only aiding in keeping them satisfied in their surroundings, but adding much to their physical and mental welfare.

The most important feature of our medical work is the care and treatment of our epileptics. In this, we can report nothing new. From time to time new remedies are exploited, but when tried have failed to give the permanent benefit hoped for.

The latest, Crotalin, we have not used, as the results of careful inquiry have not impressed us favorably in regard to its efficiency.

The very idea of finding a specific for this reflex manifestation of motor energy, in its manifold forms, which arises from so many and such varied causes, would appear improbable on its face.

It is true these paroxysms can be controlled to a greater, or less extent, from an indefinite period, by overwhelming the nervous centers by powerful sedatives. It is further true that such procedure, if continued, may do profound injury to the subject, and the exciting cause continue its harmful work under cover of this spurious recovery.

It is the practice here, to give only such sedative treatment as may be necessary to control excessive spasm, and depend on careful diet, regular habits of living, and, so far as possible, freedom from excitement to build up the system and enable nature to resume the control of this harmful activity of the convulsive centers. We have been rewarded by manifest improvement and even apparent recovery in many cases.

Since the opening of the Home, there has been committed to our care from time to time, a class of high grade imbeciles, (Morons) whose most noticeable mental weakness is a permanent lack of moral control. As other feeble-minded lack in power of mental concentration, imperfect memory or other similar traits, this class appears to be unable to control, within proper limits, the instinct of acquisition, or sexual desire. They forget punishment and have no knowledge of remorse.

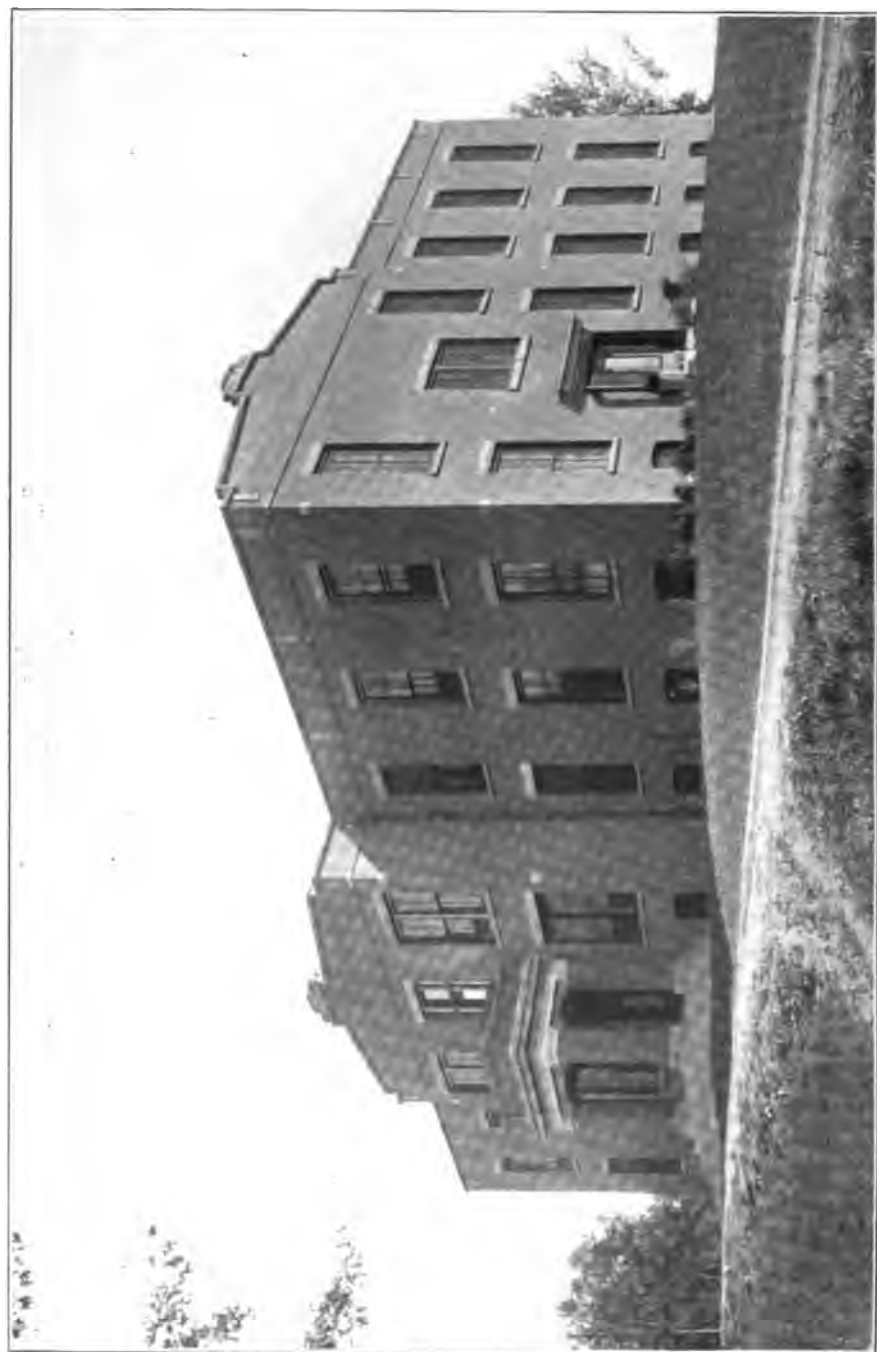
They steal, and lie to cover their theft. They profess penitence and repeat the offense at the first desire. The boys are familiar figures at the juvenile courts. The girls begin vicious practices early and frequently commercialize their vice. Most careful investigation over a large field demonstrates that the majority of women who gain their living on the streets are of this class. The courts are becoming cognizant that offenders of this type are not redeemed by punishment. That their isolation from society for a brief term does not remove the inherent weakness which underlies their offences, and they commit them to us as truly feeble-minded. Here they are a most troublesome element, but must be received for it is the only place where they can be consistently kept. The women especially, not only carry and scatter loathsome disease, but reproduce and multiply their kind.

Unfortunately, the control which the state has over these cases is not as strong as it should be. At any time, they may be brought into court for a reëxamination to ascertain whether they have "recovered" from a permanent defect. No physician, however able, can tell from the brief examination in court whether, or not, some of these superficially bright cases could maintain a correct life under ordinary stress, and the opinion of those who have them under observation from day to day is not always given due weight. Several cases have been discharged in the past two years, through the efforts of a local attorney, and their future must cause anxiety to those interested in the welfare of this class, going as they did to social dangers they were unprepared to meet, and their influence would be more detrimental than helpful among the young people with whom they might be thrown. I will cite only one case. A girl became an illegitimate mother. Her foster-father is said to have been the man who wronged her. So little did this event impress her that she repeated the offense. She acknowledged that it was the same man. She was sent here, and the man given a prison sentence. We learned, after the expiration of his sentence, that he had declared his intention to renew his relations with her. She became anxious to leave our care and suit was finally brought to bring about her discharge. She was released against our protest, with no reason for supposing that she realized her peril, or the wrong she was doing her future children.

I would strongly urge that the law be modified, if possible, so as to give this group, who are children so far as responsibility is concerned, a more definite guardianship by the state and annul the process of reëxamination to ascertain if they have recovered, since all authorities concur in the belief that feeble-mindedness is a permanent defect and not a disease, so that the theory of "recovery" is absurd.

While many minor improvements to increase the economy in operation and efficiency of this work will be effected this coming biennial period, and some of them are already begun, it does not appear necessary to ask for any special appropriation for building purposes. Any available funds can be better applied to the contemplated new institution in the southern part of the state. A moderate amount for the





**THE NEW HOSPITAL, WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED--CHITTEWA FALLS.**

maintenance of property will cover all our needs for the immediate future.

The question of procuring adequate help has been a rather difficult one at certain seasons of the year. We are fortunate, however, in having a large number of employees who have been with us a considerable time, and their ability and experience carries us comfortably over times of temporary shortage without any serious embarrassment. With our attendants rests the immediate care of the children, and much of the credit of the family spirit, which we have cultivated in our many groups of inmates is due to their loyalty and interest.

Our official family has lost two of its members through death. Miss Emma Johnson, our teacher in art needle work, and Mrs. Marie Voight, matron. Both of them had devoted many years to the comfort and improvement of those placed under our care, and have been important factors in the development of this work.

Our officers have not only been most conscientious in the discharge of their duties, but have cheerfully coöperated in everything tending to make the social life of our children homelike and happy.

I cannot close this report without expressing my appreciation of your counsel and support in every measure designed to increase the efficiency of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. WILMARTH,

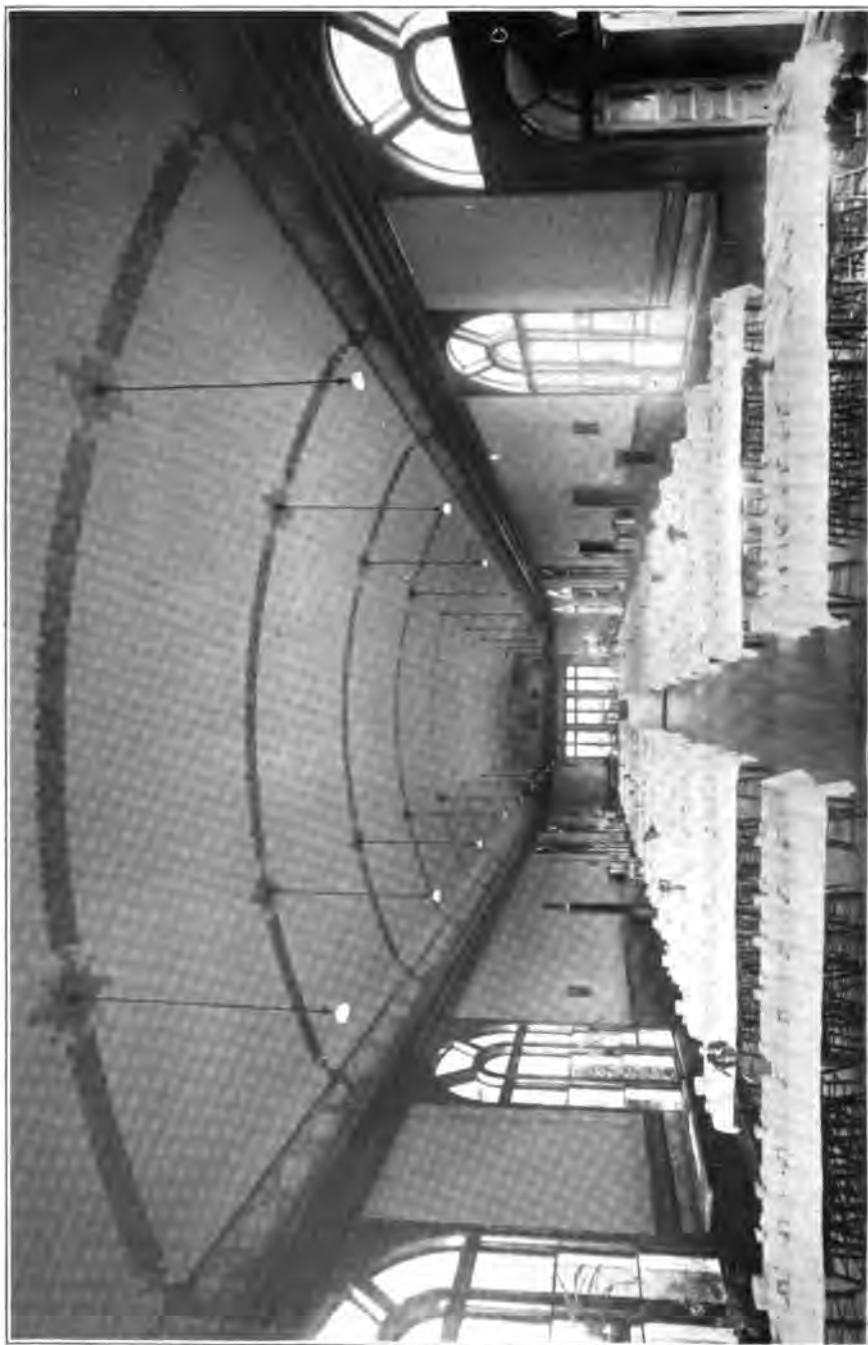
*Superintendent.*

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
<b>Admissions:</b>		
Number in institution at beginning of year.....	987	1,008
Original admissions during the fiscal year.....	96	168
Transfers from other institutions.....	6	12
Returned from visit home.....	19	60
Returned from elopement made before beginning of fiscal year .....		8
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>1,244</b>
<b>Discharges:</b>		
Discharged .....	8	56
Eloped and not returned.....	13	10
Released by order of court.....	8	4
Transfers to other institutions.....	2	8
Out on visit but not returned.....	27	38
Died .....	49	49
Inmates remaining in institution at close of fiscal year....	1,006	1,079
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>1,244</b>
<b>Average daily number of inmates.....</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1,058</b>





THE PRINCIPAL DINING ROOM WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED--CHIPPEWA FALLS.



TABLE II.—SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED FROM EACH COUNTY OF THE STATE DURING EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914. THESE FIGURES ARE BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Counties.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.	Counties.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
Adams .....			Marinette .....	1	3
Ashland .....	3	2	Marquette .....		
Barron .....	1	5	Milwaukee .....	17	29
Bayfield .....			Monroe .....	1	
Brown .....	1		Oconto .....		3
Buffalo .....	1	3	Oneida .....	1	1
Burnett .....	1		Outagamie .....	1	4
Calumet .....	1		Ozaukee .....	1	
Chippewa .....	1	7	Peplin .....		1
Clark .....	1	1	Pierce .....	2	1
Columbia .....	1	1	Folk .....	2	2
Crawford .....	2	2	Portage .....		5
Dane .....	2	6	Price .....		3
Dodge .....		1	Racine .....	3	2
Door .....		3	Richland .....	2	
Douglas .....	2	1	Rock .....	4	2
Dunn .....		1	Rusk .....		2
Eau Claire .....	2	2	St. Croix .....		2
Florence .....			Sauk .....		1
Fond du Lac .....	4	1	Sawyer .....	1	1
Forest .....	1	3	Shawano .....	4	3
Grant .....	1		Sheboygan .....	3	5
Green .....			Taylor .....		
Green Lake .....	1	1	Trempealeau .....		2
Iowa .....		1	Vernon .....	2	1
Iron .....			Vilas .....		1
Jackson .....	1	2	Walworth .....		7
Jefferson .....			Washburn .....	1	1
Juneau .....		4	Washington .....		
Kenosha .....	1	2	Waukesha .....	3	
Kewaunee .....		1	Waupaca .....	4	1
La Crosse .....	2	4	Waushara .....		
Lafayette .....		1	Winnebago .....	5	9
Langlade .....		2	Wood .....	1	3
Lincoln .....		1			
Manitowoc .....	2	3	Totals .....	96	163
Marathon .....	5	7			

TABLE III.—SHOWING AGES AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
Under 5 years of age .....	4	10
5 to 10 years of age .....	19	35
10 to 15 years of age .....	27	37
15 to 20 years of age .....	22	46
20 to 25 years of age .....	16	20
Over 25 years of age .....	8	15
Totals .....	96	163

TABLE IV.—SHOWING CAUSES OF FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS AS GIVEN BY FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF INMATES ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Epilepsy .....	8	Traumatism .....	5
Heredity .....	84	Unknown .....	149
Infantile disease.....	15		
Maternal impression .....	5	Total .....	259
Premature birth .....	1		

TABLE V.—SHOWING THE EFFECT OF HEREDITY IN THOSE ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	Father's side.	Mother's side.	Both sides.	Brother or sister.	Parent and brother or sister.	Brother and sister and other relatives.	Present,—details not given.	Denied.	History incomplete.	Totals.
Direct .....	11	20	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Collateral .....	7	5	.....	18	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	35
Direct and collateral.....	2	1	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Present,—details not given .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13
Denied .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	66
History incomplete .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	83
Totals .....	20	26	13	18	16	5	13	66	83	259

TABLE VI.—SHOWING NUMBER OF DEATHS AMONG INMATES OF THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	School.			Custodial.			Grand total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
For year ending June 30, 1913.....	7	5	12	14	23	37	49
For year ending June 30, 1914.....	5	5	10	25	14	39	49
Totals .....	12	10	22	39	37	76	98

TABLE VII.—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH OF THOSE INMATES WHO DIED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Cause of death.	Number.
Abscess .....	1
Asphyxia .....	1
Broncho-pneumonia .....	3
Carcinoma .....	1
Diarrhoea .....	1
Epilepsy .....	16
Erysipelas .....	1
Gall-stones .....	1
Gastro-enteritis .....	3
Heart disease .....	1
Laryngitis .....	1
Meningitis .....	4
Organic brain disease.....	21
Peritonitis .....	2
Pneumonia .....	12
Pulmonary edema.....	1
Tuberculosis .....	28
Total.....	96

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE INSTITUTION FARM AND TRANSFERRED TO THE "SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT"; THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD; AND OTHER CASH RECEIPTS CREDITED TO THE "BARN, FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT" DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Transferred to the "Subsistence Account":				
Apples	Bu. 97	\$97 00	Bu. 1,219	\$632 40
Asparagus	Bunches 792	47 52	Bunches 908	54 36
Beans, navy	Bu. 49	97 80	Lbs. 2,187	65 01
Beans, string	Bu. 103	92 70	Bu. 133	122 60
Beef	Lbs. 11,899	1,308 90	Lbs. 8,542	991 81
Beet greens	Bu. 84	20 40	Bu. 54	32 40
Beets	Bu. 492	260 10	Bu. 268	109 30
Blackberries	Qts. 711	71 10	Qts. 673	80 76
Butter	Lbs. 13,463	3,857 68	Lbs. 13,951	4,122 58
Cabbage	Heads 3,499	132 71	Heads 1,455	63 93
Carrots	Bu. 412	223 75	Bu. 312½	128 55
Cauliflower	Heads 167	27 50	Heads 134	13 40
Celery	Bunches 1,220	61 00	Bunches 29	4 35
Cherries	Qts. 59	7 44	Qts. 255	30 60
Chicken	Lbs. 760	105 59	Lbs. 1,139	165 98
Corn, pop	Bu. 27	27 00		
Corn, sweet	Doz. 733	73 30	Doz. 1,677	167 70
Cream	Qts. 6,296	1,574 00	Qts. 6,570	1,642 50
Cucumber pickles	Bbls. 10	50 00	Gal. 6	1 80
Cucumbers	Doz. 715	71 50	Doz. 232	23 50
Currants	Qts. 1,050	105 00	Qts. 812	81 20
Egg plant			No. 56	5 60
Eggs	Doz. 870	168 60	Doz. 873	184 77
Gooseberries	Qts. 383	38 30	Qts. 93	9 30
Grapes	Lbs. 201	4 02	Lbs. 700	14 00
Greens	Crates 73	39 00		
Lettuce	Bunches 4,380	543 00	Bunches 3,080	309 62
Melons, musk			No. 580	29 00
Melons, water			No. 777	77 70
Milk, butter	Qts. 16,760	335 50	Qts. 17,219	344 38
Milk, skimmed	Qts. 164,051	3,281 02	Qts. 167,817	3,358 14
Milk, whole	Qts. 122,104	6,105 20	Qts. 132,319	6,615 95
Onions	Bu. 238	203 05	Bu. 201	150 90
Onions, green	Bunches 10,612	310 69	Bunches 1,966	96 30
Peas	Bu. 103½	103 50	Bu. 48½	48 50
Penners, green	Doz. 10½	2 10		
Plums			Bu. 36	72 00
Pork	Lbs. 2,516½	248 66	Lbs. 15,158	1,717 10
Potatoes	Bu. 6,573½	2,065 30	Bu. 3,680	1,852 15
Potatoes, sweet	Lbs. 320	12 60	Lbs. 190	9 50
Pumpkins	No. 1,950	97 50	No. 723	36 15
Radishes	Doz. 4,734	159 04	Doz. 3,239	161 95
Raspberries	Qts. 367	43 92	Qts. 558	83 70
Rhubarb	Lbs. 2,555	51 10	Lbs. 4,410	88 20
Rutabagas	Bu. 40	10 00	Bu. 177	70 80
Sauerkraut	Rhls. 15	75 00		
Squash, Hubbard	No. 600	34 50	No. 564	56 40
Squash, summer	No. 61	14 30		
Strawberries	Qts. 3,139	313 90	Qts. 1,871	187 10
Swiss chard			Crates 20	10 00
Tallow	Lbs. 611	30 12		
Tomatoes, green	Bu. 48½	24 25	Bu. 39	39 00
Tomatoes, ripe	Bu. 206½	157 11	Bu. 338	378 58
Turkey	Lbs. 10½	2 10	Lbs. 110	21 25
Turnips	Bu. 168	52 80	Bu. 144	55 80
Veal	Lbs. 244	29 94	Lbs. 547	54 70
Totals		\$22,853 40		\$24,029 30

TABLE VIII.—Continued. SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE INSTITUTION FARM AND TRANSFERRED TO THE "SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT"; THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD; AND OTHER CASH RECEIPTS CREDITED TO THE "BARN, FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT" DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Transferred to the "House Furnishings Account":				
Carnations .....	Doz. 47½	\$17 50	Doz. 41½	\$10 37
Chrysanthemums .....	Doz. 8½	4 25	Doz. 3	1 50
Geraniums .....	Doz. 2¼	5 00	No. 852	42 60
Lillies .....	Doz. 2¼	7 50	No. 2	50
Lillies, calla .....	Doz. 6	17 50	No. 27	6 75
Lillies, Easter .....			Doz. 84½	50 00
Totals .....		\$51 75		\$111 72
Sold:				
Barley .....	Bu. 37½	\$23 94		
Calves .....	No. 36	479 50	No. 36	\$299 00
Corn, seed .....	Bu. 16	32 06		
Hides .....	Lbs. 1,878	192 55	Lbs. 2,281	286 61
Miscellaneous .....		2 00		
Rye .....	Bu. 480½	326 58		
Totals .....		\$1,066 63		\$585 61
Other cash receipts credited to "Barn, Farm and Garden Account":				
Barrels .....	No. 21	\$6 30		
Incubator, old .....	No. 1	1 50		
Old fence wire .....		1 00		
Sacks .....	No. 1,443	72 15	No. 439	\$24 45
Totals .....		\$80 95		\$24 45
Summary:				
Total transferred to "Subsistence Account" .....		\$22,853 40		\$24,629 95
Transferred to the "House Furnishings Account" .....		51 75		111 72
Total amount sold .....		1,066 63		585 61
Other receipts .....		80 95		24 45
Grand total .....		\$24,042 73		\$25,801 73

## REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE IX.—STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1912.	Disburse- ments during the year.	Transfer- red to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transfer- red from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net ex- penditures for the year.
Amusements and means of instruction..	\$5,469 52	\$1,424 39	\$45 00	\$6,948 91	\$6,073 00			\$8,073 00		\$975 91
Barn, farm and garden.....	20,824 36	12,574 60	16 56	33,415 51	26,138 02	\$1,137 58	\$22,914 35	49,189 85	\$15,774 44	
Board and clothing of inmates.....			454 52	454 52		454 52		454 52		
Clothing.....		15,794 82	425 80	19,106 16	3,836 23		34 02	3,870 25		16,234 51
Discounts.....		1 93		1 93			476 12	476 12	474 19	
Drug and medical department.....	538 02	904 21		1,442 23	449 22			449 22		
Floppers.....		125 63		125 63						993 01
Engines and boilers.....	11,243 18	1,947 79		13,190 97	11,225 18	30 00	80	11,245 18		125 63
Fire and boiler insurance.....		6,466 86		6,466 86						1,944 99
Fire apparatus.....	28 00	306 96		333 96	333 96			333 96		6,466 86
Fuel.....	4,381 75	18,100 08		22,481 83	3,825 00	953 09	2,000 00	6,778 09		15,703 74
Furniture.....	12,104 23	2,121 67		14,225 90	13,770 69		32 97	13,803 66		422 24
Gas and other lights.....	8,627 98	1,858 11	2,000 00	11,996 09	8,782 02		1 57	8,783 59		3,262 50
House furnishings.....	42,901 90	12,261 64	51 75	55,215 29	49,738 29	10 73	43 07	49,792 09		8,423 30
Laundry.....	5,650 78	1,121 41		6,772 19	5,657 92			5,657 92		1,114 27
Library.....	213 50	194 29	30 00	427 79	268 03			268 00		169 79
Machinery and tools.....	3,597 69	1,889 69		4,967 88	4,382 90		36	4,383 25		514 13
Mattress factory.....	87 75			87 75	87 60			87 60		15
Miscellaneous.....	270 10	633 31		903 41	218 70	51 00	14 18	283 88		619 53
Officers' expenses.....		318 02		318 02						318 02
Printing, postage, stationery and tele- graph.....		823 86		1,337 23	611 77	15 24		627 01		710 27
Real estate, including buildings.....	513 42			726,138 37	728,138 56			728,138 56		5,635 49
Repairs and renewals.....	4,251 96	7,875 13	1,815 18	12,127 09	4,908 00	377 98	1,214 72	6,500 60		
Repairs.....				165 87		165 87		165 87		
Scrap.....			164 97	164 97						
Shoe shop.....	1,628 05	164 09	442 80	2,234 04	1,442 64		441 85	1,884 49		350 45

Subsistence .....	1,886 17	33,865 73	22,853 40	59,604 80	2,393 84	.....	.....	55,720 65
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	352 94	210 30	.....	563 24	396 53	.....	.....	229 71
Wages and salaries .....	.....	70,154 19	.....	70,154 19	.....	.....	.....	69,711 39
Totals .....	\$853,733 71	\$130,158 65	\$23,239 47	\$1,072,185 88	\$808,618 05	\$3,185 91	\$28,107 20	\$189,224 30
Less discounts and other credits.....	.....	707 73	.....	899,911 16	.....	.....	.....	16,243 63
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for printing .....	.....	\$139,450 92	.....	\$172,275 67	.....	.....	.....	\$172,275 67
*Net disbursements for current expenses.....	.....	101 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101 31
†Net expenditures for current expenses.....	.....	\$189,562 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$172,376 98

\*This item includes the amounts paid to the state insurance fund for the fiscal years 1912 and also 1913. The charge for insurance for the fiscal year 1912 was not actually deducted by the Secretary of State until after the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

†The amounts shown in the second column are the total amounts paid out during the year for running the institution, including repairs and renewals of property. Disbursements for new buildings or other permanent improvements are not included. For a statement of these latter disbursements see "Statement of Special Appropriation Funds," in Table XV.

The per capita cost per week based on the "Net expenditures," given above was \$3.29.

Note: Section 20.4 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that the detailed list of purchases shall not be printed. The complete details of the financial statistics given in the above table are on file in the office of the State Board of Control.

TABLE X.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION EXPENDITURES AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES AT THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Disburse- ments during the year.	Transfer- red to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1914.	Refunds credited to this account during the year.	Transfer- red from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net ex- penditures for the year.
<b>Operation Expenditures:</b>										
Amusement and means of instruction.	\$6,073 00	\$1,036 00	\$31 00	\$7,140 00	\$5,225 93		\$422 50	\$5,648 43		\$1,491 06
Barn, farm and garden.	25,138 02	9,983 29		34,721 31	27,780 00	\$24 45	24,743 05	52,548 13	\$17,836 82	
Clothing.	3,836 23	16,559 68	271 20	20,667 11	6,036 30		30 49	6,066 88		14,610 23
Discounts.		26 33		26 33			421 87	421 87	386 54	
Drug and medical department.	449 22	808 88		1,258 10	531 38			531 38		726 77
Flopers.		334 80		334 80						334 80
Engines and boilers.	11,225 18	1,838 25		13,343 44	11,600 30		1 70	11,602 09		1,741 35
Fire and boiler insurance.		3,718 47	280 01	3,718 47						3,718 47
Fire apparatus.	333 95	260 80		654 84	637 84			637 84		17 00
Fuel.	3,825 00	25,462 13		29,287 13	4,247 50		2,000 00	6,247 50		23,039 63
Furniture.	13,770 69	237 49	545 45	14,643 63	14,449 36			14,449 36		154 27
Gas and other lights.	8,722 02	1,392 71	2,000 00	12,114 73	8,857 52	16 79	5 00	8,879 31		3,235 42
House furnishings.	46,738 29	12,351 67	234 88	59,234 84	51,232 46	25 72	1 06	51,259 24		7,975 60
Laundry.	5,657 92	949 61		6,647 53	5,683 84			5,683 84		963 69
Library.	269 00	121 22		390 22	329 98			329 98		50 24
Machinery and tools.	4,332 90	648 31	757 42	5,738 63	5,954 12			5,954 12		534 51
Mattress factory.	87 60			87 60	85 65			85 65		1 95
Miscellaneous.	215 70	578 11		793 81	176 80			176 80		619 92
Officers' expenses.		158 80		158 80						158 80
Printing, postage, stationery and tele- graph.	611 77	819 56		1,431 33	636 83			636 83		794 50
Real estate, including buildings.	728,138 55		87,244 77	815,383 32	815,383 32			815,383 32		
Scrap.		80		80						80
Shoe shop.	1,442 64	197 60	497 08	2,137 41	1,379 02		271 20	1,650 22		487 19
Substance.	2,363 84	28,697 57	24,629 95	56,721 36	1,169 83		35 88	2,005 71		58,715 65
Surgical instruments and appliances.	336 53	252 77		589 30	368 57		64 00	452 57		136 43



Wages and salaries .....	70,401 70	54 00	497 08	551 08	60,040 71
Totals .....	\$868,710 06	\$176,526 91	\$116,491 76	\$1,156,728 72	\$184,458 59
				990,492 49	18,222 85
Less discounts and other credits.....		438 01			\$166,236 23
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for printing.....		\$176,088 90			
Net disbursements for operation.....		32 17			32 17
Net expenditures for operation.....		\$176,071 07			\$166,568 40
Repairs and Maintenance Expenditures:					
Repairs and renewals.....	\$4,908 00	\$6,317 48		\$8,403 16	\$2,882 32
Discounts .....				18 18	
Totals .....	\$4,908 00	\$6,317 48		\$8,421 34	\$2,892 32
					18 18
Less discounts and other credits.....		133 79			\$2,804 14
Net disbursements for repairs and maintenance .....					
Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance .....		\$6,183 69			\$2,804 14
Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance.....					
Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance.....		\$182,254 76			\$169,072 54

See note at end of Table XI in regard to "Cash Receipts" showing the change in method of accounting used for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from that used in former years.

Note: The per capita cost per week based on the "Net expenditures for operation" plus the "Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance" was \$3.06.

TABLE XI.—STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AT THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of items.	Total remitted to State Treasurer.	Receipts credited to the General Fund of the state.	Refunds credited to Operation Fund.	Refunds credited to Repairs and Maintenance Fund.
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$560 06	\$535 61	\$24 45	.....
Board and clothing of patients...	443 15	443 15	.....	.....
Engines and boilers.....	20 00	20 00	.....	.....
Gas and other lights.....	16 79	.....	16 79	.....
House furnishings.....	25 72	.....	25 72	.....
Miscellaneous.....	51 94	51 94	.....	.....
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	6 82	6 82	.....	.....
Repairs and renewals.....	318 65	11 55	.....	\$307 10
Scraps.....	159 40	159 40	.....	.....
Wages and salaries.....	54 00	.....	54 00	.....
Totals.....	\$1,656 53	\$1,228 47	\$120 96	\$307 10

Total cash receipts as shown by the books of the Secretary of State..... \$1,671 72  
 Total cash receipts as shown by the books of the State Board of Control.. 1,656 53

\$15 19

This difference of \$15.19 is due to a refund by the sheriff of Marinette county for witness fees paid to Jennie Cooley.

Note: In addition to the cash receipts shown in the above table, the sum of \$111,292.94 was paid into the state treasury during the fiscal year by different counties as special charges for care of patients kept at the Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded. This amount was credited to the General Fund of the state instead of being added to the appropriation of this institution as was done prior to July 1, 1913. The special charges against counties for care of patients for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, will not be paid into the state treasury until the counties settle with the state treasurer some time in February or March, 1915. The total amount due the state for care of patients at the Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded to be paid at that time is \$127,002.51.

The 1913 Legislature provided that after July 1, 1913, all cash receipts from such sources as board and clothing of patients, receipts from the various counties for the care of inmates, receipts from the sale of farm products, and other miscellaneous receipts were all to be turned into the "General Fund" of the state treasury instead of being credited to the appropriation for the particular institution as was done in former years.

In making the appropriations for the biennial period July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1915 (Chapter 659, Laws of 1913), the Legislature separated the amount usually appropriated for the "Current Expense Fund" into two funds, viz., "Operation Fund" and "Repairs and Maintenance Fund."

The only changes in the method of accounting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from the accounting used in former years is that the account known as "Repairs and renewals," shown in Table IX was taken out of Current Expenses and used as a classification under the "Repairs and Maintenance Expenditures." The "Operation Fund" is the same as the old "Current Expense Fund" with the exception that repairs and renewals are charged to "Repairs and Maintenance Fund."

TABLE XII.—STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

1912			
July 1.....	Balance left in fund.....		\$98,439 48
1913			
Jan. 16.....	Received from counties, direct charges for care of inmates.....		105,688 58
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year for board and clothing of "pay patients".....		454 52
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year for sale of farm products.....		1,137 58
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year—miscellaneous receipts.....		1,508 81
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	\$189,592 23	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury...\$17,455 00		
June 30.....	Balance of fund in hands of steward 301 64		
		17,756 64	
		\$207,308 87	\$207,308 87

TABLE XIII.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 1.....	Balance in fund.....		\$17,756 64
July 24.....	Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.53, R. S.....		181,118 00
July 31.....	Transferred to Operation Fund of the Northern Hospital for the Insane by authority of Chapter 701, Laws of 1913.....	\$15,000 00	
Dec. 31.....	Transferred from state insurance fund for loss of property.....		292 50
1914			
June 30.....	Refunds during fiscal year credited to Operation Fund.....		120 96
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	176,071 07	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury...\$7,915 89		
June 30.....	Balance of fund in hands of steward. 301 64		
		8,217 03	
		\$199,288 10	\$199,288 10

TABLE XIV.—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 24.....	Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.55 R. S. 1913.....		\$13,935 00
Dec. 31.....	Transferred from state insurance fund for loss of property.....		223 59
1914			
June 30.....	Refunds during fiscal year credited to this fund.....		307 10
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$6,183 69	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	8,232 00	
		\$14,465 69	\$14,465 69

TABLE XV.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

<i>Contagious Hospital, Cottages, Etc., Fund.</i>			
<i>(Appropriation, Chapter 585, Laws of 1911.)</i>			
1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$83,383 23-
1913			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$74,183 06	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	9,200 17	
		\$83,383 23	\$83,383 23
1913			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$9,200 17
1914			
Apr. 30.....	Disbursed from this fund since the beginning of fiscal year .....	\$9,200 17	
		\$9,200 17	\$9,200 17

*Schoolhouse, Cottage, Etc., Fund.*  
(Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.86 R. S. 1913.)

1913			
July 24.....	Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913.....		\$8,500 00
1914			
Mar. 1.....	Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913.....		15,000 00
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$11,764 79	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	11,785 21	
		\$23,500 00	\$23,500 00





THE DINING ROOM. - WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY - GREEN BAY.

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**NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY**

**LOCATED AT GREEN BAY**

**FOR THE**

**BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.**

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## OFFICERS.

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CHAS. W. BOWRON.....Superintendent and Steward  
O. E. BICKFORD.....Assistant Superintendent  
FRANK C. KING.....Assistant Steward  
C. O. LATHAM, M. D. ....Physician  
REV. E. A. FOLLEY.....Chaplain  
G. K. KELLEY.....Record Clerk  
IRA F. CLARK.....Chief Engineer  
A. F. GRUENHAGEN.....Parole Agent  
W. L. HANSEN.....Farmer  
S. W. GOSS.....Foreman of Factory  
BARNEY DAILEY.....Overseer Granite Cutting

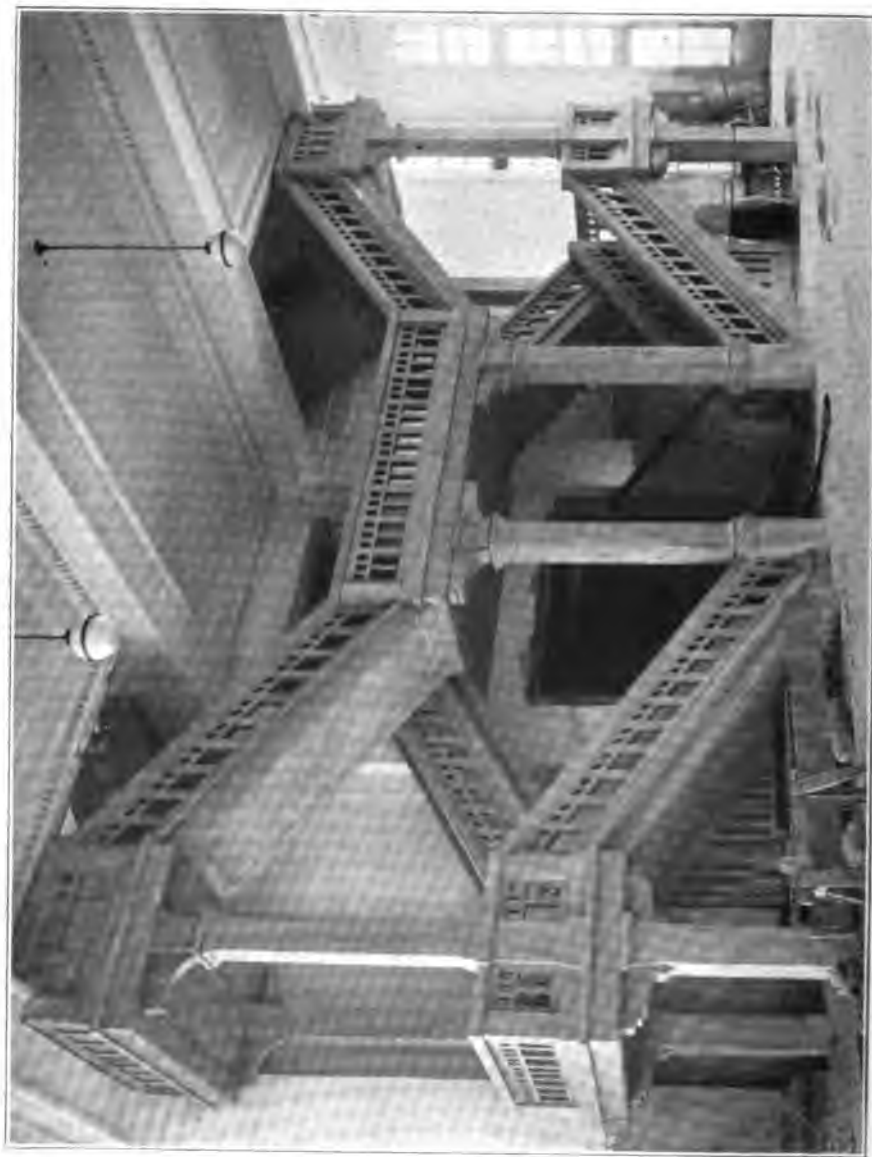
## TEACHER GUARDS.

J. I. CARTER	H. D. PAMPERIN
J. A. FLANIGAN	J. G. WENTWORTH
MARTIN BLANK	M. P. ELKINTON
THOS. H. GUNNING	

---

CHAS. MCKENZIE .....Bandmaster  
GEO. L. NORTH .....Choirmaster





THE GRAND STAIRWAY (CAST IN CEMENT) WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY- GREEN BAY.

# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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GREEN BAY, WIS., July 1, 1914.

*To the State Board of Control of Wisconsin:*

I have the honor to present to you herewith the Ninth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin State Reformatory, covering the biennial period from July 1, 1912 to June 30, 1914. Realizing the voluminous extent to which the combined reports of all the state institutions will expand, I shall make my written text as brief as possible and leave the tabulations which follow to convey to you such statistical information as your needs may require. I might say, however, at the outset that our average inmate population is decreasing and our per capita cost is consequently increasing—both by reason of the decrease in population and the increased cost of living which affects state institutions as well as the general community. The average inmate population which in 1912 was 258; dropped to 244 in 1913, and came down to 226 in 1914. This, I believe, is largely due to the exercise of the probation law by the courts. The total expenditures were \$13,769.75 more in 1913 than they were in 1912, and in 1914 they were \$4,491.83 more than they were in 1913. An unexpected assessment of \$4,866.30 for insurance by the State Insurance Department is a partial reason for the large increase of expenditures in 1913. The total cash receipts of the institution increased slightly during the last biennial period. For the biennial period ending June 30, 1912 the total cash receipts were \$39,258.24 and for the last biennial period they were \$41,144.53 which amount includes \$1,066.31 received from sale of brooms manufactured with the prison industry fund. On June 30, 1914 we had collectable accounts on our books amounting to \$2,592.55.

## NEW QUARTERS.

Since my last report, the main central building, constructed entirely by the inmates, has been so far completed that we have moved into it and are now enjoying the conveniences we have so long been anticipating. The administrative section with officers' dormitory overhead is entirely completed and occupied. The school section of fifteen classrooms is finished and occupied. The new mammoth dining room and kitchen section is now in use. The kitchen and bakery were supplied

with new appurtenances of every kind and with the cold storage and ice-making plant they will easily rival the conveniences of a first-class hotel. The great dining room with its skylight dome, terrazzo floors, and imitation marble baseboards is probably not excelled by that of any like institution in the country. The gymnasium section is complete and is being occupied temporarily as an assembly hall until the main auditorium can be finished. The interior appointments of the auditorium have not yet been supplied, as our building appropriation became exhausted. But there is no immediate need of it so long as we have the commodious gymnasium in which to hold our assemblages. It would be desirable, however, to finish and seat it during the coming year.

#### PRISON LABOR.

The popular outcry against contract labor in prisons and the demand for the substitution of the state-use and state-account systems, however extreme and impractical they may be in some respects, has had its effect in influencing legislatures to provide for these latter systems so far as it may be deemed advisable. In some respects they are advisable, and may be profitably introduced. But it must be done gradually, and communities, despite the clamor of so-called prison reformers, have yet to be educated up to the thing they advocate with so little appreciation of the difficulties involved. The central idea of the reformers is that the state should manufacture commodities in its prisons and either use them in state institutions or sell them in the open market. But the moment the state offers such commodities in the open market there arises an outcry against prison-made goods and competition with free labor. If the state and county institutions can use these commodities the same complaint is heard. Even Congress has before it a bill to prohibit prison-made goods from interstate commerce, without reference to whether such goods are made for contractors or on state account. I am in favor of the state-use system wherever it appears to be practicable, but to adhere wholly to this system at a loss financially or with the result of enforced idleness appears to me bad policy. I believe in labor in prisons and reformatories,—particularly in the latter. I believe that labor is the very foundation of reform, especially among a class of young offenders who have always shirked labor. I believe in making something. I care less what it is so long as it is something useful and to be used. Thus, while instilling habits of labor, there also comes the training of hand and brain in whatever direction that labor is expended. And there also comes incidental revenue, for all labor for the state should result in some degree of self-support.

In the tentative stage of the state-use and state-account systems, it appears necessary to retain some one specific industry to consume the surplus labor not employed along those lines, no matter whether that specific industry be under the contract or the piece-price plan, until such





THE GRANITE CUTTING SHOP- WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY - GREEN BAY.



time as the prison can successfully work into the new systems. At this institution we have been gradually adopting the new systems while still retaining the contract for making overalls on the piece-price plan for a Chicago firm. We have been making brick on state account, and brooms for state use; cutting granite and building state buildings; making iron gratings for other state institutions; furnishing surplus garden products to other state institutions; manufacturing drain tile for the farm; making our own clothing, and doing all our repair work in our machine shop; thus gradually entering the more desirable forms of industry. We are now organizing a clothing industry with a view of furnishing clothing to state and county institutions, and eventually, no doubt, will be able to employ all our inmates on the state-use plan.

The imitation marble we have manufactured for the interior finish of the main central building has attracted such attention that we have just received an order from an architect for making columns and marble slabs for the elaborate entrance to a motion picture show building. But until we can develop the state-use and state-account systems to the extent of employing all our labor, it would seem desirable to continue the overall factory as an overflow industry.

#### THE STORY OF THE GRANITE.

In 1897 the Legislature passed an act providing for the establishment of this institution, and directed the State Board of Control to have the plans for the same prepared and to begin building as soon as the site should be selected. The Board purchased a site nine hundred feet wide and nearly two miles long, consisting mostly of woodland with more or less swamp. Plans were prepared specifying that Amberg granite should be used as facing for the main central building and the two cell wings extending at right angles therefrom. The north cell wing was built first and was completed in 1903. In 1907 the Legislature provided for the beginning of work on the construction of the main central building. At the same time the Amberg granite company gave the State Board of Control notice that it was about to dismantle its granite quarries and that what granite was needed to complete the other buildings must be taken at once. It was necessary, therefore, to purchase about 52,000 cubic feet of granite and have it hauled and piled up on the premises of the institution. Inmates were immediately set to work cutting the granite for the main central building for which an appropriation had been made. Since the granite cutting for the main central building was completed we have been cutting the granite for the south cell wing, which wing is to complete the granite exposed front of the institution. Although no appropriation has been made for constructing the south cell wing the granite cutting has been kept up as a trade school, it being a fortunate circumstance that we could devote a granite cutting school to the practical result of fashioning the exterior of a building to be erected in the future. During the last biennial period this trade

school has turned out 12,000 cubic feet of finished granite. A few months more will suffice for completing the entire granite cutting for the south cell wing, so that the largest and costliest work will have already been done whenever it becomes necessary to erect this wing.

#### THE BRICK INDUSTRY.

At the close of the brickmaking season of 1912, we had a couple of kilns of brick on hand more than our own building needs required and hence we did not operate the yard the following season. During that season, however, there was such a scarcity of brick in this vicinity that the brick dealers urged us very strongly to let them have our surplus stock as an accommodation. We, therefore, disposed of brick during the past biennial period to the value of \$1,835.94, and had more than enough left to build a cottage and meet our other miscellaneous requirements. In fact, the demand for brick during the last two or three years has been greater than the yards in this vicinity could supply and we have been assured that every brick we could make would find a ready market. Our present antiquated brick machine is worn out beyond repair. We are now negotiating for a new machine of the latest type and will operate the yard next season. I regard this industry as one of our best, inasmuch as it gives outdoor employment, is profitable financially and affords excellent experience in a useful occupation.

#### THE BROOM INDUSTRY.

Up to June 14, 1913, the brooms manufactured in our broom shop were made on the piece-price plan, the product being taken by a dealer who furnished the broom corn and other raw materials. On that date the shop was closed for the summer and the broom makers were assigned to the farm and garden. The Legislature of 1913 having provided a revolving fund with which the institution could set up industries of its own on the state-use plan, we took over the broom business entirely, fitting out the shop with new machinery and appliances, and began operations on November 20, 1913, on our own account, to furnish brooms to the state and county institutions. On May 22, 1914, we closed the shop for the summer, as our stock of broom corn was exhausted and we had a large stock of brooms on hand. The county institutions did not respond with orders to the extent anticipated, but we expect to resume operations shortly when the system of state-use becomes better understood and appreciated.

The total expenditures for machinery, appliances, and materials amounted to \$4,149.51. The total number of brooms manufactured since the establishment of the industry on November 20, 1913 up to June 30, 1914 was 1,343 dozen of which 475 dozen were sold, leaving on hand 868 dozen. Of the 475 dozen sold, collections amounting to \$1,066.31 had been made representing the sale of 288½ dozen leaving





IMITATION MARBLE WORKS — WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY — GREEN BAY.

\$613.81 due on the sale of 186½ dozen. The value of the 868 dozen on hand on June 30, 1914 was \$1,846.00, while the inventory of machinery and equipment, etc., was \$224.40. The inventory of raw materials and supplies on that date was \$861.07. This leaves a net profit of \$462.08 on the operation of the broom factory for this short period as a state industry.

#### THE FARM.

In November, 1913, our farmer, Mr. Louis A. Williams, died very suddenly of appendicitis. His death was a great loss to us, as he was a young man of most excellent characteristics—faithful and loyal to the utmost, a hard worker and an expert in farming and gardening. His place has been filled by Mr. W. L. Hansen, whose first season in charge of the farm has proved quite satisfactory. We were enabled to use a larger number of inmates on the farm and in the garden during the past two seasons as we devoted more acreage to sugar beets, onions, and other vegetables which required more care and attention. Of farm products grown in 1913 we sold a surplus to the value of \$2,640.41 which amount appears in the statistical tables as received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. Our small apple orchard planted six years ago, bore for the first time in 1913, and we harvested in all about thirty barrels of apples which were consumed by the inmates. Since our last report, we have installed butter-working machinery, and the milk, cheese and butter products of about thirty cows on our farm are consumed by the institution. We have partially supplied the institution with pork from our own farm, and the calves we could not sell were slaughtered for veal. Our land being so limited in extent, it is impossible to raise our own beef, although we have succeeded in the last few years in raising all the horses we have needed. Our small fruits have done fairly well, although of very small area owing to our scarcity of land.

It is to be regretted that we have not more land. The Legislature that limited the original purchase of land to two hundred acres (much of which is not tillable), made a mistake which cannot now be easily corrected, for there is no more desirable land available in this neighborhood. It has been platted on both sides of us and sold off in lots.

During the past year we laid 10,000 feet of drain tile on the farm. The tile was made of cement and the work done by the inmates. We are still making tile and expect soon to have every portion of the farm well tiled.

#### INMATES' EARNINGS.

During the biennial period we have paid to inmates on leaving the institution for wages allowed while in the institution \$6,727.19. This is over and above their board and clothes and incidental purchases while here. The savings on hand June 30, 1913, belonging to inmates, amounted to \$6,120.50, and on June 30, 1914, the amount was \$4,699.78.

## THE LIBRARY.

We have recently overhauled the books in the library, destroying those that were too dilapidated for repair, rebound those worth saving and purchased several hundred volumes to take the place of those destroyed. We now have a library of about 1,000 volumes, new and in good condition and well catalogued. Large amounts of reading matter for inmates in the form of old magazines, pictorials and periodicals of various kinds have been sent in, principally by the Women's Christian Temperance Unions throughout the state, which donations are most thankfully received. Nearly every inmate who can read takes some newspaper, so that in addition to school lessons, the inmates have ample opportunity for reading.

## PAROLES.

During the last biennial period 148 paroles were granted as against 150 during the previous biennial period. During the last biennial period there were 26 violations of parole against 38 for the previous biennial period. This shows an encouraging decrease in the proportion of violations. It is noticeable, however, that more than half of the parole violations were made by persons from outside the state; that is, their homes were not in Wisconsin, and they had no family ties to restrain them from running away. It is noticeable also that it is difficult to keep contentedly on farms paroled inmates who come from the city. The "Back to the land" slogan does not appeal to them at all. They soon begin to complain of hard work and long hours, and frequently write that they would prefer to come back to the Reformatory than to remain on the farm. In fact the parole agent has deemed it necessary in many instances to find other employment for them to prevent their running away. Most of those who have returned to the Reformatory voluntarily have left their places on farms to do so. On the whole, however, the parole system has its many advantages and is wonderfully conducive to good discipline within the institution. The eagerness with which most inmates seek to "make the grade" and then to work for parole is gratifying to observe.

## EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT.

I regard motion pictures, properly selected, as one of the best educational factors of the present age. Realizing this to be so, the State University has established a bureau of visual instruction which has arranged to supply schools, educational associations and state institutions with reels for the motion picture machines and slides for stereopticon lectures free of charge. These reels and slides are selected with care, and nothing frivolous or objectionable will be allowed. In conformity to this excellent project we have purchased a motion pic-





THE TAILOR SHOP WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY -GREEN BAY.



ture machine, and, as we also have a stereopticon, we are looking forward to many instructive entertainments along these lines as soon as the machine can be installed. Our indoor entertainments heretofore have been largely confined to stereopticon lectures, band concerts and literary exercises. Our band of thirty pieces has been improving admirably under the tutorship of the bandmaster, Mr. McKenzie, and some of the inmates have shown remarkable ability in original composition at our homemade entertainments. These features have been supplemented by the choir of thirty voices under the leadership of Mr. North.

#### THE SCHOOL.

Our new schoolrooms with their slate blackboards and indirect lighting and other conveniences continue to be the center of our educational efforts. During the past biennial period 87 of the inmates admitted could not read or write, and 177 could barely read the simplest text, with such scant knowledge of the definition of words as to make their reading of little range or benefit. It will thus be seen that a school of letters is one of the most important and necessary adjuncts to an institution of this kind. We are, therefore, making school attendance compulsory for one and one-half hours each day, with no vacations during the year. The branches taught are those adopted by the public schools, and the teachers are supplied by the State Civil Service Commission upon proper examination.

#### CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

In June, 1913, Dr. W. J. Hommel, the resident physician, resigned, and in November, 1913, Dr. C. O. Latham, of Darlington, Wisconsin, was appointed to fill the vacancy. His report of the general health of the inmate population since he came here will be found further on in this report.

Until September 13, 1913, we had been without a permanent Chaplain. Previous to that time the religious services had been conducted by Pastors of the various churches in Green Bay and De Pere. On that date Rev. E. A. Folley, of Merrill, Wisconsin, on appointment by the State Board of Control, began his services as resident Chaplain.

#### IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

The main central building upon which our inmates have been at work for the past six years is now very nearly completed with the exception of the auditorium which is yet to receive its interior finish and seating. The appropriation for this building has been exhausted. It will probably require \$5,000.00 more for material to complete this section of the building and properly furnish it. The remaining touches to the build-

ing will require but very little material and is mostly a question of labor which the inmates are now carrying on.

The last Legislature made an appropriation for the construction of a concrete wall around our premises, but because of the more important demands upon state funds we have postponed the building of it. The wall is designed to enclose several acres to be used as athletic grounds, a convenience very much needed in view of our present very limited yard room.

It is quite essential that we have a water reservoir within the next biennial period. Our artesian well frequently refuses to yield sufficient water for direct supply. In constructing the bathroom in the basement of the new building we included an enameled swimming tank, holding about 45,000 gallons. Before we could begin to use it as a swimming tank our well ran low and we were compelled to utilize it as a reservoir, and it is still so being used. We should have a cement reservoir holding about 100,000 gallons so as to provide ample water in case of fire. The cost would be about \$500.00.

It will be necessary soon to put a new floor in the horse barn, and this should be of cement. This and other repairs to the cow barn will cost about \$500.00.

One of the improvements which may be said to come next in order is the erection of a conservatory or starting house for vegetables. In some lines of vegetables much depends on early transplanting, and we now have only the most primitive facilities for starting the plants. We can build it, of course, with our own labor and brick, but the glass roof will have to be purchased. A few hundred dollars ought to cover the expense.

Landscape architects have been empowered to make plans for beautifying the grounds in front of the institution, but have not yet submitted their plans.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the courtesy and coöperation of the members of the State Board of Control, individually and collectively, in whatever project or question of mutual interest our duties have encountered. My acknowledgment is also due to Mr. O. E. Bickford, Assistant Superintendent and Disciplinarian, and to all subordinate officers, teachers and employees for their honest endeavors to serve the state faithfully and well.

Very respectfully submitted,

C. W. BOWBON,  
*Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

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To C. W. BOWBON, *Superintendent*:

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the medical department of the Wisconsin State Reformatory for the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

The general health of the inmates of this institution has been good, there having been very few cases of severe illness. The average daily attendance at sick call has been about ten or twelve and the most of these have been for trivial complaints. The privilege given the inmates of attending a daily sick call gives the attending physician the opportunity to detect early signs of disease and by instituting immediate treatment, he can thus ward off prolonged cases of sickness. There have been few accident cases, all being of a minor character.

Due to the enforced regularity of the habits of the inmates, there is usually a decided gain in weight and appearance after their admission, which increase is with few exceptions, maintained, as shown by the practice of weighing each inmate once a month. Should an inmate show a loss of weight, steps are immediately taken to place the cause.

Since the removal of the administrative offices and officers' sleeping quarters from the hospital to the new building, the hospital now has plenty of room and facilities for caring for the sick; there being two large wards, several rooms for the isolation of suspected contagious cases and a large operating room.

In the last ten or twelve months, there have been no contagious cases excepting two tubercular cases which were infected before their entrance here. A new tubercular tent, permanent in structure, is nearly completed and will aid greatly in the proper management of these cases.

A new and complete hospital record system has been installed, also a new microscope and accessories together with numerous other apparatus which greatly increase the efficiency in the early diagnosis and treatment of sickness in this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

C. O. LATHAM,  
*Resident Physician.*

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
<b>Admissions:</b>		
Number of inmates in institution at beginning of each fiscal year .....	252	230
Sentenced by the courts.....	179	172
Transferred from the Wisconsin State Prison.....	1	1
Transferred from the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys .....	14	9
Returned from escape.....		5
Returned from parole.....	5	10
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>427</b>
<b>Discharges:</b>		
Discharged at expiration of sentence.....	121	101
Paroled by State Board of Control.....	72	76
Transferred to Wisconsin State Prison.....	20	7
Transferred to hospitals for the insane.....	3	1
Escaped .....	4	8
Died .....		1
Deported .....	1	
Discharged by the Governor.....		2
Number of inmates in institution at end of each fiscal year .....	230	231
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>427</b>
<b>Average daily number of inmates.....</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>226</b>

Note:—Only males between the ages of 16 years and 30 years can be committed to the Wisconsin State Reformatory. See Section 4044c of the Wisconsin Statutes which defines the different classes which may be committed.

TABLE II.—SHOWING "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Source.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.	Total for biennial period.
Sentenced by the courts.....	179	172	351
Transferred from the Wisconsin State Prison..	1	1	2
Transferred from the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys .....	14	9	23
	194	182	376

Note:—The statistics given in the following tables are based on the "Original Admissions" as given in the above table.

TABLE III.—SHOWING CRIMES CONVICTED OF, IN ALL CASES OF "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" TO THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

<b>I. Offenses against persons:</b>		
Assault to rape .....	11	
Assault with intent to do great bodily harm.....	11	
Attempt to murder.....	3	
Manslaughter .....	1	
Murder in the 3rd degree.....	2	
Poisoning .....	1	
Rape .....	5	
		<b>34</b>
<b>II. Offenses Against Property:</b>		
Arson .....	1	
Blackmail .....	2	
Burglary .....	109	
Embezzlement .....	4	
Forgery .....	37	
Horse stealing .....	4	
Larceny .....	90	
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	9	
Receiving stolen property.....	6	
Robbery .....	31	
		<b>298</b>
<b>III. Offenses Against Public Justice:</b>		
Attempt to aid the escape of a prisoner.....	1	
		<b>1</b>
<b>IV Offenses Against the Public Peace:</b>		
.....		
<b>V. Offenses Against Public Policy:</b>		
.....		
<b>VI. Offenses Against Chastity, Morality and Decency:</b>		
Abandonment .....	6	
Adultery .....	8	
Cohabiting .....	1	
Drunkenness .....	1	
Enticing .....	3	
Fornication .....	4	
Liberties with a female child.....	1	
Pandering .....	2	
Polygamy .....	1	
Sodomy .....	4	
		<b>31</b>
<b>VII. Offenses Against the Public Health:</b>		
.....		
<b>VIII. Unclassified:</b>		
Incorrigible (Transferred from Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys) ..	16	
		<b>16</b>
Total .....		<b>375</b>
<b>United States Prisoners:</b>		
Breaking seal on U. S. freight car.....	1	<b>1</b>
Total .....		<b>376</b>

Note: The classification given in this table is based on the classification made by the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin of 1913, Chapters 181-187 inclusive.

TABLE IV.—SHOWING MAXIMUM TERM FOR WHICH PRISONERS MAY BE KEPT, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

One year .....	178	Three and one-half years.....	1
Fourteen months .....	1	Four years .....	9
Fifteen months .....	3	Five years .....	16
Sixteen months .....	2	Six years .....	2
Eighteen months .....	36	Ten years .....	5
Two years .....	58	Fourteen years .....	1
Two and one-half years.....	7	Until 21 years of age.....	23
Three years .....	34		
		Total .....	376

TABLE V.—SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OR NATIVITY OF PRISONERS ADMITTED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Foreign born:		Italy .....	10
Austria .....	15	Mexico .....	1
Austrian Poland .....	3	Montenegro .....	1
Bohemia .....	1	Norway .....	1
Brazil .....	1	Russia .....	10
Canada .....	4	Russian Poland .....	15
Denmark .....	1	Sweden .....	2
England .....	2	Switzerland .....	1
Finland .....	4		
Germany .....	8	Total foreign born.....	88
German Poland .....	2	Unknown .....	1
Greece .....	2	Born in United States.....	287
Holland .....	1		
Hungary .....	1	Total .....	376
Ireland .....	2		

TABLE VI.—SHOWING PARENTAGE OR NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

American (black) .....	9	American-Danish .....	1
American (white) .....	100	American-English .....	3
American (Indian) .....	5	American-French .....	1
Austrian .....	16	American-German .....	16
Belgian .....	1	American-Irish .....	2
Bohemian .....	2	American-Norwegian .....	2
Brazilian .....	1	American-Polish .....	2
Canadian .....	7	American-Scotch .....	1
Danish .....	3	American-Swedish .....	2
English .....	1	American-Swiss .....	2
Finnish .....	5	American-Welsh .....	2
German .....	43	American-unknown .....	3
Greek .....	2	Canadian-Irish .....	1
Holland .....	1	Canadian-unknown .....	1
Irish .....	5	English-Austrian .....	1
Italian .....	12	English-Canadian .....	1
Mexican .....	1	English-Irish .....	2
Montenegrian .....	1	French-German .....	2
Norwegian .....	8	German-Bohemian .....	1
Polish .....	44	German-Canadian .....	1
Portuguese .....	1	German-Irish .....	1
Russian .....	12	German-Norwegian .....	1
Scotch .....	1	German-Polish .....	1
Swedish .....	4	German-Russian .....	2
Swiss .....	1	German-Swedish .....	1
Unknown .....	20	German-Swiss .....	2
		Norwegian-unknown .....	2
Total .....	306		
		Total—Mixed parentage.....	70
Mixed Parentage:		All others as given above.....	306
American-Belgian .....	3		
American-Canadian .....	10	Total .....	376

TABLE VII.—SHOWING OCCUPATION BEFORE CONVICTION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Barber .....	6	Machinist .....	12
Bill poster .....	1	Mason .....	1
Blacksmith .....	1	Miner .....	1
Bookkeeper .....	1	Moving picture operator.....	1
Broom maker .....	1	No specific occupation.....	265
Butcher .....	4	Painter .....	3
Carpenter .....	6	Paper hanger .....	1
Cement worker .....	2	Plasterer .....	1
Chauffeur .....	1	Plumber .....	1
Cheese maker .....	2	Porter .....	3
Clerk .....	1	Shoemaker .....	4
Cook .....	4	Tailor .....	5
Electrical worker .....	6	Teamster .....	2
Farm hand .....	23	Telegraph operator .....	2
Filer .....	1	Tinsmith .....	1
Fireman, R. R. ....	3		
Florist .....	2	Total .....	376
Gas fitter .....	1		
Laundryman .....	2		

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING AGE ON ADMISSION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Between 16 and 20 years of age.....	152
Between 20 and 25 years of age.....	164
Between 25 and 30 years of age.....	60
Total .....	376

TABLE IX.—SHOWING RACE OF PRISONERS ADMITTED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

White .....	362
Colored .....	9
Indian .....	5
Total .....	376

TABLE X.—SHOWING CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Married .....	28
Single .....	343
Total .....	376

TABLE XI.—SHOWING HOME CONDITIONS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Mother dead .....	36
Father dead .....	69
Both mother and father dead.....	42
Both mother and father alive.....	226
Unknown .....	3
Total .....	376
Parents divorced or separated.....	34

TABLE XII.—SHOWING EDUCATION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Without any education.....	87
Read and write (with difficulty).....	177
Ordinary common school.....	96
High school .....	15
College .....	1
Total .....	376

TABLE XIII.—SHOWING NOMINAL RELIGIOUS FAITH OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Protestant .....	155
Catholic .....	199
None .....	22
Total .....	376

TABLE XIV.—SHOWING HABITS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, IN REGARD TO THE USE OF LIQUOR.

Use intoxicants .....	236
Do not use intoxicants.....	140
Total .....	376

TABLE XV.—SHOWING HABITS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, IN REGARD TO THE USE OF TOBACCO.

Use tobacco .....	336
Do not use tobacco.....	41
Total .....	376



TABLE XVI.—SHOWING PREVIOUS CRIMINAL RECORD OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

First arrest leading to present imprisonment.....	178
Former arrest, but not imprisonment.....	105
Arrested and sent to jail.....	40
State Prison sentence.....	1
Reformatory sentence.....	5
Industrial School sentence.....	27
Workhouse sentence.....	9
House of Correction sentence.....	8
Sent to Detention Home.....	1
Unknown.....	2
Total.....	376

TABLE XVII.—SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES COMMITTED FROM, OF ALL INMATES RECEIVED SINCE INSTITUTION OPENED, UP TO JUNE 30, 1914.

Counties.	Total number received up to June 30, 1914.	Counties.	Total number received up to June 30, 1914.
Adams.....	8	Marinette.....	47
Ashland.....	42	Marquette.....	8
Barron.....	20	Milwaukee.....	539
Bayfield.....	46	Monroe.....	16
Brown.....	105	Oconto.....	29
Buffalo.....	6	Oneida.....	24
Burnett.....	2	Outagamie.....	53
Calumet.....	4	Ozaukee.....	8
Chippewa.....	30	Pepin.....	3
Clark.....	22	Pierce.....	9
Columbia.....	23	Polk.....	8
Crawford.....	24	Portage.....	23
Dane.....	144	Price.....	22
Dodge.....	11	Racine.....	79
Door.....	9	Richland.....	11
Douglas.....	167	Rock.....	69
Dunn.....	10	Rusk.....	14
Eau Claire.....	42	St. Croix.....	23
Florence.....	9	Sauk.....	23
Fond du Lac.....	36	Sawyer.....	3
Forest.....	8	Shawano.....	17
Grant.....	47	Sheboygan.....	40
Green.....	14	Taylor.....	12
Green Lake.....	2	Trempealeau.....	3
Iowa.....	6	Vernon.....	11
Iron.....	24	Vilas.....	3
Jackson.....	10	Walworth.....	27
Jefferson.....	23	Washburn.....	2
Juneau.....	13	Washington.....	4
Kenosha.....	70	Waukesha.....	24
Kewaunee.....	10	Waupaca.....	13
La Crosse.....	58	Wausara.....	7
Lafayette.....	15	Winnebago.....	69
Langlade.....	17	Wood.....	19
Lincoln.....	19	United States Prisoners.....	14
Manitowoc.....	88		
Marathon.....	61	Total.....	2,508

Note.—The statistics given in this table are based on "Original Admissions" only.

TABLE XVIII.—STATEMENT SHOWING STATISTICS OF INMATES PLACED ON PAROLE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Reporting July 1, 1912.....		48
Paroled between July 1, 1912, and June 30, 1913.....	70	
Reparoled between July 1, 1912, and June 30, 1913.....	2	
Paroled between July 1, 1913, and June 30, 1914.....	70	
Reparoled between July 1, 1913, and June 30, 1914.....	6	148
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>196</b>
Terms expired while out on parole.....	108	
Violated parole and escaped.....	12	
Violated parole and returned.....	5	
Violated parole and returned voluntarily.....	7	
Violated parole and sent to other prisons.....	2	
	—	
Died while on parole.....	1	26
Pardoned by the Governor.....	10	
Reporting June 30, 1914.....	51	
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>196</b>

Note.—Of the 12 who violated their paroles and escaped, eight were employed on farms. Of the 5 who violated their paroles and were returned, two were employed on farms. Of the 7 who violated their paroles and returned voluntarily, three were employed on farms.

TABLE XIX.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF PAROLE STATISTICS UP TO THE CLOSE OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Total number of inmates paroled since opening of institution in August, 1898, up to June 30, 1914.....			744
	Previous to June 30, 1912.	During biennial period ending June 30, 1914.	Totals.
Term expired while on parole.....	400	108	508
Pardoned by the Governor.....	27	10	37
Died while on parole.....	17	1	18
Violated and ran away.....	55	12	67
Violated and returned.....	30	5	35
Surrendered by employers.....	4	—	4
Returned voluntarily .....	9	7	16
Arrested and sent to other prisons.....	5	2	7
Killed in railroad accident.....	1	—	1
Reporting June 30, 1914.....			51
<b>Total</b> .....			<b>744</b>

TABLE XX.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS SINCE THE INSTITUTION OPENED IN AUGUST, 1898, UP TO THE END OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Number of inmates remaining in the institution on June 30, 1914.....	231
Number of inmates remaining in the institution on June 30, 1913.....	230
Number of inmates remaining in the institution on June 30, 1912.....	252
Number of inmates remaining in the institution on June 30, 1911.....	246
Number of inmates remaining in the institution on June 30, 1910.....	218
Number of inmates remaining in the institution on June 30, 1909.....	267
Number of inmates remaining in the institution on June 30, 1908.....	232
Number of inmates remaining in the institution on June 30, 1906.....	233
Number of inmates remaining in the institution on June 30, 1904.....	222
<hr/>	
Total number of original admissions since the opening of the institution in August, 1898, up to June 30, 1914.....	2,508
Total number discharged by expiration of sentence, parole, transfers, deaths and escapes .....	2,277

TABLE XXI.—SHOWING AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION BY MONTHS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Months.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
July .....	250	230
August .....	254	236
September .....	244	219
October .....	243	220
November .....	244	221
December .....	246	223
January .....	247	230
February .....	250	235
March .....	246	224
April .....	235	222
May .....	237	221
June .....	236	229
Totals .....	2,932	2,715
Average daily inmate population for year.....	244	226

TABLE XXII.—SHOWING PRODUCT OF THE BROOM FACTORY BY MONTHS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Months.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
July .....	(a) 24	.....
August .....	387	.....
September .....	324	.....
October .....	381	.....
November .....	432	(c) 37
December .....	340	267
January .....	474	286
February .....	318	88
March .....	418	199
April .....	421	267
May .....	506	(d) 199
June .....	(b) 100	.....
Total for the year.....	4,215	1,343

(a) Operated shop only seven days.

(b) Suspended operations June 14, 1913.

(c) Began operations on "State-use" plan November 20, 1913.

(d) Suspended operations temporarily on May 22, 1914.

Note.—Fractions of dozens are not shown in the above table.

TABLE XXIII.—

WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY—  
BROOM SHOP—PRISON INDUSTRY FUND—  
BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30, 1914.

ASSETS.		
Fixed Assets:		
Machinery and equipment.....	\$208 65	
Hand tools and sundry equipment.....	15 75	\$224 40
Floating and Nominal Assets:		
Materials and supplies.....	\$861 07	
Brooms, finished .....	1,846 00	
Accounts receivable .....	613 81	3,320 88
		\$3,545 28
LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH.		
Liabilities—(None)		
Proprietary Interest:		
Prison Industry Fund		
Total withdrawals .....	\$4,149 51	
Total receipts .....	1,066 31	\$3,083 20
Surplus, Net Profit for period ending June 30, 1914, as per Table XXIV.....		462 08
		\$3,545 28

TABLE XXIV.—

WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY—  
BROOM SHOP—PRISON INDUSTRY FUND—  
PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR PERIOD NOV. 20, 1913, TO JUNE 30, 1914.

Sales (476 dozen brooms).....		\$1,680 12
Cost of Sales:		
Materials and supplies purchased.....	\$3,890 64	
Less inventory as on June 30, 1914.....	861 07	
Cost of materials and supplies used in manufacturing....	\$3,019 57	
Operating expense (freight, express, etc.).....	44 47	
Total cost of brooms manufactured (1,343 dozen).....	\$3,064 04	
Less inventory of brooms unsold and on hand June 30, 1914 (868 dozen).....	1,846 00	1,218 04
NET PROFIT carried to Balance Sheet.....		\$462 08

TABLE XXV.—SHOWING CASH RECEIPTS BY MONTHS AS A RESULT OF THE OPERATION OF THE OVERALL FACTORY FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Months.	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
July .....	\$1,467 63	\$674 22
August .....	1,484 52	1,020 13
September .....	1,504 51	890 33
October .....	1,158 97	915 63
November .....	1,159 70	969 36
December .....	1,034 71	971 42
January .....	858 25	968 10
February .....	836 41	997 07
March .....	836 84	1,068 67
April .....	1,188 21	1,172 74
May .....	1,219 50	1,011 87
June .....	2,248 46	865 63
Total for year.....	\$14,047 71	\$11,885 17

TABLE XXVI.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED IN THE OVERALL FACTORY AND THE NUMBER OF DOZEN GARMENTS PRODUCED FOR EACH MONTH OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Months.	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Average daily number employed.	Number of gar- ments made.		Average daily number employed.	Number of gar- ments made.	
		Dozen.	No.		Dozen.	No.
July .....	102	4,126	6	77	2,804	10
August .....	96	4,299	.....	77	2,489	6
September .....	94	3,131	1	76	2,542	.....
October .....	89	3,080	11	72	2,788	.....
November .....	87	2,843	4	77	2,798	.....
December .....	88	2,807	3	80	2,858	9
January .....	94	2,266	9	86	2,890	9
February .....	104	2,402	8	92	3,180	.....
March .....	105	3,240	.....	84	2,606	8
April .....	101	3,355	8	82	3,052	8
May .....	95	3,363	5	80	2,610	10
June .....	76	2,652	4	78	2,521	.....
Total .....	*94	37,068	1	*80	33,008	6
Average number employed for biennial period.....					87	
Total number of dozens of garments made during biennial period.....					70,076	

\* Average number employed during year.

Note.—The payments for garments made under contract are received during the month following that during which the garments were made. Thus the \$1,467.63 received during July, 1912, was in payment for 3,979 9-12 dozens garments made during June of that year. The same is true of all the other cash receipts shown in Table XXV above. In the 1912 biennial report of the State Board of Control, page 311, similar facts are given for the previous biennial period. In that table, however, the column showing the "Number of dozens made" should have been "Number of dozens sold." For example, the 3,760 dozen entered under June, 1912, were made in May and sold in June, 1912, for which \$1,404.44 was received.

TABLE XXVII.—SHOWING THE PER CAPITA COST FOR SUBSISTENCE FOR EACH MONTH OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Months.	Average per capita cost per day of subsistence furnished inmates.	
	For year ending June 30, 1913.	For year ending June 30, 1914.
July .....	\$ .1456	\$ .1609
August .....	.1337	.1571
September .....	.1499	.1629
October .....	.1452	.1682
November .....	.1282	.1389
December .....	.1200	.1350
January .....	.1150	.1306
February .....	.1338	.1421
March .....	.1571	.1324
April .....	.1412	.1424
May .....	.1475	.1373
June .....	.1604	.1406
Average per capita cost for subsistence for the year...	\$ .1410	\$ .1458

Note.—The above daily per capita cost is based on all food and provisions furnished inmates. It includes all that was purchased and all that was raised on the institution farm which was consumed by the inmates. It is based on the cost of the raw food and does not include the cost of cooking, preparation, etc.

TABLE XXVIII.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE INSTITUTION FARM AND TRANSFERRED TO THE "SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT"; THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD; AND OTHER CASH RECEIPTS CREDITED TO THE "BARN, FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT" DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Transferred to the "Subsistence Account":				
Apples	Bbl. 1	\$3 00	Bu. 76	\$57 00
Asparagus	Bu. 6½	2 31	Bunches 533	10 66
Beans, string	Bu. 100¾	54 75	Bu. 40	20 00
Beef	Lbs. 659	80 28	Lbs. 676	47 32
Beet greens	Bu. 21	4 20		
Beets	Bu. 145¼	47 98	Bu. 116	53 05
Cabbage	Heads 8,653	173 06	Heads 5,368	107 36
Carrots	Bu. 135¼	37 66	Bu. 118¼	29 63
Cauliflower	Heads 86	4 25	Heads 200	10 00
Cherries			Qts. 60	3 00
Chicken	Lbs. 18	1 80	Lbs. 154	15 40
Corn, sweet	Doz. 577	86 55	Doz. 537¼	83 63
Cucumbers	Bu. 217	65 10	Bu. 60	18 00
Currants	Qts. 767	30 68	Qts. 591	23 64
Dill	Lbs. 30	30		
Eggs			Doz. 563¼	112 70
Gooseberries	Qts. 94	6 58		
Grapes	Lbs. 280	14 00	Lbs. 362	18 10
Kohlrabi	Bu. 56¼	13 88	Bu. 31¼	7 88
Lettuce	Bu. 42¼	14 88	Bunches 170	3 40
			(Bu. 17¼	6 13
Melons, musk	No. 275	13 75	No. 380	19 00
Milk	Lbs. 252,625	3,789 40	Lbs. 249,835	3,797 55
Miscellaneous garden truck		100 00		100 00
Onions	Bu. 171¼	72 25	Bu. 54¼	24 53
Onions, green	Bunches 2,260	45 20	Bunches 2,380	47 60
Parsnips	Bu. 1	45	Bu. 9	4 05
Pears			Bu. 11	4 40
Pork	Lbs. 2,825	339 00	Lbs. 7,297	875 64
Potatoes	Bu. 1,313	564 59	Bu. 1,244¼	557 24
Pumpkins			No. 14	42
Radishes	Bunches 2,110	21 10	Bunches 410	4 10
Raspberries, red	Qts. 236	28 60	Qts. 145	14 50
Rhubarb	Lbs. 2,838	28 38	Lbs. 3,000	36 00
Rutabagas	Bu. 160¼	43 23	Bu. 104	25 94
Spinach	Bu. 19	6 65		
Squash, Hubbard	No. 467	32 60	No. 267	21 36
Squash, summer	No. 30	60		
Strawberries	Qts. 1,186	47 44	Qts. 359	14 36
Tomatoes, green	Bu. 6	1 20		
Tomatoes, ripe	Bu. 618¼	216 48	Bu. 279	97 74
Turnips			Bu. 22	5 50
Veal	Lbs. 641	89 74	Lbs. 450	63 00
Totals		\$6,081 91		\$6,330 83
Sold:				
Beets	Bu. 865¼	\$175 04	Bu. 431	\$172 27
Beets, sugar	Tons 35¼	210 92	Tons 100¼	591 34
Boar	No. 1	18 00		
Cabbage	Lbs. 20,070	46 81	Lbs. 35,402	263 42
Calves	No. 18	270 60	No. 15	289 50



TABLE XXVIII.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE INSTITUTION FARM AND TRANSFERRED TO THE "SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT"; THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD; AND OTHER CASH RECEIPTS CREDITED TO THE "BARN, FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT" DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.—Continued.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Carrots .....	Bu. 70	\$14 00	Bu. 302	\$32 78
Chickens .....	No. 7	3 75	.....	.....
Cows .....	No. 5	236 00	No. 6	279 00
Currants .....	Cases 377	339 40	Cases 267½	230 26
Hides .....	Lbs. 153	16 97	Lbs. 252	34 24
Hogs .....	Lbs. 5,240	409 47	Lbs. 2,040	142 80
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	05
Oats .....	Bu. 87	24 10	.....	.....
Onions .....	Bu. 100	35 04	Bu. 566	446 98
Rutabagas .....	Bu. 150	30 00	Bu. 240	68 87
Rye .....	Bu. 7	4 90	.....	.....
Tallow .....	Lbs. 133	8 23	.....	.....
Totals .....	.....	\$1,902 28	.....	\$2,640 41
Summary:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total transferred to "Subsistence Account".....	.....	\$6,061 91	.....	\$6,339 83
Total amount of farm products sold .....	.....	1,902 28	.....	2,640 41
Grand total .....	.....	\$7,964 19	.....	\$8,980 24

TABLE XXIX.—STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1912.	Disburse- ments dur- ing the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Trans- ferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net expendi- tures for the year.
Armory .....	\$250 29			\$250 29	\$250 29			\$250 29		
Barn, farm and garden .....	10,216 42	\$1,630 78		11,907 30	9,782 09	\$1,902 28	\$6,181 91	17,876 28	\$6,969 08	
Blacksmith shop .....	58 45			58 45	58 45			58 45		
Brickyard .....	11,449 91			11,449 91	9,750 01	1,577 19		11,327 20		122 71
Broom factory .....						1,336 70		1,336 70	1,336 70	
Cabinet shop .....	240 21			240 21	200 21			200 21		
Clothing .....	3,337 75	4,708 29		8,016 04	2,970 49	278 71		3,249 20		4,766 84
Convicts discharged .....										
Convicts' earnings .....	184 11	5,208 59		5,392 70	286 41		5,106 29	5,392 70		
Convicts escaped .....		50		50						50
Discounts .....		50		50						
Drug and medical department .....	577 51	868 23		1,225 74			180 47	180 47	189 97	
Engines and boilers .....	26,360 00	1,170 91		27,530 91	920 05			920 05		306 69
Fire and boiler insurance .....		4,866 30		4,866 30	28,340 46		11 25	28,360 71		1,179 29
Fire apparatus .....	359 77	204 06		564 83	561 22		2 41	563 63		4,896 30
Freight and express .....		5 29		5 29						5 29
Fuel .....	802 50	9,790 14		10,592 64	615 00		1,800 00	2,415 00		8,177 64
Furniture .....	3,949 71	258 63		4,208 34	4,122 86			4,122 86		86 48
Gas and other lights .....	1,615 76	213 62	1,500 00	3,329 38	1,565 63			1,565 63		1,743 75
House furnishings .....	7,484 45	2,537 77		10,022 22	7,382 16			7,382 16		2,640 06
Laundry .....	1,200 94	436 27		1,717 21	1,306 71			1,306 71		410 50
Library .....	604 35	52 63		656 98	606 95			606 95		48 03
Machinery and tools .....		224 98		2,820 65	2,686 34		28 80	2,666 14		125 51
Means of instruction .....	1,907 67	250 12		2,157 79	1,931 60			1,931 60		226 00
Miscellaneous .....	489 90	463 65		953 55	489 90	1 00		490 90		462 55



TABLE XXX.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION EXPENDITURES AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES AT THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Disburse- ments dur- ing the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1914.	Refunds credited to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Trans- ferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net expendi- tures for the year.
<b>Operation Expenditures:</b>										
Armory .....	\$550 29			\$550 29	\$247 89			\$247 89		\$2 40
Barn, farm and garden.....	9,792 00	\$1,589 83	\$79 81	11,461 82	10,606 42		\$6,912 82	17,609 24	\$6,147 42	
Blacksmith shop .....	9,758 45		87 75	146 20	146 20			146 20		
Brickyard .....	9,750 01			9,750 01	8,689 35		600 00	9,289 35		466 66
Broom factory .....										
Cabinet shop .....	300 21			300 21	222 94			222 94		67 27
Clothing .....	2,970 40	4,619 76		7,590 26	3,608 85	\$4 30		3,608 15		3,982 30
Convicts discharged .....		18 95		18 95						18 95
Convicts' earnings .....	288 41	3,802 04		4,089 45	25 33			25 33		4,063 12
Convicts' escape .....		67 74		67 74						67 74
Discounts .....		7 48		7 48						
Drug and medical department.....	929 06	1,210 24		2,139 30	939 71			939 71		1,199 58
Engines and boilers.....	26,349 46	1,443 11		27,792 57	26,461 24		91 00	26,552 24		1,240 33
Fire and boiler insurance.....		1,361 21		1,361 21						1,361 21
Fire apparatus .....	561 22	59 82	103 10	724 14	700 56			700 56		23 58
Freight and express .....		5 08		5 08						5 08
Fuel .....	616 00	9,996 22		10,612 22	431 25		1,600 00	2,031 25		8,549 97
Furniture .....	4,122 86	393 77	34 69	4,421 32	4,355 72			4,355 72		66 60
Gas and other lights.....	1,586 63	395 83	1,500 00	3,470 96	1,737 18		15 28	1,752 46		1,718 50
House furnishings .....	7,382 16	2,548 35	5 00	9,935 51	7,820 77		42 21	7,862 98		2,072 53
Laundry .....	1,306 71	304 03		1,610 74	1,304 85			1,304 85		305 89
Library .....	608 95	360 38		969 33	817 05		5 02	822 07		147 26
Machinery and tools.....	2,666 34	322 02		2,988 36	2,850 59			2,850 59		137 77
Means of instruction.....	1,931 60	899 92		2,831 52	2,144 11		1 08	2,145 19		686 33
Miscellaneous .....	480 90	726 38		1,206 13	437 95			437 95		768 18



TABLE XXXI.—STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AT THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Classification of items.	Total re- mitted to State Treasurer.	Amount credited to the Current Expense Fund.	Amount credited to Special Ap- propriation Funds.
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$1,902 28	\$1,902 28	.....
Brickyard .....	1,577 19	1,577 19	.....
Broom factory .....	1,336 70	1,336 70	.....
Clothing .....	278 71	278 71	.....
Miscellaneous .....	1 00	1 00	.....
Rent of cottages.....	210 51	210 51	.....
Repairs and renewals.....	10 00	10 00	.....
Subsistence (board and meals furnished officers and employees) .....	1,734 05	1,734 05	.....
Tailor shop (Overall factory).....	14,047 71	14,047 71	.....
<b>Special:</b>			
Sale of cement sacks.....	388 60	.....	\$388 60
Sale of motors .....	470 00	.....	470 00
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$21,956 75</b>	<b>\$21,098 15</b>	<b>\$558 60</b>

Note:—The cash receipts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, were credited to the appropriation for this institution as was done in former years. See also note at end of Table XXXII.

TABLE XXXII.—STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AT THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of items.	Total re- mitted to State Treasurer.	Receipts credited to the General Fund of the state.	Refunds credited to Operation Fund.	Refunds credited to Repairs and Main- tenance Fund.	Receipts credited to the Prison Industry Fund created by Chapter 716, Laws of 1913.
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$2,640 41	\$2,640 41	.....	.....	.....
Brickyard .....	258 75	258 75	.....	.....	.....
Broom factory .....	1,066 31	.....	.....	.....	\$1,066 31
Clothing .....	198 42	192 12	\$4 30	.....	.....
Completing New Administra- tion Building .....	344 31	344 31	.....	.....	.....
Convicts' earnings .....	8 78	8 78	.....	.....	.....
Gas and other lights.....	7 82	7 82	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and tools.....	797 70	797 70	.....	.....	.....
Rent of cottages.....	545 33	545 33	.....	.....	.....
Subsistence (Board and meals furnished officers and em- ployees) .....	1,436 78	1,436 78	.....	.....	.....
Tailor shop (Overall factory)	11,885 17	11,885 17	.....	.....	.....
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$19,187 78</b>	<b>\$18,117 17</b>	<b>\$4 30</b>	.....	<b>\$1,066 31</b>

Notes:—The total cash receipts from all sources for the biennial period were \$41,144.58. The 1913 Legislature provided that after July 1, 1913, all cash receipts from such sources as convict labor, receipts from the sale of farm products, and other miscellaneous receipts were all to be turned into the "General Fund" of the state treasury instead of being credited to the appropriation for the particular institution as was done in former years.

In making the appropriations for the biennial period July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1915. (Chapter 630, Laws of 1913) the Legislature separated the amount usually appropriated for the "Current Expense Fund" into two funds, viz., "Operation Fund" and "Repairs and Maintenance Fund."

The only changes in the method of accounting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from the accounting used in former years is that the account known as "Repairs and Renewals" shown in Table XXIX, was taken out of "Current Expenses and used as a classification under the "Repairs and Maintenance Expenditures." The "Operation Fund" is the same as the old "Current Expense Fund" with the exception that repairs and renewals are charged to "Repairs and Maintenance Fund."

TABLE XXXIII.—STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$81,880 66
1913			
June 30.....	Received during fiscal year as gross receipts for operation of overall factory and tailor shop.....		14,047 71
June 30.....	Received during fiscal year for rent of cottages.....		210 51
June 30.....	Received during fiscal year from sale of farm and garden products.....		1,902 28
June 30.....	Received during fiscal year from operation of broom factory.....		1,886 70
June 30.....	Received during fiscal year from operation of brickyard.....		1,577 19
June 30.....	Received during fiscal year for board and meals furnished officers.....		1,734 05
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year, miscellaneous receipts.....		289 71
June 30.....	Disbursements from current expense fund during fiscal year.....	\$77,414 22	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	\$24,710 09	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in hands of steward.....	854 50	
June 30.....	Balance in fund.....	25,564 59	
		\$102,978 81	\$102,978 81

TABLE XXXIV.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 1.....	Balance in fund.....		\$25,564 59
July 31.....	Transferred to the "Operation Fund" of the Wisconsin State Prison by authority of Chapter 701, Laws of 1913.....	\$15,000 00	
July 24.....	Appropriation, Chapter 639, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.26 R. S. 1913.....		78,323 00
1914			
June 30.....	Refunds during fiscal year credited to "Operation Fund".....		4 30
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year.....	70,800 94	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	\$17,238 45	
June 30.....	Balance in hands of steward.....	854 50	
		18,090 95	
		\$108,891 89	\$108,891 89

TABLE XXXV.—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 31.....	Appropriation, Chapter 639, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.28 R. S. 1913.....		\$3,076 00
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year.....	\$704 61	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	2,371 39	
		\$3,076 00	\$3,076 00

TABLE XXXVI.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

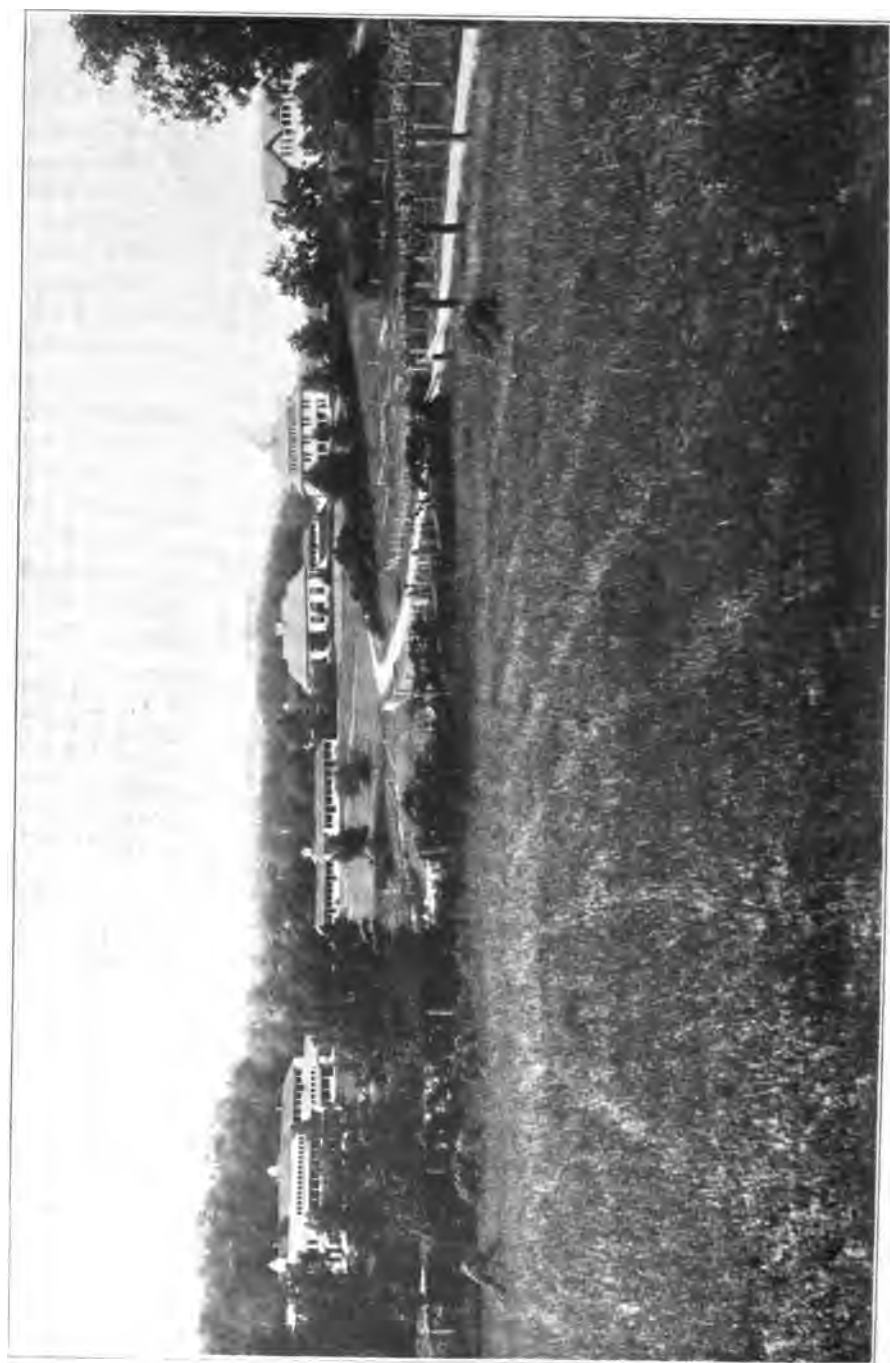
<i>Completion of Administration Building, Equipment of Center Buildings, Offices, Schools, Etc., Fund.</i>			
<i>(Appropriation, Chapter 585, Laws of 1911.)</i>			
1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$25,102 97
1913			
June 30.....	Refund during fiscal year credited to this fund.....		858 00
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	13,567 43	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	12,394 14	
		\$25,961 57	\$25,961 57
1913			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$12,394 14
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$10,425 21	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	1,968 93	
		\$12,394 14	\$12,394 14

*Brick Machinery, Prison Wall, Etc., Fund.**(Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.29 R. S. 1913.)*

1913			
July 24.....	Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913.....		\$9,525 00
1914			
Mar. 1.....	Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913.....		10,000 00
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	\$19,525 00	
		\$19,525 00	\$19,525 00







ENTRANCE TO GROUNDS WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM WALES.

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**FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS**  
**SANATORIUM**

**FOR THE**

**BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.**

**INSTITUTION LOCATED AT WALES, WAUKESHA COUNTY,**  
**WISCONSIN.**

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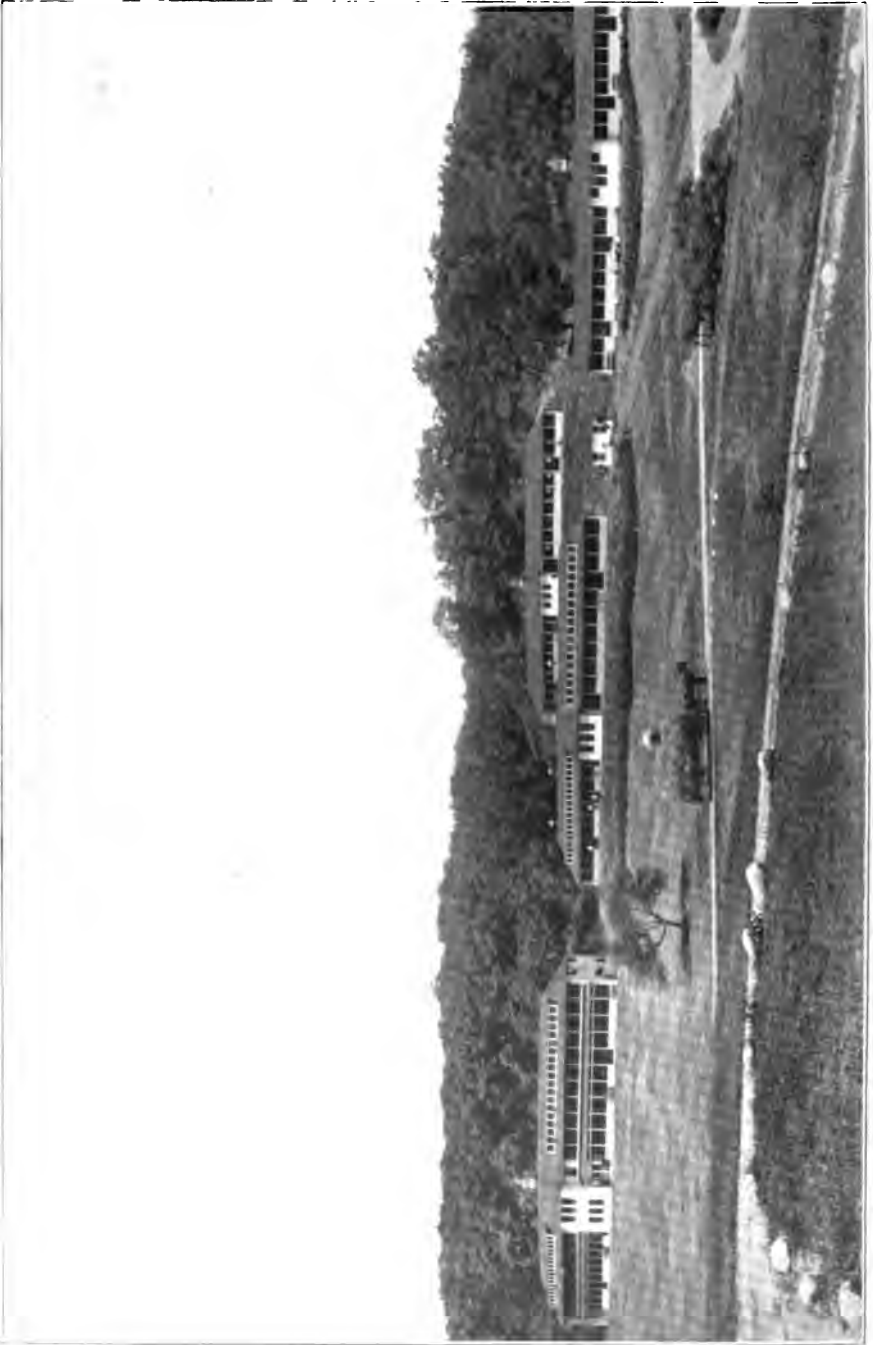
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## SANATORIUM STAFF.

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J. W. COON, M. D.....Superintendent and Steward  
A. G. COMPTON, M. D.....First Medical Assistant  
A. A. PLEYTE, M. D.....Second Medical Assistant  
F. A. REICH.....Assistant Steward  
MRS. L. A. MCGONIGAL.....Matron  
MISS E. M. PARKER.....Head Nurse  
MISS KATHRYN EVANS.....Stenographer  
FRANK MALIK.....Chief Engineer





GROUP OF MEN'S COTTAGES WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM - WALES.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

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The Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium was created by an act of the Legislature of 1905, following the report of a Tuberculosis Commission appointed for the purpose of investigating the tuberculosis situation in Wisconsin, and the need for such an institution.

The site selected for the sanatorium was in the town of Delafield, Waukesha county, two miles from the village of Wales, the location of the post office, express office, and nearest railroad station.

The sanatorium was opened for patients Nov. 7, 1907, with a capacity at that time for forty, which has since been increased to one hundred and eighty, with another cottage now nearing completion, which will give a total capacity of two hundred.

The village of Wales is located on the Milwaukee and Madison Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, eight miles west of Waukesha and twenty-eight miles from Milwaukee. The most convenient trains for reaching the sanatorium are those leaving Milwaukee at 9:30 a. m. and 6:10 p. m., and those leaving Madison at 8:05 a. m. and 1:05 p. m.

The sanatorium does not maintain any system for the transportation of patients to and from the institution, but private conveyances meet all passenger trains and will convey patients or their friends to the sanatorium for a very moderate charge.

The sanatorium may also be reached from the village of Delafield located on the Milwaukee-Watertown interurban electric line, three and one-half miles to the north of the sanatorium. No regular system of conveyance is maintained but it may be obtained at regular livery rates.

Visitors are allowed at the sanatorium at reasonable hours on each day of the week except Sunday, on which day no visitors are permitted except upon special permission and for unusual causes. Inasmuch as the sanatorium is located at a considerable distance from any hotel or eating house, meals will be served to visitors desiring them at fifty cents each, providing notice is given in advance in order that arrangements may be made for serving them.

The state law under which the sanatorium is conducted provides that only cases of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis may be received for treatment, except in case of vacancies occurring, when those moderately advanced may be received. Cases of bone, joint, glandular and other forms of tuberculosis, than that of the lungs, are not

received. For a definition of what constitutes incipient or moderately advanced cases the reader is referred to the definitions given further on in this report.

As at present constituted the provisions for the housing of patients consist of the Infirmary with 20 beds and seven cottages with a combined capacity of 160 beds. The buildings are all protected from the prevailing winds of winter by a high range of hills to the north and west.

Only those who have resided in the state of Wisconsin for one year or more immediately preceding their application may be received for treatment.

The rates for maintenance are as follows: For those able to pay the full cost \$10.00 per week. For those who are unable to pay this amount but who do wish to pay a part of the cost of their maintenance, provision is made for the payment of \$5.00 per week, but in order to obtain this rate, application must be made to the State Board of Control of Wisconsin. Those who are unable to pay any part of the cost of their maintenance may be received free upon certification of the county judge of the county in which they reside, to whom application should be made.

Following is a list of clothing and other necessary articles with which all patients should be supplied. A well-equipped general store is maintained on grounds adjacent to the sanatorium, where these supplies may be purchased at reasonable prices after coming to the sanatorium, if preferred.

#### FOR WINTER:

Warm underclothing.  
Two or more outing flannel nightgowns or pajamas.  
Two washable outing flannel nightcaps.  
Warm outside clothing.  
Stout high shoes and overshoes.  
A cap with earlaps or a warm hood.  
A pair of warm mittens or gloves.  
Negligee shirts of cotton or outing flannel.  
A fur coat, or warm heavy overcoat.  
A warm colored blanket—a good quality horse blanket is excellent—or a fur robe.  
A heavy bath robe and bedside slippers.  
A pair of flannel or fleece lined bed slippers.  
A hot water bottle.  
A wool sweater.  
A hair brush, comb, and tooth brush.  
Two washable laundry bags.  
Warm flannel bloomers, a short walking skirt and warm shirt waists for women.







GROUP OF WOMEN'S COTTAGES WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM—WALES.

FOR SUMMER:

The ordinary summer clothing, including the changes of under-clothing and night clothes necessary for cleanliness.

A pair of rubbers and serviceable umbrella.

A short walking skirt for women.

A rain coat and heavy outside wrap.

A sunbonnet or hat that will shade the eyes.

A light weight bath robe.

Patients should see that their teeth are in perfect order, and that arrangements are made for all their needs before entering the sanatorium as they will not be allowed to go home for that purpose.

Applications for admittance, or any desired information may be obtained by addressing Superintendent, Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Wales, Wisconsin.

26—S. B. C.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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WALES, WISCONSIN, JULY 1, 1914.

*To the Honorable, The State Board of Control of Wisconsin.*

Gentlemen:—In conformity with the provisions of the law governing this institution I have the honor to submit herewith the Fourth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium for the period ending June 30, 1914.

There has been no diminution in the demand for admission to the sanatorium during the past two years; indeed there has been a constantly lengthening waiting list notwithstanding an increase of about  $33\frac{1}{8}$  per cent in the capacity of the institution. The number of hospital days treatment given patients was 112,752 as compared with 82,074 for the preceding biennial period.

During the biennial period 551 patients have been received at the sanatorium, and adding to this 123, the number of patients at the institution at the beginning of the biennial period will give a total of 674 individual patients treated. Of this number, however, 64 remained less than one month, and have therefore not been taken into account when tabulating the results of treatment. At the close of the biennial period there remained at the sanatorium 148 patients, and this number, together with the 64 above mentioned, deducted from the total number treated leaves 462 who have been treated and discharged, and for whom the results of treatment are given in detail in the tables of the medical reports.

The organic law of the sanatorium provides that only those suffering with pulmonary tuberculosis in the incipient stage may be received and treated, except in case of vacancies, when those moderately advanced may be received.

Our experience has been that it is not expedient, nor indeed possible, to limit admissions to incipient cases as, of the 462 cases entering into the report but 156 or 33.76 per cent were in the incipient stage, while 223 or 48.27 per cent were moderately advanced, and 83 or 17.97 per cent were properly classed as far advanced.

While it is true that a much better statistical showing could be made in the way of a larger percentage of arrested cases, if only the very early cases are admitted, the fact remains, that the advanced cases are the ones that are usually in much greater need, so far as they are personally concerned, for nursing and proper care, and also





THE REFECTORY - WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM WAITE.

that they are, by far, the source of greater danger of infection to those with whom they are associated. Added to this is the fact that it is often very difficult to persuade the person with incipient tuberculosis that he is in need of any treatment, or indeed that he is sick at all, so that the disease has often become quite advanced before a physician is consulted.

It is quite possible that with the building of a suitable number of county sanatoria designed for the especial care of the advanced case, and the gradual education of the public—as well as some members of the medical profession,—to recognize tuberculosis in its earlier stages, there may no longer exist the necessity for receiving advanced cases at the state institution. In the meantime it will be best, no doubt, to continue the practice of exercising the best possible judgment in the admission of patients, even to the extent, it may be, of caring for some who are past any reasonable hope of an arrest of the disease.

Of the 462 cases in all stages, 83 or 17.97 per cent were discharged with the disease apparently arrested, 70 or 15.15 per cent as quiescent, 171 or 37.01 per cent improved, 94 or 20.35 per cent unimproved and 44 or 9.52 per cent died.

Of the 156 cases in the incipient stage 145 or 92.95 per cent were distinctly benefited while but 7.05 per cent failed to improve.

Of the 83 far advanced cases, but 26 or 31.32 per cent were discharged as improved, while 68.68 per cent failed to show any improvement and of these 22.89 per cent died.

No more convincing statement could be made regarding the necessity for the early diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, than is to be found in the foregoing figures.

The total operating expenditures for the two years, exclusive of capital expenditures were \$183,416.72. The total number of hospital days treatment furnished patients was 112,752 making a cost of \$1.6267 per day or \$11.39 per week.

There was received in cash from patients during the past two years for board and treatment the sum of \$24,607.95, from various counties for the care of patients for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1913, but actually received during the past biennial period, the sum of \$55,988.65; and from various other sources the sum of \$1,835.55 making a total of \$82,432.15 receipts exclusive of the amount appropriated by the Legislature. The amount due from the counties for the care of patients for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, to be paid to the state with the taxes during the coming winter is \$31,885.91.

Under the law governing the administration of the sanatorium, three methods exist for the payment of charges for the maintenance of patients. *First*, The payment by the patient of the entire cost of his maintenance, which amount has been arbitrarily fixed at \$10.00 per week by the State Board of Control and the Superintendent. *Second*, A rate of \$5.00 per week for those unable to pay the entire cost of their maintenance, this rate to be authorized by the State Board of Control if they find upon investigation that the patient is unable to pay

the entire cost of maintenance. *Third*, The patient is received free upon the certification of the county judge of the county in which the patient resides if it has been found that neither the patient nor those responsible for his care are able to pay as provided under the first and second classifications. The foregoing system of charges has given rise to much dissatisfaction, because of charges of discrimination and unfairness, and I would therefore recommend that the law be amended so as to provide a single rate for all, and would suggest that this be fixed at one dollar per day whether the amount be paid by the patient or the county of which he is a resident.

In a number of instances it has happened that there has been great difficulty in determining the legal residence of an indigent applicant for admission to the sanatorium, and he has been sent without success from one county judge to another for certification. While the sympathy of the county judge may be entirely with the patient he does not feel justified in saddling the expense of a patient upon his county unless he is convinced that he is legally entitled to receive such benefit. I would suggest that in order to meet this situation, the law be amended so that a county judge may certify the patient as entitled to "care from the state at large" if after careful investigation he cannot determine his legal residence, and that the cost of his maintenance be made a charge against the legislative appropriation for operating expenses.

The Legislature of 1913 made an appropriation of \$59,900.00 for Capital Expenditures, and all the buildings or improvements provided for by this appropriation have either been completed, or are at this writing well under way. The principal items provided for were as follows:

Patients' Cottage .....	\$8, 000.00
Addition to Infirmary .....	10, 000.00
Addition to Main Dining Hall .....	3, 000.00
Men's Dormitory .....	8, 000.00
Nurses' Home .....	8, 000.00
Addition to Refrigeration Plant .....	4, 000.00
Warehouse .....	2, 500.00
Equipment of Bakery .....	1, 500.00
Addition to and Equipment for Power House....	8, 050.00
Other Items Aggregating .....	6, 850.00
	<hr/>
	\$59, 900.00

Since the writing of the last biennial report the Assembly Hall, then under construction, has been completed and is now in constant use. This Assembly Hall is planned with a view of furnishing workshops and facilities for various kinds of useful and interesting work suitable for the patients of the institution; of providing a library and reading room which contains about 500 volumes and about 30 of the best magazines, daily papers, trade journals, etc.; two large recreation or game rooms, supplied with games suitable for indoor use.







PATIENTS' DINING ROOM—WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM—WALES.

In addition to the foregoing there is a good sized auditorium capable of seating 300 persons, in which are held at frequent intervals concerts, entertainments of various kinds, religious services, etc.

This hall is furnished with a standard moving picture and stereopticon equipment and one or two entertainments a week are given not only to the patients, and employees of the sanatorium, but to people of the surrounding country as well. As a matter of fact the sanatorium since the completion of the Assembly Hall has become the center for the whole neighborhood for lectures and entertainments of various kinds, and no opportunity is lost for making use of the occasions offered to preach the gospel of health and right living. It is worthy of note in this connection, that whatever of fear that ever existed that the sanatorium would prove a menace to the health of those living in its vicinity has entirely disappeared, as is evidenced by the large number of those who attend the various means of entertainment afforded by the sanatorium.

The Assembly Hall, then, by providing means for making the patients more contented and happy, and much less prone to discontent and homesickness, has added materially to the resources of the sanatorium in effecting beneficial results to those under treatment.

With the completion of the Children's Cottage now under construction the sanatorium will have a total capacity of 200 beds, which is double the maximum estimated capacity when the institution was first planned. In order to properly provide for this great increase, it has been necessary to practically double all of the administrative facilities and equipment. The demand for admission has more than kept pace with the increased capacity, and the question to be considered at this time is whether or not to still further enlarge the capacity. There is no doubt that if provision were made for 600 patients, within a few months every bed would be filled. There can be no doubt, either, in the minds of those who have given the matter careful consideration, that to make provision for the care of all who should receive institutional treatment would effect an actual financial saving to the state many times in excess of the cost of caring for them.

If it is granted that much larger provision should be made for institutional treatment in the near future, two questions present themselves: Shall the present State Tuberculosis Sanatorium be enlarged so as to provide for the probable needs, or shall a second State Tuberculosis Sanatorium be built, preferably in the northern or western part of the state, which shall be so planned as to permit of enlargement in the future as may be needed?

Beyond question one institution can be conducted at a lower cost per capita than can two, owing to the double overhead expenses. The location of the present institution is ideal in practically every respect; even in the matter of accessibility from any part of the state, the distance being of no particular disadvantage. To enlarge the present plant to a capacity as great as I have suggested, would neces-

sitate practically an entirely new administrative equipment, which could not be installed without serious interference with the operation of the institution as well as the expenditure of a considerably larger sum of money than would be required for a plant of similar capacity for an entirely new institution.

All things considered, I believe it would be advisable that a new State Tuberculosis Sanatorium with a capacity for not less than 400 patients be provided in the western or northern part of the state, and that steps toward its establishment be taken at as early a date as possible.

While I would not recommend that any provision be made for caring for an additional number of patients at the present State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, there are a number of additions and improvements which I do deem of great importance in order that its work can be carried on efficiently and satisfactorily. The present sanatorium site consists of about 210 acres of which, at least, 180 acres are very hilly, with coarse gravel soil entirely unsuited for any form of cultivation, although splendidly adapted for wood lots, parks, and affording excellent protection from the prevailing winds from the north and west. Of the 30 acres, adapted at all for cultivation, at least 20 acres are required for the buildings, lawns, etc. This leaves not more than 10 acres actually available for cultivation. It is highly desirable that some additional land be secured, which can be cultivated, and upon which garden vegetables, as well as hay, corn and other grains can be raised.

I believe that the 80 acres lying immediately east of the present site can be obtained at not to exceed \$80.00 per acre, and would recommend that it be secured as soon as possible, as there is little doubt that it will have to be purchased before many years, and the cost will certainly not diminish as time passes.

One of the serious disadvantages of the present arrangement of buildings is that there is no concentration of the medical work, records, laboratories, etc., and that no adequate provision has ever been made for some very necessary departments of the medical work. The X-Ray laboratory now is being used as a most valuable adjunct to certain forms of treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, and no sanatorium, or at least no state sanatorium, can be said to be properly equipped unless it has a thoroughly well-furnished X-Ray laboratory.

What has been said of the X-Ray laboratory can be equally said of a properly equipped dentist's office. Owing to their general lack of nutrition, persons suffering with tuberculosis are specially apt to suffer with poor teeth, and as proper nourishment is of the greatest importance, and this cannot be had if the patient is suffering with badly decayed teeth, it seems to me of great importance that a resident dentist be secured and a suitable and well-equipped office be provided.





THE INFIRMARY—WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM—WALES.

Owing to no other provision having been made for the purpose, all the clinical and pathological laboratory work is now being done in the room originally intended for and now especially needed as a kitchen for the infirmary.

In addition to the foregoing facts, I would say that no provision whatever has been made for the offices for the medical assistants who are now obliged to use for offices, rooms at the infirmary intended and badly needed for patients.

In view of all these facts I would urgently recommend the building of a medical building where all the medical and laboratory work of the institution should be centralized. This building should be so located as to be easily accessible from all of the other buildings of the institution, and should be planned so as to provide for a waiting room, two or more examination rooms, an X-Ray laboratory, the clinical and pathological laboratory, dentist's office, nose and throat room, small operating room, medical records and library room.

It is generally recognized that a married man or woman is apt to be less disposed to seek a change of occupation than are those not married, and it is also a fact that, as a general rule, the longer an employee remains in one position the more valuable his or her services become. Believing this to be true, I think it a wise policy to make as liberal provision as is possible for married people at the sanatorium. Aside from the superintendent's residence and the chief engineer's cottage, no provision has been made for families at the sanatorium, and I would recommend the building of two small cottages at a cost of about \$6,000.00 each to be occupied by the gardener and the steward, or such other employees as should be provided for.

I would also recommend the building of a dormitory for the women employees—especially those employed at the Refectory, as the rooms now allotted to them are small, poorly ventilated, exceedingly hot in summer, and not sufficiently warmed in winter. With the exception of two rooms which have been added, the sleeping quarters are the same now as when the institution had less than one-half as many patients. Two girls are required to sleep in one small room, scarcely large enough for one.

At the present time all the kitchen refuse is being hauled away from the sanatorium by a neighboring farmer as food for hogs, of which he raises a large number each year. With the exception of corn for two or three weeks at fattening time, no other food is required for them. There is no good reason why hogs should not be kept by the sanatorium to use the kitchen waste, and I believe this might be made a paying department of the institution's work. I would therefore recommend the erection of suitable building for a piggery and the purchase of stock for breeding purposes. If the purchase of land as above recommended is allowed all the corn that is needed for fattening can then be raised on the premises.

The appropriations which I would recommend, and respectfully request, for the biennial period ending June 30, 1917 are as follows:

	1915-1916	1916-1917
Operating Expenditures .....	\$128,370 00	\$137,400 00
Maintenance Expenditures .....	14,500 00	16,500 00
Capital Expenditures .....	40,500 00	19,700 00
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$183,370 00</b>	<b>\$173,600 00</b>

*Details for Capital Expenditures:*

Additional land .....	\$6,400 00	.....
Medical building .....	12,000 00	.....
Employees' cottages—two .....	12,000 00	.....
Female employees' dormitory .....	.....	\$15,000 00
Piggery .....	1,500 00	.....
Furnishings of medical building .....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Furnishings of other buildings .....	5,000 00	3,000 00
Machinery and equipment .....	.....	500 00
Live stock, hogs, etc. ....	100 00	200 00
Laboratory equipment .....	2,500 00	.....
<b>Total Capital Expenditures .....</b>	<b>\$40,500 00</b>	<b>\$19,700 00</b>

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. COON,  
*Superintendent.*







LIBRARY ROOM WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM—WALES.

# MEDICAL REPORT.

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## SYSTEM OF CLINICAL NOMENCLATURE ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCU- LOSIS AT ITS MEETING IN WASHINGTON, D. C., IN MAY, 1913.

Schema for the classification of patients on examination.

The following definitions indicate the farthest extent of disease and the greatest severity of symptoms that a patient can present and still belong to the stage defined. All patients beyond the incipient stage fall under moderately advanced stage, unless the physical signs and the symptoms exceed those of the moderately advanced stage, when they should be classed as far advanced.

### INCIPIENT.

Slight or no constitutional symptoms (including particularly gastric or intestinal disturbance, or rapid loss of weight); slight or no elevation of temperature or acceleration of pulse at any time during the twenty-four hours.

Expectoration usually small in amount or absent. Tubercle bacilli may be present or absent. Slight infiltration limited to the apex of one or both lungs, or a small part of one lobe. No tuberculous complications.

### MODERATELY ADVANCED.

No marked impairment of function, either local or constitutional.

Marked infiltration more extensive than under incipient, with little or no evidence of cavity formation.

No serious tuberculous complications.

### FAR ADVANCED.

Marked impairment of function, local and constitutional.

Extensive localized infiltration or consolidation of one or more lobes.

Or disseminated areas of cavity formation.

Or serious tuberculous complications.

### ACUTE MILIARY TUBERCULOSIS.

General dissemination of tubercles in a number of organs at the same time.

### SCHEMA FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSEQUENT OBSERVATIONS.

#### APPARENTLY CURED.

All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for a period of two years under ordinary conditions of life.

#### ARRESTED.

All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for a period of six months; the physical signs to be those of a healed lesion.

#### APPARENTLY ARRESTED.

All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for a period of three months; the physical signs to be those of a healed lesion.

#### QUIESCENT.

Absence of all constitutional symptoms; expectoration and bacilli may or may not be present; physical signs stationary or retrogressive; the foregoing conditions to have existed for at least two months.

#### IMPROVED.

Constitutional symptoms lessened or entirely absent; physical signs improved or unchanged; cough and expectoration with bacilli usually present.

#### UNIMPROVED.

All essential symptoms and signs unabated or increased.

#### DIED.

### STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	For year ending June 30, 1913.			For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total	Male.	Fe- male.	Total
<b>Admissions:</b>						
Number of patients remaining at sanatorium at beginning of each year.....	65	58	123	96	63	159
Number of patients admitted during each year..	200	99	299	156	96	252
Totals .....	265	157	422	252	159	411
<b>Discharges:</b>						
Number who died during each year.....	12	8	20	16	8	24
Number discharged during each year.....	157	86	243	143	96	239
Totals .....	169	94	263	159	104	263
Number remaining at close of each year.....	96	63	159	93	55	148
Totals .....	265	157	422	252	159	411
Daily average number of patients.....	102	67	159	94	56	150

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE CASES USED IN THE FOLLOWING STATISTICAL TABLES GIVING THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OBTAINED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Number of patients at sanatorium July 1, 1912.....	123
Number of patients admitted during the two years.....	551
Total .....	674
Number of patients remaining at sanatorium June 30, 1914.....	148
Number died and discharged during two years.....	526
Number who have remained less than one month.....	64
Leaving to be reported on *.....	462

\* Note: In classifying results of treatment, those remaining at the sanatorium less than one month are not included.

TABLE III.—SHOWING CONDITION ON DISCHARGE FROM THE SANATORIUM OF THOSE PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914. PATIENTS REMAINING LESS THAN ONE MONTH ARE NOT INCLUDED.

	Number	Per cent.
Discharged with the disease apparently arrested.....	83	17.97
Discharged with the disease quiescent.....	70	15.15
Discharged as improved.....	171	37.01
Discharged as unimproved.....	94	20.35
Died .....	44	9.52
Totals .....	462	100.00

TABLE IV.—SHOWING STAGE OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION.

Stage of disease.	Number of cases.	Per cent.
Incipient .....	156	33.76
Moderately advanced .....	223	48.27
Far advanced .....	83	17.97
Totals .....	462	100.00

TABLE V.—SHOWING RESULTS OF TREATMENT—INCIPIENT STAGE.

Months under treatment.	Number of cases.	Results at discharge.				
		Apparently arrested.	Disease quiescent.	Im-proved.	Unim-proved.	Died.
1 to 3.....	47	7	12	26	2	.....
3 to 6.....	40	13	10	12	.....	.....
6 plus .....	69	34	17	9	6	8
Totals.....	156	59	39	47	8	8

TABLE VI.—SHOWING RESULTS OF TREATMENT—MODERATELY ADVANCED STAGE.

Months under treatment.	Number of cases.	Results at discharge.				
		Apparently arrested.	Disease quiescent.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
1 to 3.....	48	1	2	30	12	3
3 to 6.....	43	6	4	24	6	3
6 plus.....	132	16	21	49	30	16
Totals.....	223	23	27	103	48	22

TABLE VII.—SHOWING RESULTS OF TREATMENT—FAR ADVANCED STAGE.

Months under treatment.	Number of cases.	Results at discharge.				
		Apparently arrested.	Disease quiescent.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
1 to 3.....	28	.....	.....	5	16	7
3 to 6.....	18	.....	1	6	7	4
6 plus.....	37	1	3	10	15	8
Totals.....	83	1	4	21	38	19

TABLE VIII.—SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Classification.	Stage of disease.							
	Incipient.		Moderately advanced.		Far advanced.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
Apparently arrested..	59	37.82	23	10.31	1	1.20	83	17.97
Disease quiescent.....	89	25.00	27	12.11	4	4.82	70	15.15
Improved.....	47	30.13	103	46.19	21	25.30	171	37.01
Unimproved.....	8	5.13	48	21.52	38	45.78	94	20.35
Died.....	3	1.92	22	9.87	19	22.90	44	9.52
Totals.....	156	100.00	223	100.00	83	100.00	462	100.00

TABLE IX.—SHOWING CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single .....	184	108	292
Married .....	90	60	150
Widowed .....	11	7	18
Divorced .....	1	6	7
Totals .....	286	176	462

TABLE X.—SHOWING AGES ON ADMISSION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Ages—years.	Male.	Female.	Total.
5 to 10.....		4	4
10 to 15.....	9	7	16
15 to 20.....	40	25	65
20 to 25.....	84	40	124
25 to 30.....	60	50	110
30 to 35.....	33	31	64
35 to 40.....	29	12	41
40 to 45.....	16	4	20
45 to 50.....	7	2	9
50 to 55.....	5		5
55 to 60.....	3	1	4
Totals .....	286	176	462

TABLE XI.—SHOWING RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Adams .....	1	Iowa .....	2	Racine .....	8
Ashland .....	6	Jackson .....	3	Rock .....	10
Barron .....	5	Jefferson .....	9	Rusk .....	2
Bayfield .....	4	Juneau .....	3	St. Croix.....	2
Brown .....	13	Kenosha .....	19	Sauk .....	7
Buffalo .....	1	Kewaunee .....	3	Sawyer .....	2
Burnett .....	2	La Crosse .....	10	Shawano .....	3
Calumet .....	1	Lafayette .....	2	Sheboygan .....	11
Chippewa .....	2	Langlade .....	4	Taylor .....	1
Clark .....	5	Manitowoc .....	13	Trempealeau .....	2
Columbia .....	5	Marathon .....	5	Vernon .....	2
Crawford .....	2	Marquette .....	10	Vilas .....	1
Dane .....	23	Milwaukee .....	92	Walworth .....	5
Dodge .....	6	Monroe .....	2	Washington .....	1
Door .....	4	Oconto .....	12	Waukesha .....	6
Douglas .....	12	Oneida .....	8	Waupaca .....	13
Dunn .....	6	Outagamie .....	9	Waushara .....	3
Eau Claire.....	8	Pepin .....	1	Winnebago .....	5
Fond du Lac.....	19	Pierce .....	3	Wood .....	30
Grant .....	4	Polk .....	1		8
Green .....	2	Price .....	3	Total .....	462
Green Lake.....	4				

TABLE XII.—SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

United States.	No.	Foreign.	No.
Idaho .....	1	Austria .....	11
Illinois .....	11	Bobemia .....	6
Indiana .....	1	Canada .....	2
Iowa .....	7	England .....	2
Kansas .....	1	Germany .....	23
Kentucky .....	2	Italy .....	2
Michigan .....	6	Norway .....	15
Minnesota .....	10	Poland .....	2
Missouri .....	3	Roumania .....	2
Montana .....	1	Russia .....	18
Nebraska .....	2	Sweden .....	10
New York .....	3	Syria .....	3
North Dakota .....	2	Other foreign countries.....	10
Ohio .....	3		
Pennsylvania .....	2	Total foreign born.....	106
Wisconsin .....	301	Total born in U. S.....	856
Total born in U. S.....	856	Total .....	462

TABLE XIII.—SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Accountant .....	1	Factory employee.....	11	Press hand .....	1
Architect .....	1	Farmer .....	85	Printer .....	3
Baker .....	1	Fireman, locomotive.....	2	Reporter .....	1
Barber .....	6	Foreman .....	1	Sailor .....	1
Bartender .....	4	Hairdresser .....	1	Salesman .....	4
Baseball player.....	1	Housework .....	90	Seamstress .....	9
Blacksmith .....	3	Ironworker .....	2	Shoemaker .....	3
Bookbinder .....	1	Janitor .....	1	Solicitor .....	1
Bookkeeper .....	4	Laborer .....	38	Statistician .....	1
Brakeman .....	5	Laundress .....	1	Steamfitter .....	1
Brewer .....	1	Librarian .....	1	Stenographer .....	6
Bricklayer .....	1	Lumber scaler .....	1	Street car washer.....	1
Buffer .....	1	Machinist .....	15	Student .....	39
Butcher .....	2	Malster .....	1	Suitcase maker .....	1
Cabinetmaker .....	1	Masscur .....	1	Supervisor of labor..	1
Carpenter .....	7	Mechanic .....	2	Tailor .....	6
Car repairer .....	1	Merchant .....	6	Tanner .....	2
Car tester .....	1	Metal worker .....	1	Teacher .....	12
Cement worker .....	2	Miller .....	1	Teamster .....	7
Chauffeur .....	3	Mill hand .....	3	Telegraph operator...	1
Chef .....	1	Millner .....	2	Telephone operator...	4
Cigar maker .....	5	Musician .....	4	Timekeeper .....	1
Clerk .....	33	Nurse .....	4	Typesetter .....	1
Conductor, R. R. ....	1	Office boy .....	1	Upholsterer .....	1
Cook .....	3	Office girl .....	1	Veterinary surgeon...	1
Decorator .....	1	Painter .....	11	Waitress .....	2
Delivery man .....	1	Peddler .....	2	Watchman .....	1
Dentist .....	2	Photographer .....	2	Woodman .....	1
Draftsman .....	1	Piano worker .....	1	Woodworker .....	1
Electrician .....	2	Policeman .....	1		
Engineer .....	7	Postmistress .....	1	Total .....	462



TABLE XIV.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE INSTITUTION FARM AND TRANSFERRED TO THE "SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT"; THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD; AND OTHER CASH RECEIPTS CREDITED TO THE "BARN, FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT" DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Farm products.	For year ending June 30, 1913.		For year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Transferred to the "Subsistence Account":				
Apples .....			Bu. 25	\$7 05
Beans .....	Bu. 9½	\$9 30	Bu. 7	8 75
Beet greens .....	Bu. 7	1 75	Bu. 12	4 50
Beets .....	Bu. 43	16 15	Bu. 65	27 95
Blackberries .....	Qts. 21	8 57	Qts. 1,514	180 08
Cabbage .....	Heads 322	9 50	Heads 364	17 08
Carrots .....	Bu. 96	38 80	Bu. 78	31 70
Chicken .....	Lbs. 688	152 90	Lbs. 787	170 30
Corn, sweet .....	Ears 4,200	87 80	Ears 4,500	45 00
Cucumber pickles .....	Bu. 1	1 25		
Cucumbers .....	Doz. 103	34 75	Doz. 57	15 55
Currants .....	Qts. 511	40 88	Qts. 626	64 42
Eggs .....	Doz. 2,156	474 44	Doz. 1,607	382 49
Gooseberries .....	Qts. 114	10 25	Qts. 87	8 70
Grapes .....	Lbs. 270	5 40		
Lettuce .....	Bunches 3,100	51 50	Bunches 250	25 00
Onions .....	Bu. 7	6 80	Bu. 13	8 65
Onions, green .....	Doz. 630	39 75	Doz. 312	37 90
Parsley .....			Bu. 8	2 40
Parsnips .....	Bu. 26	15 10	Bu. 22	12 10
Peas .....	Bu. 10½	19 62	Bu. 9	16 65
Pleplant .....			Bunches 150	7 50
Potatoes .....	Bu. 162	86 00	Bu. 117	87 75
Radishes .....	Doz. 1,228	61 40	Doz. 1,326	66 30
Raspberries, black .....	Qts. 43	7 31	Qts. 66	8 58
Raspberries, red .....	Qts. 439	79 02	Qts. 534	133 50
Rutabagas .....	Bu. 69	26 25	Bu. 23	9 55
Squash .....	Bu. 18	16 20	Doz. 5½	4 12
Strawberries .....	Qts. 1,940	228 88	Qts. 2,217	263 44
Tomatoes .....	Bu. 17	13 45	Bu. 63	49 30
Totals .....		\$1,487 83		\$1,691 91
Sold:				
Hay .....	Tons	\$231 40	{Tons 3¼	\$32 95
Miscellaneous .....		15 97	{Stack 1	25 00
Wood .....			Loads 72½	100 00
Totals .....		\$297 37		\$168 95
Other cash receipts credited to "Barn, Farm and Garden Account":				
Totals .....				
Summary:				
Total transferred to "Subsistence Account" .....		\$1,487 83		\$1,691 91
Total amount of farm products sold .....		297 37		168 95
Other cash receipts credited to "Barn, Farm and Garden Account" .....				
Grand total .....		\$1,785 20		\$1,860 86

TABLE XV.—STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1912.	Disburse- ments during the year.	Transfer- red to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transfer- red from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net ex- penditures for the year.
Amusements .....	\$572 30	\$149 07		\$721 37	\$572 30			\$572 30		\$149 07
Barn, farm and garden .....	3,327 01	1,718 74		5,045 75	3,542 87			5,828 07	\$782 32	
Board and clothing of patients .....		118 39		13,941 85		13,941 85		13,941 85		
Clothing .....		12 25		4 61						12 25
Discounts .....		4 61								
Drug and medical department .....	1,084 12	2,483 14		3,497 26	795 70	5 80	2 45	904 04		2,693 22
Engines and boilers .....	10,767 67	904 04		11,671 71	10,800 37	25 38		10,825 75		845 96
Fire and boiler insurance .....		1,566 28		1,566 28						1,566 28
Fire apparatus .....	268 00	134 71		403 31	300 27			300 27		13 04
Freight and express .....		87 26		87 26						87 26
Fuel .....	710 00	11,459 70		12,169 70	730 10		500 00	1,230 10		10,919 70
Furniture .....	5,339 57	642 24	400 04	6,741 85	6,644 71			6,644 71		945 06
Gas and other lights .....	33 79	354 17	500 00	887 96	50 17	25		75 42		831 54
House furnishings .....	15,243 93	6,571 65		21,815 13	18,150 37	12 93	8 86	18,172 16		3,643 02
Laundry .....	2,953 09	634 90	164 50	3,752 09	2,384 10	1 43		2,385 53		570 51
Library .....	169 95	101 80		271 75	179 84			179 84		91 80
Machinery and tools .....	546 35	833 04		629 39	560 35			560 35		69 04
Miscellaneous .....	5 50	565 83		569 33	5 50	2 47		7 97		563 36
Officers' expenses .....		469 59		469 59						469 59
Printing, postage, stationery and tele- graph .....	697 03	562 90		1,259 93	739 26			739 26		520 68
Real estate, including buildings .....	190,197 13		14,993 93	205,191 01	205,191 01			205,191 01		2,003 24
Repairs and renewals .....	354 05	13,647 29		14,801 33	465 59	33 15	11,799 35	12,268 09		34,322 87
Subsistence .....	777 00	33,505 37	1,487 83	35,763 20	722 86	239 00	186 47	1,150 33		

Surgical instruments and appliances.....	973 15	1,402 45	2,375 60	1,392 88	250 71	1,643 59	732 01
Wages and salaries.....		29,037 43	29,037 43		8 57	8 57	29,028 86
Totals .....	\$233,973 49	\$106,560 24	\$31,429 06	\$253,834 37	\$14,821 66	\$283,353 86	\$39,620 51
Less discounts and other credits.....							991 28
							\$38,629 53
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for printing.....		259 57					
		\$106,320 67					
		120 87					130 87
*Net disbursements for current expenses.....							
†Net expenditures for current expenses.....		\$106,441 54					\$38,750 40

<sup>1</sup> This item includes the amounts paid to the state insurance fund for the fiscal years 1912 and also 1913. The charge for insurance for the fiscal year 1912 was not actually deducted by the Secretary of State until after the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

\* The amounts given in the second column are the total amounts paid out during the fiscal year for running the institution, including repairs and renewal of property. Disbursements for new buildings, other than permanent improvements are not included. For a statement of these latter disbursements see "Statement of Special Appropriation Funds," Table XI.

† The per capita cost per week based on the "Net expenditures" given above was \$10.72.

Note: Section 30.24 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that the detailed list of purchases shall not be printed. The complete details of the financial statistics given in the above table are on file in the office of the State Board of Control.

TABLE XVI.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION EXPENDITURES AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES AT THE WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of items.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Disburse- ments during the year.	Transfer- red to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1914.	Refunds credited to this account during the year.	Transfer- red from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net ex- penditures for the year.
<b>Operation Expenditures:</b>										
Amusements.....	\$872 30	\$873 81	\$872 48	\$1,718 59	\$1,488 57	.....	.....	\$1,488 57	.....	\$230 02
Barn, farm and garden.....	3,543 87	1,837 69	.....	5,389 56	3,771 98	.....	\$1,616 52	5,785 50	\$214 94	.....
Board and clothing of patients.....	.....	46 43	16 50	62 93	.....	\$82 98	.....	62 93	.....	.....
Clothing.....	.....	43 00	.....	43 00	1 50	.....	.....	1 50	.....	41 50
Discounts.....	.....	11 88	.....	11 88	.....	.....	150 54	150 54	138 71	.....
Drug and medical department.....	795 70	2,129 43	.....	2,925 22	839 58	.....	61	840 19	.....	2,085 03
Educational.....	.....	27 49	.....	27 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 49
Engines and boilers.....	10,800 37	1,009 41	.....	11,809 78	11,001 80	.....	5 00	11,006 80	.....	802 98
Fire and boiler insurance.....	.....	583 49	.....	583 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	583 49
Fire apparatus.....	380 27	184 78	.....	565 05	563 77	.....	.....	563 77	.....	1 28
Freight and express.....	.....	58 81	.....	58 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 81
Fuel.....	720 00	10,796 68	.....	11,516 68	818 84	.....	500 00	1,318 84	.....	10,197 84
Furniture.....	6,644 74	445 98	688 68	7,769 35	7,670 58	.....	6 50	7,677 08	.....	102 29
Gas and other lights.....	86 17	370 49	600 00	966 63	841 98	.....	.....	841 98	.....	614 70
House furnishings.....	18,150 37	4,065 51	1,835 48	24,051 36	18,408 20	4 28	319 13	18,519 59	.....	5,231 77
Laundry.....	2,884 10	694 34	348 80	3,926 74	3,208 08	.....	68 12	3,270 15	.....	656 59
Library.....	1179 98	94 08	861 98	1,861 98	228 80	.....	.....	228 80	.....	73 18
Machinery and tools.....	500 88	407 05	98 19	1,006 99	967 68	.....	19 75	987 43	.....	73 16
Miscellaneous.....	5 50	429 28	.....	434 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	434 78
Officers' expenses.....	.....	270 68	.....	270 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270 68
Printing, postage, stationery and tele- graph.....	725 25	522 75	.....	1,252 00	789 41	.....	.....	789 41	.....	462 59
Real estate, including buildings.....	305,191 01	.....	61,082 97	256,273 98	256,273 98	.....	.....	256,273 98	.....	.....
Substance.....	722 86	32,938 20	1,001 91	35,397 97	741 85	2 70	132 50	876 55	.....	34,621 42
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	1,802 88	1,139 65	68 49	2,500 95	1,508 57	.....	97	1,508 64	.....	1,092 31

Wages and salaries.....	31,372 47	31,372 47	.....	10 32	.....	31,362 15
Totals .....	\$253,363 73	\$253,363 73	\$6,900 86	\$30 21	\$3,149 74	\$25,974 01
Less discounts and other credits.....	251 68	311,972 53	\$203,692 59	.....	.....	453 66
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for printing .....	\$39,831 56	\$35,490 86	.....	.....	.....	\$35,490 86
Net disbursements for operation.....	181 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	181 19
Net expenditures for operation.....	\$90,012 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs and Maintenance Expenditures:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs and renewals.....	\$7,329 81	.....	\$568 17	.....	\$1,964 27	\$9,006 30
Discounts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 53	.....
Totals .....	\$465 59	\$8,568 74	.....	.....	.....	\$9,006 30
Less discounts and other credits.....	.....	2,573 97	\$568 17	.....	\$1,975 80	.....
Net disbursements for repairs and maintenance .....	11 53	\$5,994 77	.....	.....	.....	11 53
Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,994 77
Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance.....	\$97,331 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$94,065 32

See note at end of Table XVII in regard to "Cash Receipts" showing the change in method of accounting used for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from that used in former years.

Note:—The per capita cost per week based on the "Net expenditures for operation" plus the "Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance" was \$12.10.

TABLE XVII.—STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AT THE WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of Items.	Total remitted to State Treasurer.	Receipts credited to the General Fund of the state.	Refunds credited to Operation Fund.	Refunds credited to Repairs and Maintenance Fund.
Barn, farm and garden...	\$163 95	\$163 95	.....	.....
Board and clothing of patients .....	10,606 10	10,606 17	\$62 98	.....
Drug and medical department .....	18 58	18 58	.....	.....
Engines and boilers.....	8 74	8 74	.....	.....
Gas and other lights.....	2 23	2 23	.....	.....
House furnishings .....	8 75	4 40	4 26	.....
Repairs and renewals.....	138 05	138 05	.....	.....
Subsistence .....	442 88	440 13	2 70	.....
Surgical instruments and appliances .....	150 19	150 19	.....	.....
Wages and salaries.....	10 32	.....	10 32	.....
Totals .....	\$11,621 84*	\$11,541 68	\$80 21	.....

\* Total cash receipts according to the books of the State Board of Control. \$11,621 84  
 Total cash receipts according to the books of the State Treasurer..... 11,405 78

\$216 06

This apparent discrepancy of \$216.06 is due to the fact that this amount was remitted from the institution in the latter part of June, 1914, and was entered in the books of this institution as received during the fiscal year. It reached the State Treasurer and was entered on his books after July 1, 1914.

Note: In addition to the cash receipts shown in the above table the sum of \$31,904.40 was paid into the state treasury during the fiscal year by different counties as special charges for care of patients kept at the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium. This amount was credited to the General Fund of the state instead of being added to the appropriation of this institution as was done prior to July 1, 1913.

The special charges against counties for care of patients for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, will not be paid into the state treasury until the counties settle with the state treasurer some time in February or March, 1915. The total amount due the state for care of patients at the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium to be paid at that time is \$31,885.91.

The 1913 Legislature provided that after July 1, 1913, all cash receipts from such sources as board and clothing of patients, receipts from the various counties for the care of inmates, receipts from the sale of farm products, and other miscellaneous receipts were all to be turned into the "General Fund" of the state treasury instead of being credited to the appropriation for the particular institution as was done in former years.

In making the appropriations for the biennial period July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1915, (Chapter 659, Laws of 1913), the Legislature separated the amount usually appropriated for the "Current Expense Fund" into two funds, viz., "Operation Fund" and "Repairs and Maintenance Fund".

The only changes in the method of accounting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, from the accounting used in former years is that the account known as "Repairs and Renewals" shown in Table XV, was taken out of "Current Expenses" and used as a classification under the "Repairs and Maintenance Expenditures". The "Operation Fund" is the same as the old "Current Expense Fund" with the exception that repairs and renewals are charged to "Repairs and Maintenance Fund".

TABLE XVIII.—STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$77,018 50
1913			
Jan. 16.....	Received from counties, direct charges for care of inmates .....		24,064 25
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year for board and care of "pay patients".....		13,941 85
June 30.....	Received by steward during fiscal year, miscellaneous receipts .....		379 51
June 30.....	Disbursements from the "Current Expense Fund" during fiscal year.....	\$106,441 54	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	\$9,087 82	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in hands of steward. 445 14	9,432 96	
		\$115,924 50	\$115,924 50

TABLE XIX.—STATEMENT OF THE OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$9,432 96
July 24.....	Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913, Section 172—67.37, R. S.....		99,150 00
July 31.....	Transferred to "Infirmary, Shacks, Assembly Hall, Etc., Fund (by authority Chapter 701, Laws 1913) .....	\$7,232 25	
1914			
June 30.....	Refunds during fiscal year credited to "Operation Fund" .....		80 21
June 30.....	Disbursed from the "Operation Fund" during the fiscal year.....	90,912 74	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	\$10,973 04	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in hands of steward. 445 14	11,418 18	
		\$108,713 17	\$108,713 17

TABLE XX.—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

(Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.39 R. S. 1913.)

1913			
July 24.....	Appropriation .....		\$11,500 00
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	\$7,318 28	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	4,181 72	
		\$11,500 00	\$11,500 00

TABLE XXI.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

<i>Infirmary, Shacks, Assembly Hall, Etc., Fund</i> (Appropriation Chapter 585, Laws of 1911.)			
1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$16,486 68
1913			
June 30.....	Refunds during fiscal year credited to this fund.....		12 20
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$16,148 61	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	337 27	
		\$16,500 88	\$16,500 88
1913			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$357 27
July 31.....	Transferred to this fund from "Operation Fund" (by authority of Chapter 701, Laws of 1913) .....		7,232 25
1914			
Feb. 28.....	Disbursed from this fund since beginning of fiscal year .....	\$7,639 52	
		\$7,639 52	\$7,639 52

*Land Improvements, Dining Room, Infirmary, Etc., Fund*  
(Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172-67.40 R. S. 1913.)

1913			
July 24.....	Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913.....		\$29,450 00
1914			
Mar. 1.....	Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913.....		20,000 00
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$22,975 99	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	26,474 01	
		\$49,450 00	\$49,450 00

*Land Fund.*

(Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172-67.44 R. S. made an annual appropriation of \$25,000.00 to the State Board of Control for the purchase of land at the various institutions under the said board. The following expenditure was made from this fund.)

1914			
Apr. 27.....	Appropriation .....		\$300 00
Apr. 30.....	Disbursed from this fund.....	\$300 00	
		\$300 00	\$300 00







BIRD'S EYE VIEW--HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE--WAUPUN, WISCONSIN.  
TAKEN FROM THE WATER TOWER WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

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**FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE**

**LOCATED AT WAUPUN, WISCONSIN**

**FOR THE**

**BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.**

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**OFFICERS.**

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**L. ROCK SLEYSTER, M. D.....Superintendent and Steward**  
**G. H. SCHROEDER.....Assistant Steward**  
**CHARLES W. SCHOENIAN.....Supervisor**





PATIENTS' RECREATION ROOM—BUILDING "C"—HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE WAUPUN, WISCONSIN.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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Waupun, Wisconsin, July 1, 1914.

*The Honorable State Board of Control of Wisconsin:*

Statutory provisions requiring the submission of a biennial report, I have the honor to submit the following.

Due allowance will be asked for its brevity and lack of data, on the ground that we have been in operation but a few months and have but little to report.

### HISTORICAL.

Alienists and criminologists have come to a gradual realization during the last quarter of a century that the dangerous and criminal insane, and defectives, are a class by themselves requiring a further specialization and segregation in their care. This population not only handicaps the administration of the penal institutions and hospitals for the civil insane, but is an injustice so placed to the class referred to, as well as to the normal population, of either of the institutions named. It is now universally conceded that the dangerous and criminal insane require care by those specially trained, in a specially planned housing, which, while it guarantees the safety of a prison, eliminates prison appearance and effect, for the brightness and cheerfulness so essential to a true hospital.

While this opinion is now held by all familiar with this class, few states have taken the steps to make special provision for them. New York established the first institution for the criminal insane in America, at Matteawan, and has, since, further specialized by building an institution for insane convicts at Dannemora. The remarkable pioneer work of Drs. Robert Lamb and Charles North, at these institutions, has made the way much easier for others to follow in the development of this new field. Michigan and Illinois followed, and now Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin have separate and distinct institutions for the care of this class, while some three or four other states have gone part way and established a department for their care in connection with some other institution. The writer has visited and studied several of these institutions, and we have tried to avoid the mistakes so frankly admitted by them, and benefit by their experience.

The Legislature of 1909<sup>1</sup> made provision for the erection at the Northern Hospital for the Insane of a hospital for the criminal insane for the detention of dangerous and criminal insane, by an appropriation of \$100,000.00. A study of hospitals for the criminal insane was made. Plans were prepared and adopted for the construction of a building to provide for present and future needs. It was discovered that it was impossible to contract for the construction of those portions of the building to meet present requirements for the money appropriated, and no work was done.

The Legislature of 1911<sup>2</sup> deemed it inadvisable to locate the criminal insane and the insane criminals, with the general hospital for the insane at Winnebago, and made provisions for \$20,000.00 for a site to be located at Waupun, Wisconsin. With this you were enabled to purchase a tract of seventy-two acres of the finest kind of garden truck land, such as could and would be worked by this class of insane. The property is admirably located. Your Board endeavored to let by contract the construction of those portions of the building previously attempted to be constructed, but it was again found that the appropriation was insufficient. Accordingly you constructed only one hospital wing, a portion of the administration building, the connecting corridor and the power house. The excavation for the foundations for the hospital was made by prisoners. The crushed stone for all the concrete work was furnished by prison labor.

This structure is completed and equipped. Provision having been made for approximately forty patients. The first patients were admitted on January 12, 1914.

The Legislature of 1913<sup>3</sup>, realizing the trend of modern thought, and the importance of the work to be accomplished, by the new institution, created it as a separate and distinct institution, under the name of Hospital for the Criminal Insane, and under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Control and the supervision of a medical superintendent. The writer was appointed as superintendent and steward by your Honorable Body, and transferred from the State Prison Hospital July 1, 1913, devoting his time after that date to equipping and organizing for operation.

The Legislature of 1913 also provided, by the enactment of Section 604—3 as follows:

"The said institution shall be used for the custody, care, and special treatment of insane persons of the following classes:

(1) Persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense and who become insane while in the state prison, state reformatory, house of correction, or other correctional institution.

(2) Persons accused of crime but found not guilty because insane.

(3) Persons accused of crime but not tried because of insanity.

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<sup>1</sup> Chapter 499, Laws of 1909.

<sup>2</sup> Chapter 585, Laws of 1911.

<sup>3</sup> Chapter 356, Laws of 1913.



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TEMPORARY KITCHEN--HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE--WAUPUN, WISCONSIN.

(4) Persons, who because of suicidal or homicidal tendencies, are dangerous to themselves or others now in state or county hospitals or asylums for the insane.

(5) Persons adjudged to be insane, who were previously convicted of a felony."

The same Legislature appropriated for completing the central connecting corridor, by carrying it west and erecting Hospital Building "C." Contracts were let for this early in 1914, and at this date this building is well under way. Provision was also made for a wall and moat enclosing an exercising court in the rear. It was deemed advisable, however, to merely quarry out the moat this year, crushing the stone and using it for the new building, and await the season of 1915 for building the wall. Building "C" will be ready for occupancy late this year, and will accommodate 56 patients. This, when filled, will bring our population up to about 100. Its capacity will be taxed by the insane criminals and criminal insane now awaiting transfer.

#### THE WORK OF 1914.

The institution was opened January 12, 1914. It was to be expected that with no exact precedent to follow, and with a new and inexperienced organization, it would take months at least to gain the desired efficiency. We are, however, well satisfied with our progress to date, though much remains to be improved. The credit is largely due to the fact that we have been extremely fortunate in our selection of employees, and to date the institution shows a record of no discharge of an employee. We have also had in this time no acute illness, no death and no escape of an inmate.

The building operations of the year have been mentioned. An ice house of ample size to care for future needs was erected in the winter. A large garden has successfully been operated by the patients, and promises a year's supply of vegetables. A root cellar to care for these is being constructed with our labor. Much has been done to beautify the grounds. Trees, shrubs, vines and perennials have been planted, sidewalks and roads built. In a year or two, when these plantings have attained a moderate growth, the approach to the institution will be most attractive.

#### STATISTICAL DATA.

Part of the customary statistical data, accompanying an institutional report is omitted, because, with so few patients, in such a short time of operation, we have little of value to offer. We have, however, instituted records of medical and sociological research, which, in detail and completeness, we believe second to none, and we hope to be able to report in the future, data of interest and value.

## FUTURE NEEDS.

In the interest of efficiency and economy of operation, as well as the necessity of caring for this class, I would urge the erection of at least two more of the contemplated hospital wings during the coming biennial period. For the first reasons I would recommend the building of a dairy barn, and the acquisition of more land, a herd and the usual stock of an up-to-date farm. It would furnish us with much of the necessities of maintenance, as well as a healthy occupation so necessary for the better class of patients. Provisions should be made in the new hospital buildings for a laundry and bakery, and the same equipped. Hydrotherapeutic equipment, so necessary in the modern treatment of the insane, should also be installed.

## CHANGE OF NAME.

Each state, in creating an institution of this kind, has created it as a "Hospital for the Criminal Insane." New York and Michigan, the pioneers, have recognized the mistake, and corrected it by legislative enactment. These three first institutions are now known as the "Matteawan, Dannemora, and Ionia State Hospitals, and no references made in the name to the class of patients cared for. The institution is distinctly a hospital, and nothing is to be gained by branding its inmates as "criminal" insane. This is especially pertinent to Wisconsin's institution, as we are to care for civil insane who show suicidal or homicidal tendencies. The name "criminal" is an injustice and stigma to them, which will cause serious objection from their friends and relatives. No advantage is to be gained by its retention, and I urge that the mistake be rectified by legislative enactment at the earliest opportunity.

The institution should be known by some such name as "The Central State Hospital." (This name is merely a suggestion, which casts no more stigma on its inmates than does the name of the other two institutions at Mendota and Winnebago.)

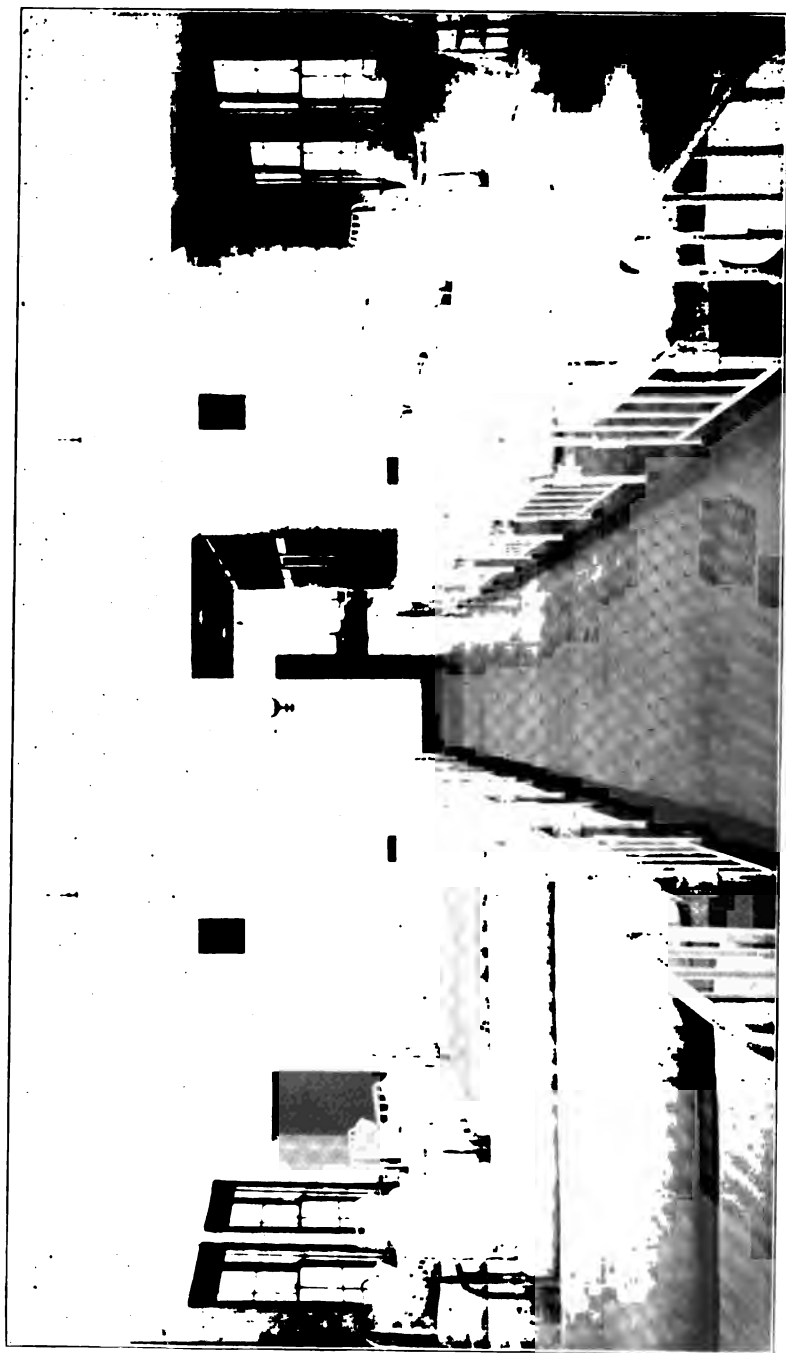
In conclusion I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the support your Honorable Body has given me at all times in the work incident to the organization of the new institution. I wish also to acknowledge the loyalty and splendid interest in his work of each employee.

Respectfully submitted,

L. ROCK SLEYSER,

*Superintendent and Steward.*





PATIENTS' DORMITORY—BUILDING "C"—HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE—WAUPUN, WISCONSIN.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE FROM THE TIME THE INSTITUTION OPENED, JANUARY 12, 1914, TO THE END OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD, JUNE 30, 1914

	For year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Admissions:</b>			
Number present at beginning of fiscal year.....			
Transferred from the Wisconsin State Hospital for the insane .....	2		2
Transferred from the Northern Hospital for the insane .....	32		32
Transferred from the Wisconsin State Prison.....	8		8
Transferred from the Wisconsin State Reformatory .....	1		1
Committed directly by the courts.....	1		1
Totals .....	44		44
Discharged .....	1		1
Remaining in institution at close of fiscal year.....	43		43
Totals .....	44		44
*Average daily number of inmates.....	39		39

\* This average is only for the period during which the institution was in operation, viz., Jan. 12, 1914, to June 30, 1914.

TABLE II—SHOWING THE RESIDENCE OF ALL PATIENTS ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, BASED ON TOTAL NUMBER ADMITTED, AND ALSO THE RESIDENCE OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL ON JUNE 30, 1914.

County.	For the year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Admitted during the year.	Remaining at end of year.
Adams .....		
Ashland .....	2	1
Barron .....		
Bayfield .....	2	2
Brown .....	2	2
Buffalo .....		
Burnett .....		
Calumet .....		
Chippewa .....		
Clark .....	1	1
Columbia .....		
Crawford .....		
Dane .....		
Dodge .....	1	1
Door .....		
Douglas .....	1	1
Dunn .....	1	1
Eau Claire .....	1	1
Florence .....		
Fond du Lac .....	8	8
Forest .....		
Grant .....		
Green .....		
Green Lake .....		
Iowa .....		
Iron .....	1	1
Jackson .....		
Jefferson .....		
Juneau .....		
Kenosha .....	1	1
Kewaunee .....		
La Crosse .....		
Lafayette .....		
Langlade .....	1	1
Lincoln .....		
Manitowoc .....	1	1
Marathon .....	1	1
Marinette .....		
Marquette .....		
Milwaukee .....	11	11
Monroe .....		
Oconto .....	1	1
Oneida .....		
Outagamie .....		
Ozaukee .....	1	1
Pepin .....		
Pierce .....		
Polk .....		
Portage .....	1	1
Price .....		
Racine .....	1	1
Richland .....		
Rock .....	8	8
Rusk .....		
St. Croix .....		



TABLE II—Concluded. SHOWING THE RESIDENCE OF ALL PATIENTS ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914, BASED ON TOTAL NUMBER ADMITTED, AND ALSO THE RESIDENCE OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL ON JUNE 30, 1914.

County.	For the year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Admitted during the year.	Remaining at end of year.
Sauk .....		
Sawyer .....		
Shawano .....		
Sheboygan .....		
Taylor .....	1	1
Trempealeau .....		
Vernon .....		
Vilas .....	1	1
Walworth .....		
Washburn .....		
Washington .....	2	2
Waukesha .....	1	1
Waupaca .....	1	1
Wausara .....		
Winnebago .....		
Wood .....	1	1
Totals.....	44	48

TABLE III—SHOWING THE STATUTORY CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification.	For the year ending June 30, 1914.	
	Admitted during the year.	Remaining at end of year.
1. Persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense and who became insane while in the state prison, state reformatory, house of correction, or other correctional institution .....	32	31
2. Persons accused of crime but found not guilty because insane .....	1	1
3. Persons accused of crime but not tried because of insanity .....	10	10
4. Persons, who because of suicidal or homicidal tendencies, are dangerous to themselves or others now in state or county hospitals or asylums for the insane.....		
5. Persons adjudged to be insane, who were previously convicted of a felony.....	1	1
Totals.....	44	43

TABLE IV—STATEMENT OF OPERATION EXPENDITURES AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES AT THE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Disburse- ments during the year.	Trans- ferred to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory June 30, 1914.	Refunds credited to this account during the year.	Trans- ferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Net expendi- tures for the year.
<b>Operation Expenditures:</b>										
Amusements .....		\$44 06		\$44 06	\$43 80			\$43 80		\$0 26
Barn, farm, and garden .....		1,193 80	\$14 00	1,207 80	1,070 78			1,070 78		137 04
Clothing .....		1,067 15		1,067 15	920 59			920 59		136 56
Discharged inmates .....		5 98		5 98						5 98
Discounts .....		1 75		1 75			\$23 09	\$23 09	\$26 91	
Drug and medical department .....		508 49		508 29	476 64			476 64		32 65
Engines and boilers .....		411 67	2 80	414 47	10,517 78		15 00	10,532 78		41 49
Fire and boiler insurance .....		28 60		28 60						28 60
Fire apparatus .....		59 75		59 75	59 50			59 50		25 25
Fuel .....		2,782 71		2,782 71	307 05			307 05		2,475 66
Furniture .....		3,109 06	361 32	3,470 38	3,397 49			3,397 49		72 89
Gas and other lights .....		173 31		173 31	141 26			141 26		33 05
House furnishings .....		6,806 89	61 20	6,870 09	6,381 47			6,381 47		488 62
Laundry .....		119 43		119 43	60 05			60 05		59 38
Library .....		189 03		189 03	135 80			135 80		53 23
Machinery and tools .....		315 93	69 47	385 40	373 43			373 43		11 97
Miscellaneous .....		783 84		783 84	286 01			286 01		497 83
Officers' expenses .....		104 21		104 21						104 21
Printing, postage, stationery and tele- graph .....		627 88		627 88	337 20			337 20		290 68
Real estate .....					19,911 00			19,911 00		
Restraints .....		73 75	10 00	83 75	81 00			81 00		2 75
Substance .....		3,001 05		3,001 05	330 87			330 87		2,670 18
Surgical instruments and appliances .....		533 61	361 06	894 67	761 59		81 80	843 39		56 28

Tobacco .....	47 19	47 19	10 72	10 72	36 47
Wages and salaries.....	7,749 47	7,749 47			7,749 47
Totals .....	\$29,731 50	\$30,963 45	\$45,604 01	\$45,729 47	\$14,682 45
Less discounts and other credits.....	28 06				28 06
Amount deducted by the Secretary of State for printing.....	\$29,702 96				\$14,655 57
Net disbursements for operation.....	182 86				
Net expenditures for operation.....	\$29,886 79				182 86
Repairs and Maintenance Expenditures:					
Repairs and renewals.....					\$15,138 43
Discounts .....					
Totals .....	\$303 72	\$53 13	\$301 77	\$301 77	\$115 08
Less discounts and other credits.....	23				
Net disbursements for repairs and maintenance .....	\$303 49				\$115 08
Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance .....					23
Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance.....	\$30,249 28				\$114 85
Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance.....					
Totals .....					\$15,253 28

NOTE: The per capita cost per week based on the "Net expenditures for operation" plus the "Net expenditures for repairs and maintenance" was \$7.46.

TABLE V.—STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AT THE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of items.	Total remitted to State Treasurer.	Receipts credited to the special appropriation fund.
Buildings and improvements.....	\$79 68	\$79 68

NOTE: The books of the Secretary of State show cash receipts amounting to \$379.68. This apparent discrepancy of \$300.00 is due to the fact that a draft for \$300.00, issued against the Operation Fund of this institution in February, 1914, was not used and was returned to the Secretary of State without any entries being made upon the books of the State Board of Control. The books of the Secretary of State show this amount as a disbursement and also as a receipt.

TABLE VI.—STATEMENT OF THE OPERATION FUND AT THE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 1.....	Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.22 R. S.....		\$39,178 00
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from the "Operation Fund" during the fiscal year.....	\$29,885 79	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury....	\$8,992 21	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in hands of steward 300 00		
		9,292 21	
		\$39,178 00	\$39,178 00

TABLE VII.—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

(Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.24 R. S.)

1913			
July 1.....	Appropriation .....		\$500 00
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year..	369 49	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	130 51	
		\$500 00	\$500 00

TABLE VIII.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

<i>Hospital for the Criminal Insane Fund.</i> (Appropriation Chapter 585, Laws of 1911.)			
1912			
July 1.....	*Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$90,898 80
1913			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year....	\$97,111 76	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	23,786 54	
		\$90,898 80	\$90,898 80
1913			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$23,786 54
July 1.....	Appropriation Chapter 701, Laws of 1913.....		10,000 00
July 1.....	Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913— Section 172—67.25 R. S.....		26,740 00
1914			
Mar. 1.....	Appropriation Chapter 659, Laws of 1913— Section 172—67.25 R. S.....		80,000 00
June 30.....	Refunds during fiscal year credited to this fund .....		79 86
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year...	\$71,127 43	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	19,478 79	
		\$90,606 22	\$90,606 22

*Land for Hospital for the Criminal Insane.*

(Appropriation Chapter 585, Laws of 1911.)

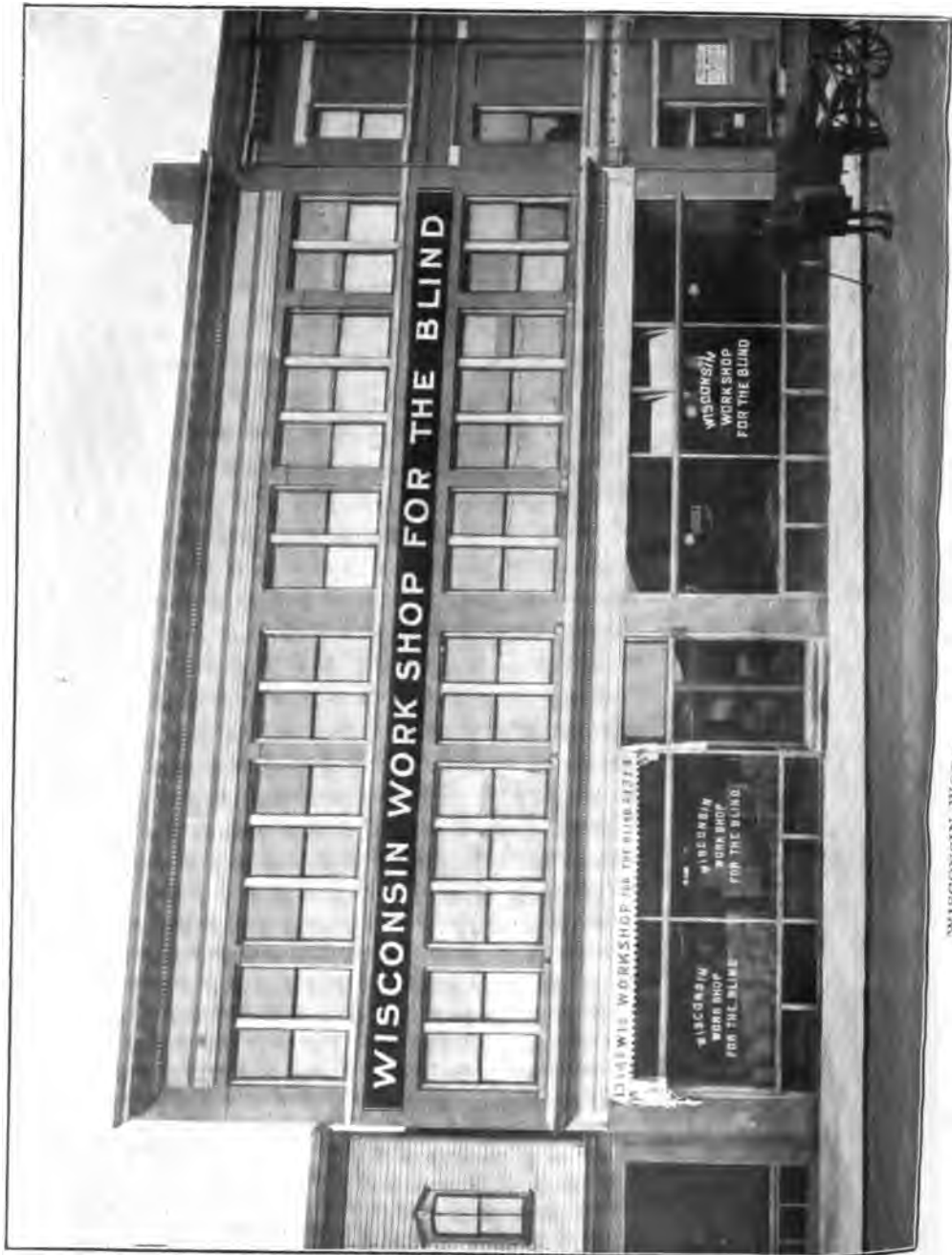
1912			
July 1.....	*Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$89 00
1914			
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	\$89 00	
		\$89 00	\$89 00

\* See page 272, Biennial Report of the State Board of Control for 1912.

NOTE: Chapter 356, Laws of 1913, made the "Hospital for the Criminal Insane" a separate institution. In the 1912 Biennial Report of the State Board of Control, the expenditures for this institution are shown on page 272 under the Wisconsin State Prison, as the Hospital for the Criminal Insane was at that time a part of that institution.







WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND MILWAUKEE



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**FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND**

**LOCATED AT 1314 FOND DU LAC AVENUE, MILWAUKEE**

**FOR THE**

**BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.**

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## OFFICERS.

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**OSCAR KUSTERMANN.....Superintendent.**

## INSTRUCTORS.

**WILLIAM SCHROEDER.....Instructor.**

**JOHN KOJIS.....Assistant Instructor.**

**RICHARD KRANTZ.....Assistant Instructor.**

**AUGUST DOBBERPHUL.....Assistant Instructor.**





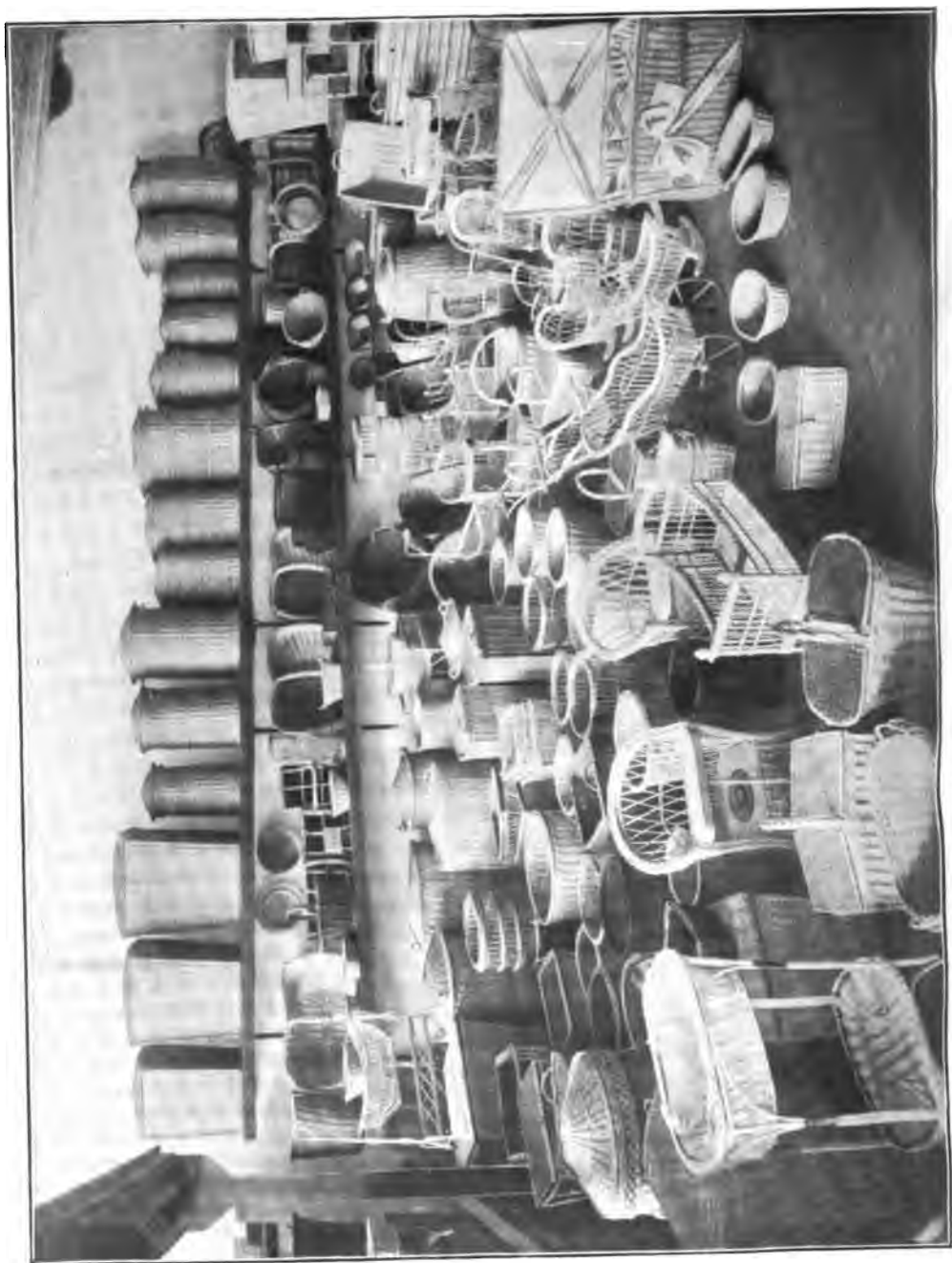
OFFICE—WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—MILWAUKEE.











SAMPLE ROOM—WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—MILWAUKEE







WORK ROOM—WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—MILWAUKEE

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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Milwaukee, Wis., July 1, 1914.

*To the Honorable State Board of Control of Wisconsin:*

Gentlemen: In submitting the Fifth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind for two years ending June 30, 1914, I am happy to state that the institution still continues by reason of its flourishing condition to fulfill the purpose for which it was instituted by our Legislature.

Our sales have increased constantly and the workers are steadily employed even in times of business depression such as exist at present.

As the majority of the blind are of middle age and in a period of life when the burdens begin to grow heavier, a regular and remunerative employment does much to ameliorate their moral and social conditions. No affliction, you will admit, rests more heavily upon the individual than that of blindness. The blind man is handicapped in many ways in the daily struggle for existence. Pity unless directed toward a consequent purpose will do little toward making the blind self-supporting and independent. The help we give the unfortunate must be intelligent. Pity and tears make poetry but they do not raise model tenement houses or save the manhood of blind men.

The heaviest burden of the blind is not blindness but idleness and they can be relieved of this burden in institutions such as our own. A liberal education is certainly a great blessing to the one receiving it, but with the blind more so than with their more fortunate seeing brethren, the acquired learning cannot in very many cases be put to practical use. In an established workshop such as ours, however, the adult blind will always learn a trade and find employment at fair wages.

During the past two years many of the blind of our state have benefited through the instruction and employment given in our workshop; a total of \$22,406.34 having been paid in wages in this period.

Satisfactory and encouraging progress has been made during every year of our institution's existence. Only perfect ware is sold and there is no effort made to sell it as the product of a blind or charitable industry. All our goods are today recognized as the best on the market and bring as a result the highest possible price.

During the past two years 48,059 baskets were made, making a total of 167,870 since the opening of the shop. Our sales during the past

two years amounted to \$44,541.35, totaling \$146,156.31, since the institution opened. Since the opening of our institution \$75,006.63 in wages have been paid to our blind artisans and much of this has gone toward the respectable maintenance of our artisans and their dependents.

The Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind was established by the Legislature for the purpose of assisting blind artisans to become self-supporting citizens. The institution admits citizens of the state and teaches them a trade. The principal occupation of its inmates is making baskets and other willow ware.

Section 572b of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that the State Board of Control may admit persons who desire to avail themselves of the privileges of the institution and furnish them a limited amount of material and tools required in their employment. The trade is taught them, and they are furnished material out of which to make the products. The products are sold for them and they are given all the profit above the cost of the material, none of the profit is retained by the state institution. The law provides that the State Board of Control may pay the transportation of any indigent blind person and furnish him board for a reasonable time, so as to enable him to learn a trade, the amount to be expended for that purpose not to exceed \$75.00 in any case.

Practically all our blind artisans have become self-supporting and many of them are earning from ten to fifteen dollars per week. We still look forward to the time when the state of Wisconsin will erect a suitable building to be used as a workshop for the blind especially since our lease on the present quarters will expire in the year 1918.

In order also to take advantage of the opportunities for buying our necessary material such as willows and rattan at the proper time we must for this purpose have a larger amount of money and I would therefore ask for a special appropriation of \$5,000.00 for the purchase of material.

The last appropriation of this kind was made in 1908 when our sales amounted to \$14,808.96. Since our last year's sales alone have increased to \$24,127.19 you will readily see that we need a larger amount of money to better care for the increased volume of business.

To assist those learning a trade, for current expenses, including light, power, salaries and also for machinery and tools it would be advisable to increase the annual appropriation to \$10,000.00.

Appended hereto will be found our financial statements together with the statistical tables for the fiscal years, ending June 30, 1913 and 1914.

In conclusion permit me to thank the members of the Board for their hearty support and assistance in the improvement of the workshop.

Yours very truly,

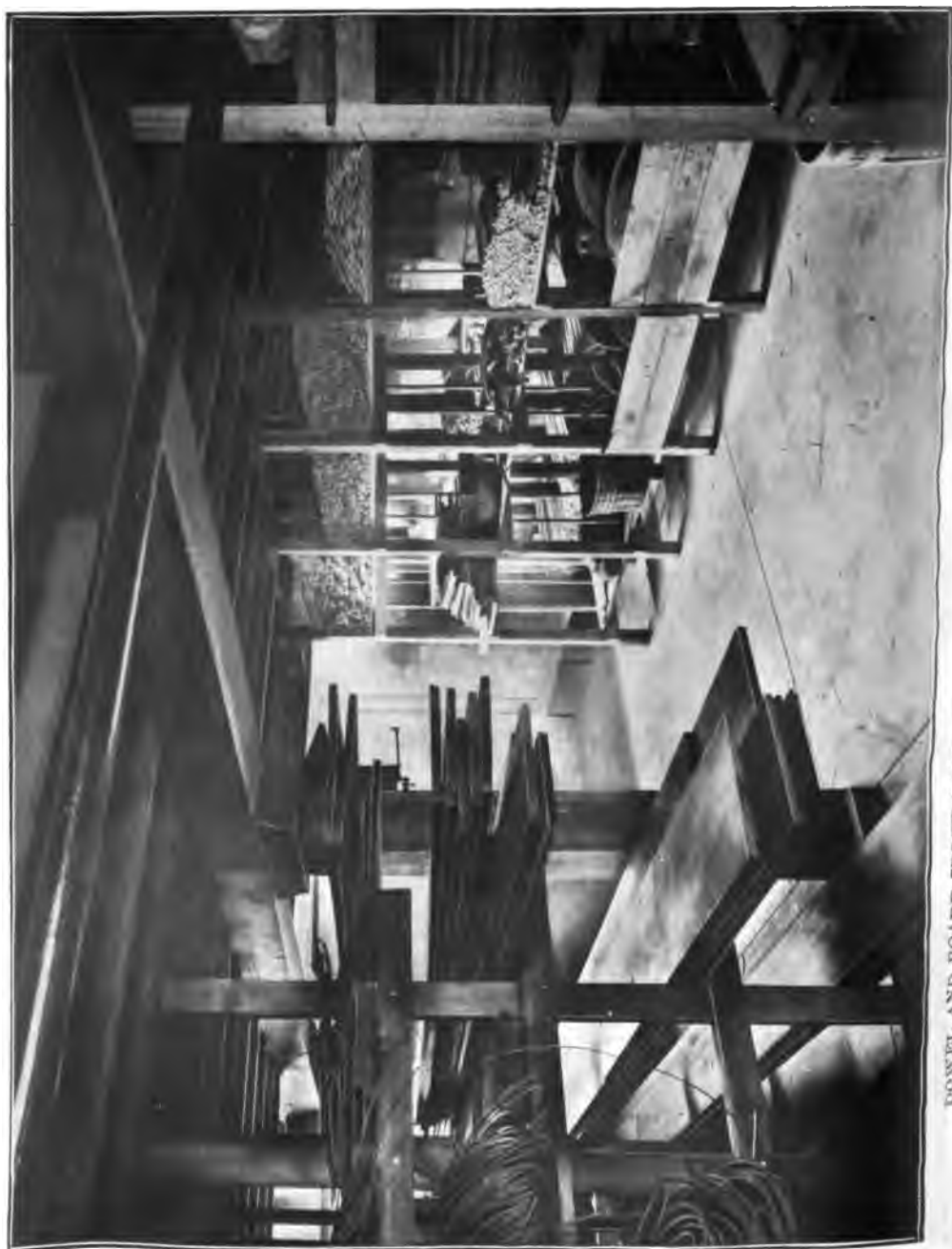
OSCAR KÜSTERMANN,  
*Superintendent.*



MACHINE ROOM—WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—MILWAUKEE.







STOCK AND BOARD STOCK ROOM—WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—MILWAUKEE.







WORK ROOM—WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—MILWAUKEE.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

Classification of Items.	Inventory June 30, 1912.	Paid on this account dur- ing year.	Total.
Allowance for board to indigent blind.....		\$95 97	\$95 97
Contingent fund .....	\$500 00		500 00
Cuts for catalogue .....	356 25	71 80	428 85
Furniture and fixtures.....	813 58	17 50	831 08
Laundry .....		12 00	12 00
Light and power.....		73 94	73 94
Material .....	11,868 87		11,868 87
Officers' expenses .....		10 05	10 05
Postage, stationery and telephone.....		103 98	103 98
Rent .....		1,500 00	1,500 00
Tools and machinery.....	1,067 16	5 30	1,072 46
Wages and salaries.....		4,188 00	4,188 00
Willow farms .....	437 90		437 90
Totals .....	\$15,042 76	\$6,078 34	\$21,121 10

TABLE II.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF OPERATION EXPENDITURES AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of Items.	Inventory June 30, 1913.	Paid on this account dur- ing year.	Total.
Allowance for board to indigent blind.....		\$168 20	168 20
Contingent fund .....	\$500 00		500 00
Cuts for catalogue .....	428 85	18 95	448 80
Furniture and fixtures.....	831 08	6 50	837 58
Laundry .....		12 00	12 00
Light and power.....		82 40	82 40
Material .....	11,868 87		11,868 87
Miscellaneous expense .....		20 80	20 80
Postage, stationery and telephone.....		136 11	136 11
Rent .....		1,500 00	1,500 00
Tools and machinery.....	1,072 46	79 75	1,152 21
Wages and salaries.....		4,860 00	4,860 00
Willow farms .....	437 90		437 90
Totals .....	\$15,137 16	\$6,982 71	\$22,019 87
Deducted by Secretary of State for printing and paper .....		11 61	11 61
Total cost to state during fiscal year.....	\$15,137 16	\$6,994 32	\$22,031 48

TABLE III.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913

1912			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$3,100 00
1913			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year.....	\$6,078 34	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....	82 85	
		\$6,100 00	\$6,100 00

TABLE IV.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 1.....	Balance of fund in state treasury.....		\$32 35
July 24.....	Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.41 R. S. ....		7,000 00
1914			
June 30.....	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year.....	\$6,892 71	
June 30.....	Deducted by Secretary of State during fiscal year for printing and paper.....	11 61	
June 30.....	Balance of fund in state treasury July 1, 1914..	188 03	
		\$7,082 35	\$7,082 35
	Available balance July 1, 1914.....		\$188 03

TABLE V.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF THE MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, ETC., FUND AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

1913			
July 24.....	Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.42 R. S. ....		\$550 00
1914			
June 30.....	Balance in state treasury.....	\$550 00	
		\$550 00	\$550 00
	Available balance July 1, 1914.....		\$550 00

WILLOW STOCK ROOM—WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—MILWAUKEE.









FINISHING ROOM - WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND - MILWAUKEE.







STOCK ROOM—WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—MILWAUKEE.

TABLE VI.—SHOWING THE INVESTMENT OF THE STATE DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of items.	For fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.	For fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.	Total.
Cuts for catalogues.....	\$71 60	\$16 95	\$88 55
Furniture and fixtures.....	17 50	6 50	24 00
Tools and machinery.....	5 30	79 75	85 05
Total .....	\$94 40	\$103 20	
Total investment during biennial period.....			\$197 60

TABLE VII.—SHOWING EXPENSE OF THE STATE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Classification of items.	For fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.	For fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.	Total.
Allowance for board to indigent blind.....	\$95 97	\$168 20	\$264 17
Laundry .....	12 00	12 00	24 00
Light and power.....	73 84	82 40	156 24
Miscellaneous expense .....		20 80	20 80
Officers' expenses .....	10 05		10 05
Postage, stationery and telephone.....	103 98	136 11	240 09
Printing .....		11 61	11 61
Rent .....	1,500 00	1,500 00	3,000 00
Wages and salaries.....	4,188 00	4,860 00	9,048 00
Total .....	\$5,983 94	\$6,791 12	
Total for biennial period.....			\$12,775 06

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF WORKSHOP—PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—JUNE 30, 1913.

1913 June 30.....			
Material on hand July 1, 1912.....		\$1,864 83	
Material bought July 1, 1912 to June 30, 1913...		8,006 58	
Merchandise on hand July 1, 1912.....		8,896 26	
Allowance to workmen.....		9,755 41	
Expense:			
Freight and express.....	\$529 31		
Cartage .....	158 00		
Packing material .....	102 64		
Exchange on checks.....	11 20		
Sundries .....	10 42		
		811 64	
Commission on sales.....		740 37	
Discounts .....		354 51	
Merchandise sold July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913			\$20,414 16
Merchandise inventory, June 30, 1913.....			7,923 80
Material inventory, June 30, 1913.....			2,222 04
Surplus .....		136 90	
		\$30,564 50	\$30,564 50

TABLE IX.—SHOWING BALANCE ACCOUNT—June 30, 1913.

1913			
June 30.....	State allowance for material Dec. 30, 1908, to June 30, 1909.....		\$11,868 87
	Contingent fund .....		500 00
	Balance in bank .....	\$800 35	
	Cash on hand.....	120 22	
	Merchandise stock inventory, June 30, 1913....	7,928 80	
	Material inventory, June 30, 1913.....	2,222 04	
	Women sales department.....	1 23	
	Accounts receivable .....	2,387 66	
	<i>Surplus</i> .....		1,090 93
		\$13,459 80	\$13,459 80

TABLE X.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF WORKSHOP—PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—JUNE 30, 1914.

1914			
June 30.....	Material on hand July 1, 1913.....	\$2,222 04	
	Material bought July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....	10,098 91	
	Merchandise on hand July 1, 1913.....	7,928 80	
	Allowance to workmen.....	12,650 93	
	Expense:		
	Freight .....	\$578 09	
	Cartage .....	190 00	
	Packing material .....	132 18	
	Exchange on checks.....	6 05	
	Sundries .....	22 79	
		929 11	
	Commission on sales.....	615 61	
	Discounts .....	404 68	
	Merchandise sold July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....		\$24,127 19
	Merchandise inventory, June 30, 1914.....		9,211 94
	Material inventory, June 30, 1914.....		1,670 51
	<i>Surplus</i> .....	190 06	
		\$35,009 64	\$35,009 64

TABLE XI.—SHOWING BALANCE ACCOUNT—JUNE 30, 1914.

1914			
June 30.....	State allowance for material Dec. 1908, to June 30, 1909 .....		\$11,868 87
	Contingent fund .....		500 00
	Balance in bank .....	\$372 84	
	Cash on hand .....	275 32	
	Merchandise stock inventory, June 30, 1914....	9,211 94	
	Material inventory, June 30, 1914.....	1,670 51	
	Accounts receivable .....	2,119 25	
	<i>Surplus</i> .....		1,220 29
		\$13,649 86	\$13,649 86



WASH ROOM—WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—MILWAUKEE.









REED AND HATTAN STOCK ROOM—WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—MILWAUKEE.



TABLE XII.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN WORKSHOP.

	Doll buggies.	Baskets.	Chairs canned.
Dec. 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	2,870	1,020	10
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.....	4,497	4,908	77
July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	1,582	8,979	111
July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.....	922	12,113	.....
July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.....	.....	17,898	.....
July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.....	.....	20,130	.....
July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.....	.....	18,067	.....
July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.....	.....	16,067	.....
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	.....	19,907	.....
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.....	.....	20,984	.....
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....	.....	27,075	.....
Totals .....	9,821	167,870	198

TABLE XIII.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF MERCHANDISE SOLD IN WORKSHOP.

Dec. 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	\$350 18
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.....	3,042 21
July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	6,110 29
July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.....	11,157 10
July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.....	14,808 86
July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.....	16,540 00
July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.....	16,497 86
July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.....	15,894 49
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	16,723 87
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.....	20,414 16
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....	24,127 19
Total sales to June 30, 1914.....	\$146,156 31

TABLE XIV.—SHOWING ALLOWANCE FOR LABOR TO BLIND WORKMEN, REPRESENTING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE COST OF THE MATERIAL AND THE SELLING PRICES OF THE PRODUCT.

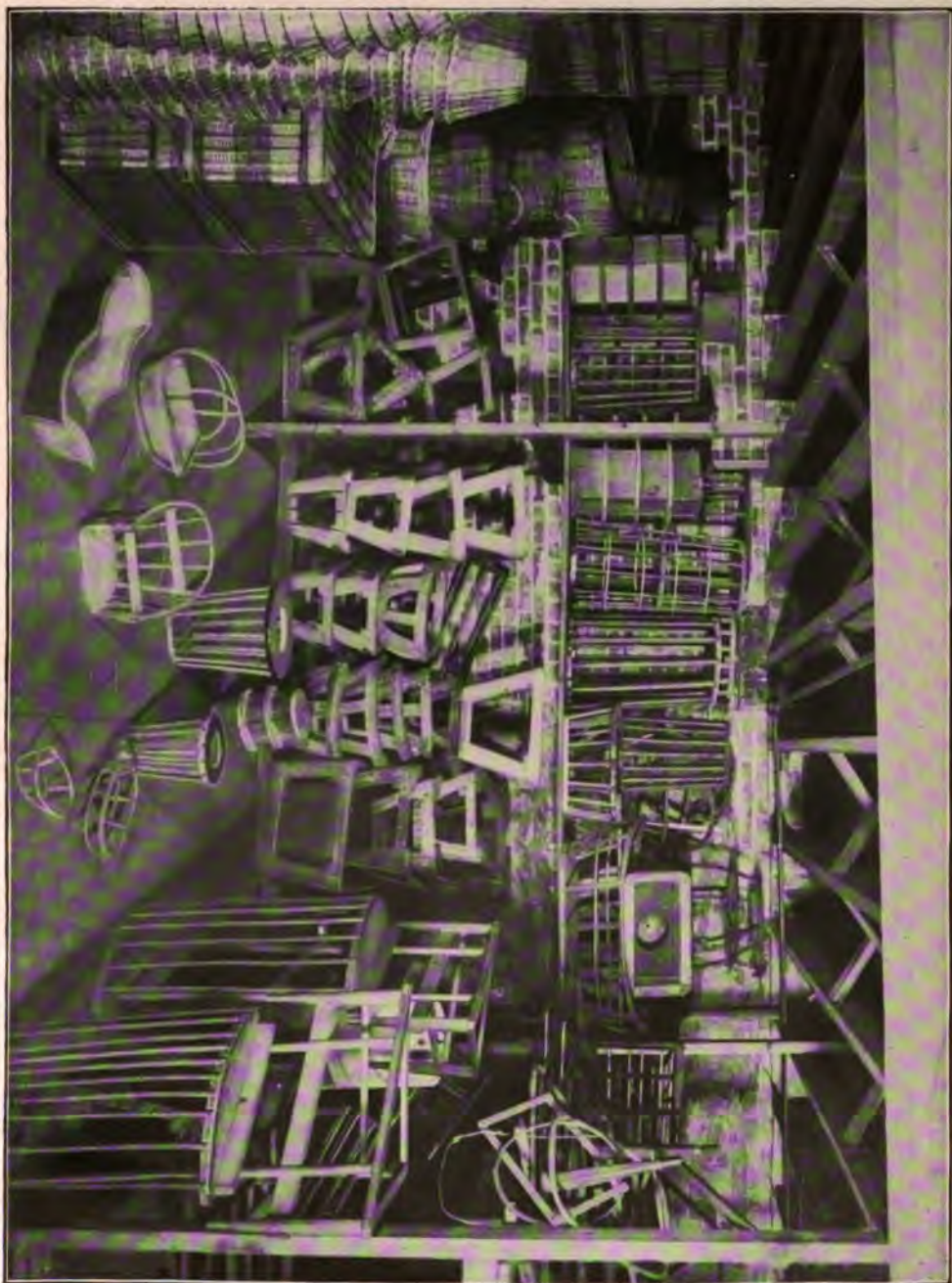
	Hours of work.	Weeks worked.	Allowance for labor.	Weekly av- erage wage paid to workmen.
Dec. 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	9,254	174	\$408 61	\$2.3196
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.....	32,809	619	2,262 66	3.6553
July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	62,446	889	4,328 29	4.8987
July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.....	58,460	1,008	5,430 54	5.3874
July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.....	70,618	1,218	7,862 80	6.4473
July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.....	72,872	1,256	8,398 13	6.6824
July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.....	70,220	1,211	8,138 80	6.7207
July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.....	67,770	996	7,123 27	7.1519
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	64,758	1,116	8,667 19	7.7693
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.....	69,613	1,221	9,755 41	7.9897
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....	89,741	1,547	12,650 93	8.1777
Total amount paid to blind work- men to June 30, 1914.....	.....	.....	\$75,006 63	.....

TABLE XV.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKMEN EMPLOYED AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND DURING EACH MONTH OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Months.	For fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.	For fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.
July .....	30	37
August .....	28	34
September .....	30	35
October .....	29	38
November .....	30	40
December .....	29	38
January .....	35	39
February .....	37	39
March .....	35	42
April .....	34	42
May .....	37	40
June .....	36	39

TABLE XVI.—SHOWING AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF BLIND WORKMEN EMPLOYED AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND DURING EACH MONTH OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

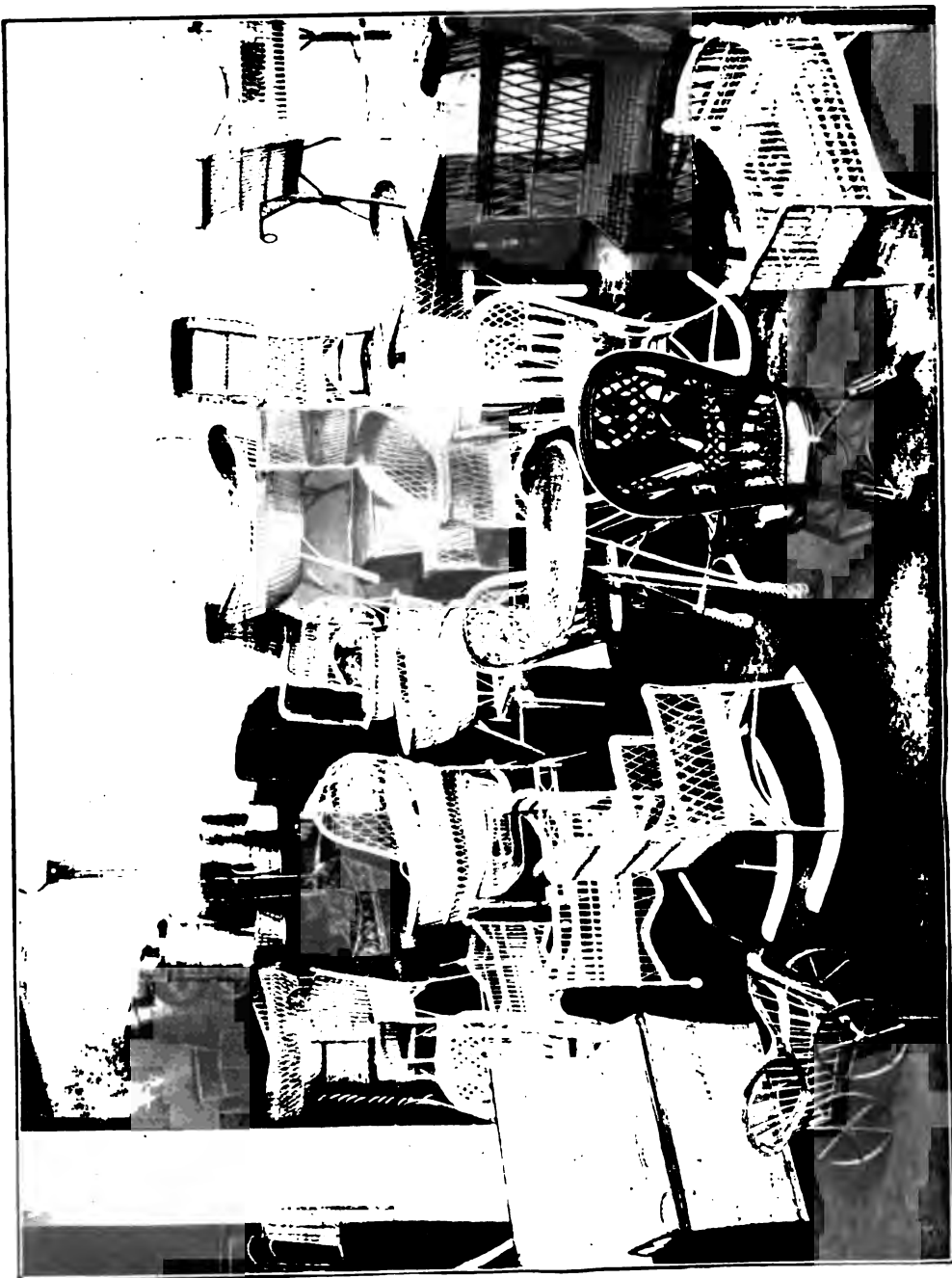
Months.	For fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.	For fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.
July .....	22.69	23.60
August .....	22.70	27.96
September .....	23.91	31.48
October .....	26.41	33.78
November .....	25.17	34.38
December .....	24.48	34.50
January .....	28.50	36.17
February .....	30.96	35.08
March .....	28.46	36.42
April .....	27.62	33.30
May .....	28.08	36.56
June .....	28.60	33.00
Average for the year.....	26.46	33.85



FORM AND MODEL ROOM—WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—MILWAUKEE







SAMPLE ROOM—WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—MILWAUKEE.

TABLE XVII—STATISTICS OF THE BLIND OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.  
THESE STATISTICS WERE FURNISHED BY THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF  
THE CENSUS, AND ARE BASED ON THE UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1910.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year .....		1	1
1 to 4 years .....	6	5	11
5 to 9 years .....	15	8	23
10 to 14 years .....	32	19	51
15 to 19 years .....	24	24	48
20 to 24 years .....	24	26	50
25 to 29 years .....	31	21	52
30 to 34 years .....	38	20	58
35 to 39 years .....	33	22	55
40 to 44 years .....	39	26	65
45 to 49 years .....	42	25	67
50 to 54 years .....	50	26	76
55 to 59 years .....	46	26	72
60 to 64 years .....	46	38	84
65 to 69 years .....	61	48	104
70 to 74 years .....	66	49	115
75 to 79 years .....	70	61	131
80 to 84 years .....	69	69	138
85 or over .....	58	61	119
Age not reported .....		1	1
Totals .....	750	571	1,321







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DIRECTORY  
OF  
COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE.

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29—S. B. C.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE, JUNE 30, 1914, SHOWING LOCATION OF INSTITUTION AND NAMES OF OFFICERS  
AND THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

County Asylums for Chronic Insane.	Post Office of Asylum.	Superintendent.	Visiting Physicians and Post- Office Addresses.	Trustees.	Post-Office Address of Trustees.	Matrons.
Brown .....	Green Bay .....	Fred M. Loftus.....	F. Gosin, Green Bay.....	Frank Orabb .....	De Pere .....	Mrs. Fred M. Loftus.
Chippewa .....	Chippewa Falls..	F. O. Bible.....	Chas. A. Hayes, Chippewa Falls	N. F. Rasmussen.... Jos. Servotte.....	Denmark .....	
Columbia .....	Wyocena .....	S. O. Cushman.....	A. V. De Neveu, Wyocena.....	C. E. Preston..... Henry Lebel..... Dr. C. A. Burns.....	Chippewa Falls..	Mrs. F. O. Bible.
Dane .....	Verona .....	H. F. Prien .....	W. W. Stebbins, Verona.....	Alan Bogue .....	Poynette .....	Mrs. S. O. Oushman.
Dodge .....	Juneau .....	N. M. Klink.....	W. E. Halloch, Juneau.....	E. W. Richards.... H. L. Bellinghausen.	Columbus .....	
Douglas .....	Superior, Itasca Station.	W. J. Conness.....	W. H. Zwickey, Superior.....	L. O. Kravick..... Max Sommers..... H. J. Lohr .....	Cambridge .....	Lisetta Prien.
Dunn .....	Menomonie .....	T. H. Moore.....	N. L. Howison, Menomonie.....	Albert Schoenwetter. Andrew Backhuber. Henry S. Gilmore..	Madison .....	Mrs. N. M. Klink.
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire .....	S. E. Horel .....	J. F. Farr, Eau Claire.....	Wm. O'Connor .....	Beaver Dam .....	Mrs. W. J. Conness.
				T. C. McLean.....	Superior, 1223 Tower Ave.....	
				Robert Wardman....	Superior, East End .....	
				G. H. Seely.....	Superior, 21st & Hammond Ave.	Mrs. T. H. Moore.
				W. W. Mathews....	Menomonie .....	
				Geo. R. Topliss....	Eau Claire .....	
				Clarence G. Sprague. W. E. Coffin.....	Eau Claire .....	Mrs. S. E. Horel.
				Charles A. Cox.....	Augusta .....	

# COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE.

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Fond du Lac....	Fond du Lac....	J. W. Holz, Fond du Lac.....	E. W. Clark..... Joseph Halbach..... J. W. Kastein..... No. 19	Mrs. Ida M. Kenyon.
Grant .....	Lancaster .....	M. V. Burris.....	J. B. Mauer..... John M. Gardner..... Richard Meyer, Jr.....	Mrs. M. V. Burris.
Green .....	Monroe .....	R. O. Whitecomb.....	W. H. Ferguson..... Fred Ties..... M. C. Durt.....	Mrs. R. O. Whitecomb.
Iowa .....	Dodgeville .....	Morris L. Parkinson.....	Wm. Dickinson..... John Jackson..... O. G. Rewey.....	Mrs. Morris L. Parkinson. inson.
Jefferson .....	Jefferson .....	W. E. Voigt.....	Gustav Fox..... John Gates..... Henry Fischer.....	Mrs. W. E. Voigt.
La Crosse .....	West Salem .....	O. Gullickson .....	Frank P. Coburn..... Thomas Stavrum..... Adam Kroner.....	Mrs. O. Gullickson.
Manitowoc .....	Manitowoc .....	Otto Drews .....	Henry Wernecke..... Wm. Kiel..... Louis Weigand .....	Mrs. Henry Goodgen.
Marathon .....	Wausau .....	M. H. Duncan.....	Chas. F. Oramer..... Henry Volhard..... Aug. F. Marquardt.....	Mrs. M. H. Duncan.
Marquette .....	Peabigo .....	R. M. Smith.....	W. C. Campbell..... R. McWilliams..... David Heldenworth.....	Mrs. R. M. Smith.
Milwaukee .....	Wauwatosa .....	W. F. Beutler.....	Geo. W. Mayhew..... Andrew Oswald..... Charles Burnmeister..... Dr. E. O. Grosskopf..... Richard Siedel.....	Miss Josie Merritt.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE, JUNE 30, 1914, SHOWING LOCATION OF INSTITUTION AND NAMES OF OFFICERS  
AND THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES—Concluded.

County Asylums for Chronic Insane.	Post Office of Asylum.	Superintendents.	Visiting Physicians and Post- Office Addresses.	Trustees.	Post-Office Address of Trustees.	Matrons.
Monroe.....	Sparta .....	F. J. Mooney.....	O. M. Beebe, Sparta.....	Mike Neumann..... P. C. Pedersen..... Albert H. Frohmader.....	Norwalk .....	Mrs. F. J. Mooney.
Outagamie .....	Appleton .....	G. R. Downer.....	Frank P. Doherty, Appleton..	John L. Jaquot..... Thos. Kelly .....	Appleton .....	Mrs. G. R. Downer.
			Peter Tubbs.....	D. H. Flett.....	Hortonville .....	
Racine .....	Racine, R. F. D. No. 4.	H. W. Lewis.....	F. G. Peehn, Oorliss.....	F. I. Lingweller..... Henry F. Johnson.....	Seymour .....	Adell Lewis.
Richland .....	Richland Center.	L. T. Johnson.....	F. W. McKee, Richland Center.	B. W. Poole..... J. W. Martin..... J. E. Oofland.....	Racine .....	Miss Agnes B. Johnson.
Rock .....	Janesville .....	D. M. Barlass.....	J. Frank Pember, Janesville...	O. E. Langworthy..... Robert Moore..... A. M. Church.....	Twin Bluffs .....	Mrs. D. M. Barlass.
St. Croix.....	New Richmond..	C. N. Cole.....	F. S. Wade, New Richmond...	O. W. Mosher..... E. E. Gatchell..... W. O. Bradley.....	Gotham .....	Mrs. C. N. Cole.
Sauk .....	Reedsburg .....	C. Christensen.....	O. A. Bood, Reedsburg .....	John M. Kindtchl.. Herman E. Stone.. William Eiggert....	New Richmond..	Mrs. O. Christensen.
**Shawano.....	Shawano, R. F. D. No. 3.	August Hoefts .....	W. H. Cantwell, Shawano.....	Herman Druckrey.... A. Kueluk .....	Prairie du Sac.. Baraboo .....	Mrs. August Hoefts.
				Herman Spiegel.....	Reedsburg .....	
					Underhill, R. F. D. No. 1.....	
					Shawano .....	
					Tigerton .....	

# COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE.

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Sheboygan .....	Sheboygan .....	H. A. Arpke .....	O. J. Gutsh, Sheboygan.....	E. B. Melvin..... Ed Carpenter..... Carl Ziller.....	Gienbeulah .....	Mrs. H. A. Arpke.
Trempealeau .....	Whitehall .....	John McKivergin...	Christ Bergh, Whitehall.....	F. M. Smith..... J. I. Dewey..... K. K. Hagstad.....	Ossau .....	Mrs. J. McKivergin.
Vernon .....	Viroqua .....	Chas. E. Butters...	Chas. H. Trowbridge, Viroqua	O. M. Butt..... Van S. Bennett..... Jens Davidson.....	Viroqua .....	Mrs. Chas. E. Butters.
Walworth .....	Elkhorn .....	D. W. Stanford....	Edward Kinne, Elkhorn.....	Charles Dunlap..... Thomas E. Lean..... Fred Hemstreet.....	Rockton .....	Mrs. D. W. Stanford.
Washington .....	West Bend .....	John Homrig.....	W. J. Wehle, West Bend.....	Geo. W. Jones..... Joseph Ott .....	West Bend, .....	Mrs. John Homrig.
Waukesha .....	Waukesha .....	Geo. F. Carroll.....	R. E. Davies, Waukesha.....	C. F. Lehn..... M. L. Davis..... W. P. Dunlap..... H. L. Kellogg.....	West Bend .....	Miss Katie Carroll.
Waupaca .....	Weyauwega .....	D. O. Hayward.....	E. H. Jones, Weyauwega.....	F. W. Kundiger..... H. Lindow .....	Oconomowoc .....	Mrs. O. M. Hayward.
Winnebago .....	Winnebago .....	E. E. Manuel.....	F. Brockway, Oshkosh.....	S. T. Etchle..... Thos. Hough .....	Readfield .....	Mrs. E. E. Manuel.
Wood .....	Marshfield .....	L. E. Gleson.....	E. W. Dooge, Marshfield.....	L. J. Pinkerton..... A. B. Free..... R. Connor .....	Manawa .....	Mrs. L. E. Gleson.
				John S. Thompson... W. H. Bean.....	New London .....	
					Oshkosh .....	
					Neshab .....	
					Omro .....	
					Marshfield .....	
					Grand Rapids...	
					Vesper .....	

\* Thos. Flanagan became Superintendent and Mrs. Thos. Flanagan Matron on Jan. 1, 1915.

† O. S. Whipple became Superintendent and Mrs. O. S. Whipple Matron on Jan. 1, 1915.

\*\* The first patient was received at Shawano County Asylum on August 19, 1913. This was the only new county asylum opened during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.



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